Magnetic Energy

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MAGNETIC ENERGY

TO HEAL THE PLANET

In January 1985, the Creator of the Universe, the Total Mind and Total Energy of All (this is what the source of our information identified itself as) initiated a process with our small group to pass along a message to the residents of Earth. The Creator Force spoke to a woman and asked if It could use her mind. Most of the information was given directly to her in a clear and unmistakable voice from within. It also communicated in other ways to other people and validated the accuracy of all of It's information with many small miracles. The message was to tell people how to construct magnetically activated devices for our continuance, along with some details about how our universal systems actually function. To that end, we carefully recorded how the devices were to be made, and we are attempting to share them by sending drawings and explanations to people around the world. We were told that all of these units are already functioning at different places in the Universe.

A summary of the basic message that was repeated to us over the years explains exactly WHY we need to start using magnetic current for our survival. Here then is the heart of the message we were instructed to share. First, we must stop creating certain forms of pollution. Electrical, nuclear, and chemical pollution must stop. The worldwide overuse of electricity is thinning and destroying the ionosphere which we depend on for our survival. The radioactive pollution we have created is slowly damaging our cellular structure. The chemicals we release into our environment will prevent the regeneration of life if we continue to poison ourselves.

Second, in the near future the magnetic axis of the earth will shift. The message of the greatest importance is that after the shift, ELECTRICITY WILL NOT WORK. The new Earth polarity will not allow present generators to gather magnetic molecular structures from the ionosphere and then form them into electrons.

It is time for a new scientific paradigm to emerge on this planet. We must abandon all theories and practices that do not ensure our long-term survival. This information for survival is directed to the general population and is kept very basic. We must at least make some of these magnetic devices and then use them as SEEDS to spread magnetic energy after the pole shift. We can usher in our golden age of civilization where everyone can use free magnetic energy, or we can continue along our current path of destruction and our struggle to survive will take place in an unbelievably harsh environment.

We are providing information to construct a number of magnetic devices that can supply all our energy needs. Please use the principles provided on this web site to complete your own projects, we may have the missing links you need. The circuitry, the magnet compositions, the hardware compositions, the revolutions per minute, the coil arrangements - please gather as much insight for your own free energy projects as you can.

This technology will work after a pole shift.

In an enlightened world all people are provided with their basic necessities simply because they are human. With this technology, food, water, shelter, power, transportation and essential material goods can be given to all people without depleting the system. In order to be consistent with this philosophy we cannot charge people for this service. We urge you to freely disseminate all this information as much as possible in hopes that companies, organizations, governments, etc. can help people out of the oppression of lacking the basics for survival.

The magnetic energy we are referring to could be called the Life Force Energy. It manifests in an infinite variety of forms, sustaining all life. These devices harness this natural flow allowing us to use this limitless supply of energy. Our current methods of providing energy have negative, often deadly effects on all life forms. These magnetic energy devices provide pollution free energy, and they will not deplete our natural resources.

The following devices all utilize different forms of magnetic flowing current. It is important to note that we are redefining the term 'magnetism'. Magnetism is not simply a manifestation of North and South polarities, but has unending varieties and forms. The generating units on this web site each produce a specific magnetic current that is only compatible with the device(s) designed to receive that energy form. Also, each unit contributes important theoretical information explaining the various properties of magnetic energy. Some important points are repeated on several units. We feel that because these devices are truly gifts from the Creator Force, we cannot take credit for them, so names will not be mentioned.

Please note that it is critical to follow the assembly instructions, even if they do not appear to make sense; all the necessary understanding should become clearer as you begin to explore these new principles. We will answer any questions you have regarding theory and construction. The drawings are simple enough to be user friendly on the internet but complete enough to work with. We will provide larger drawings upon request. Thank you for assisting us in this dissemination of information; together we can begin to help people think "magnetically".

The Control Factor Formula:

$C - 2 + 14^z = 710Y +$ ~~409~~ 430

OUT OF BALANCE!

Note: We were given the majority of this information in 1985.

This formula describes a molecular structure just outside the earth's rim that is the CONTROL FACTOR that governs the complete particle interchange process of our solar system.

The balanced formula is given as $C - 2 + 14^z = 710Y + 409$, however the current situation on our planet has the formula reading something like

$C - 2 + 14^z = 710Y + 430$ – which is out of balance.

Two main technological advances, electricity and radioactive particle production (and the spreading of those particles through explosions, power plants, etc.), are creating an imbalance in this formula. Evidence of this imbalance is becoming more and more apparent. The ozone holes (which continue to worsen), the increase in storms, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions; the gravitational fluctuations and the sun’s erratic behavior are all indications of a serious imbalance in the system. We will briefly discuss this evidence of imbalance.

The ionosphere is not merely an "ozone layer" or "invisible gases" but it is a rim of pulsing neutrons that is the DISTRIBUTION ZONE for the energy that supplies this planet. Electrical power plants are now forming ionospheric neutrons into electricity at a rate whereby the FEED SOURCE that provides our planet with energy cannot sustain this protective rim, thus ozone depletion is happening. REPEAT: ELECTRICITY IS THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF OZONE DEPLETION. It is imperative to generate energy from a natural attract-attract principle. People will soon be able to observe the core structure of the electron, then the need to stop generating electricity will be well understood because the effects of electricity will be clearly observable.

The molecular structure $C - 2 + 14^z = 710Y + 409$ governs the conditions within the entire earth system, including the conditions of our atmosphere. As this governing molecular structure is affected by electricity and radioactive particle production, our environment reaps the consequences. For example, storms start as an imbalance in the magnetic field that creates the physical manifestations (tornadoes, hurricanes, lightning, etc.) that are attempts to regain balance. The storms will get worse as humans throw off the magnetic harmonies of the earth with more and more destructive technology. REPEAT: THE EARTH’S MAGNETIC REBALANCING IS THE PRIMARY CAUSE FOR THE INCREASE IN VORTEXUAL STORMS.

Like wise, almost all geological activity is the result of the earth regaining or reestablishing balance in the magnetic grid. The earth depends on atomic consistency in the elemental vibrations. Humans have created elements that do not occur in nature and then humans spread those elements throughout the system. This radical molecular contamination is far more serious than scientists have realized. The future of our species depends on redistribution or nucleic breakdown of radioactive particles. THERE IS A DIRECT CORRELATION BETWEEN HUMANS THROWING OFF THE PLANET’S ENERGY GRID AND THE UPHEAVEL OF THE ELEMENTS TO REGAIN BALANCE.

The energy exchange between the earth and sun is continuous and largely interdependent. The conditions on earth are reflected by the sun and visa versa. The earth and sun will purge the system of radioactive waste and a new magnetic grid will be established for earth.

The variables in this formula (C, z, & Y) represent energies that are constantly changing to keep both sides of the equation in perfect balance. This formula represents a system in motion. The molecular structure (represented by this formula) is designed to keep perfect harmony between the Center Point or KING PIN, around which the total Universe takes its preordained course, and the Earth. The left side is the energy from the Universe coming into our Solar System and the right side is the manifestation of that energy. The problem is that we are currently experiencing an imbalance of energy on earth because of our technological influence. This imbalance is causing an unwanted change to the Y part of the formula. Fusion, fission, and electricity are creating harmonic rifts in the Universal tapestry that must be mended.

The impact of electricity and radioactive particles is now responsible for the destructive distortion of the 710 units of combustible factors. Humans have misused natural forces to create unnatural elements, which are now a major contributing factor to the timing of the DRASTIC EARTH CHANGES that are about to occur. The earth, and the system it is part of, is in the process of rebalancing itself with a pole shift and a series of gravitational/energetic changes. Some people will say that God is punishing the people on earth for their sins, but nothing could be further from the truth. The current and coming earth changes are critical to our survival.

We will try to explain the formula further:

At this stage of our human understanding this formula serves more as an explanatory tool of the workings of our solar system, compared to a scientific equation for taking measurements.

C is the magnetic light, in this instance, without considering time and space.

- 2 is the number of planets Earth is away from the center of our Solar System, identified as Z or Jupiter.

$+14^z$ is Jupiter at 14°, the 14 being the magnetic light arc as it travels from the center, Jupiter, to the Earth at a 14° angular.

The Z represents the units of magnetic energy coming from Jupiter to earth.

When the left side of the equation is calculated, it equals 710 units of combustible factors; these factors are multiplied with Y. All of the combinations of combustible factors result in the production of 409 elements that structure the Universe.

Y is the combustible factor of the elements. Y represents every energy polarity or signature necessary for the manifestation and redistribution of any molecular combination. Y helps organize the 710 combustible factors into the 409 elements that make up the physical world. Everything that exists within our planetary system has a specific energy vibration that keeps every group of molecules together or allows them to separate – these energy vibrations are represented as Y. All elements have a specific energy combination that can be formulated or broken down. All elements are combustible with the right energy field or polarity. The magnetic lock that holds all molecules together can be opened or closed with the proper energy field, and this process does not require heat as we are used to thinking. Of course all elements can be burned with high enough heat, but that is not the kind of combustion we are talking about. The combustible factors can transmute elements into the pre-ordained patterns that are imprinted on their molecular templates or break down the molecular structures into a more neutral polarity. The process is continuous and the number of energy polarities represented by Y adjusts as necessary.

Humans have used destructive technology to force certain molecules to separate and join in a manner that does not naturally occur. This violation of natural law produces drastic consequences that the system must rectify.

The 710 combustible factors are variations of magnetic energy and are concentrated in our atmosphere. These combustible factors are combinations of earth, air, sound, speed and light and they provide the polarities to form the 409 elements of the physical world. We are not experiencing many elements available to us at this time. Living energy systems on earth must exist within these combustible factors to operate at full potential. If a living energy system attempts to exist or operate outside of the ionoshere, it will not maintain normal functioning. For example, if humans leave our atmosphere and do not have the appropriate energy field on their spacecraft, their bodies will not function properly. Gravity, or compressed magnetism, is the overseeing force that allows the combustible factors and elements to exist.

The letter C commonly denotes the speed of light in scientific equations. The element light mentioned as one of the factors of Y is not the light identified as "C" at the start of this molecular structure equation. This is important to note. This formula explains how pulsed light particles emitting from the center of the Universe travel to our solar system at variable 'speeds' outside of time and space. This formula is primarily concerned with how the high speed pulsed light energy, represented as C, is transmuted into magnetic energy which then creates a speed change that is considerably slower. This formed magnetic energy is captured by our Solar System and is then transmuted into an energy that supplies and sustains our Sun. The light pulses then leave our Sun (and other stars) at about 4 times the speed of light waves (light waves are about 186,000 miles a second). The pulses elongate into waves when they come into contact with something. This formula is primarily for our Solar System. Contrary to popular opinion, Jupiter, not the Sun, should be seen as the center of our Solar System when trying to understand the energy dynamics of the system. To understand the full impact of the formula, it is necessary to look at the solar system with Jupiter as the center.

Again, a nearly infinite number of combinations of the 710 units of combustible factors produce a nearly infinite number of combinations of the 409 elements (which are a combination of earth, air, sound, speed, and light). The left side of the equation is designed to equal the right side: near infinity = near infinity. This formula is in keeping with the fact that, "All energy was and is created ongoing from the SOURCE of all." Note that the primary energy force in the Universal system is the vortex.

The presently held LAW of entropy is completely false. All magnetic molecular structures are in a constant state of change forming and re-forming with the action always resulting in 100% efficiency. All universal systems proceed to take their prescribed course of action with pre-ordained precision from the Creator Force, utilizing a process of time during the forming and reforming of structures until 'given evolution' results. Yes, scientists have observed randomness in the cosmos, and they believe the events they observe have no order, however, the randomness is not RANDOM. The Universe functions perfectly in a PATTERN AS NEEDED while repeating in a random sequence.

As the scientific community makes advances in the field of magnetic pulse detection, people will be able to monitor exactly how many units of combustible factors arrive here from Jupiter at any given moment, thereby maintaining the Earth's energy needs. People will observe that the energy from Jupiter is then used by the Earth as needed, and the Earth simultaneously imparts energy to our Sun where it helps to sustain the Sun's energy that is again returned to Earth. The Earth is the vacuum of our planetary system, the final point where energy is recycled back into the Universal system. The pollution produced on Earth affects not only our planet, but other planetary systems as well. Contaminated magnetic energy travels from our planet instantaneously to other systems forcing other beings to cope with our pollution. We are truly connected to a much larger community than we like to think.

We must stop seeing our Earth as an independent, isolated and non-contributing part of this Universe. We must begin to understand that we can no longer move against nature but we must now utilize what is being offered for the benefit of the world. We have long overlooked, through greed, the use of FREE magnetic energy, and the time to expand our minds is now at hand because our planet is soon to find itself extinct if we do not.

MAGNETIC OSCILLATING WATER PURIFIER

- Separates sludge from water
- Purifies dirty water at 50 gallons per minute
- Needs to be driven at 1700 RPM (2 1/4 H.P.)
- Can operate 24 hours per day
- DC charger for continuous operation is optional
- Self cleaning
- Requires air compressor
- Requires water being pumped into unit at 52 pounds per square inch
- Materials readily available to build unit
- Several units in a series are capable of purifying salt water
- The Cold Fusion Motor can power several water units
- Also capable of more complex applications such as the cleansing of radioactive particles from water

When this unit is closely analyzed, it will become apparent that current scientific theories cannot adequately explain the events that take place within and around this unit. Throughout the different stages of development of this unit for cleansing and purifying water, there has been the hope that this unit would ultimately be used for the good of all people. Now that something new is put forth, new principles must evolve that best explain this technology; these new principles will then branch out and contribute to a whole new area of science.

Most scientists have limited the science of harnessing magnetism because they believe and teach that magnetism cannot be insulated, when in fact it can be insulated by various methods. Current technology contradicts what is now being disclosed, but a new paradigm is emerging that will embrace these new concepts and expand on them.

This purifier relies on the polarity clearing energy found within the swirling field of a vortex. Vortexes occur naturally and they can be produced through magnetic devices; either way they remove energy polarities from molecular structures leaving neutral magnetic structures that can be given new polarities. The dynamic principle of the vortex has long been overlooked in its proper connection with magnetic energy. James C. Maxwell, in the 1800's stated that, "The magnetic force is the effect of the centrifugal force of the vortices and that electromagnetic induction of currents is the effect of the forces called into play when the velocity of the vortices is changing." Michael Faraday even went so far with his interest in this phenomenon as to conclude there must be currents created in rivers and streams by the passing of a conducting fluid, such as water through the magnetic fields of the earth.

In a more recent time frame (1958), the work of the great scientist/ inventor from Austria, Viktor- Schauberger, showed the world a device operated with a similar principle, and 40 years later we are not utilizing these units. WHY? Literature supplied by the Swedish Institute of Ecological

Technique (Nygatan 60~ S— 902 47 Umea, Sweden) proves that certainly this technology has been available to the science community.

The major factor that will open the door to this 'energy technology' is simply recognizing the neutral magnetic field. Historical research shows that at least one person with vision identified this energy form. In the year 1885, a physicist, C. A. Bjerkness, had the idea that energy could be explained as small spheres that pulsate at some unknown universal frequency. The positive result of Bjerkness's theory is that, if the pulsations are in phase, the particles attract according to the inverse square law; if they act out of phase completely, the particles repel according to the same law. The same principle pertains if they are halfway between being completely in, or out of phase, they are then neutral. Bjerkness's ideas help explain how this unit functions and why certain particles respond to the magnetic fields the way they do. As you review this unit keep in mind that the magnetic particle reactions occur at a nearly infinite velocity; magnetic energy is not limited to the speed of light as many people believe.

In order to fully grasp the dynamic principle of the vortex in its proper connection with magnetic energy, we must expand several areas of our present teaching. A force which has come to be called gravity plays a part in all systems and so it does with this unit. Unfortunately the word gravity is already defined to mean an unchangeable force which is too limiting to explain the workings of this unit. Gravity is in fact COMPRESSED MAGNETISM, the catalyst for all energy. It is important to focus on this idea to understand the processes of the unit and the principle behind it. All things move toward the earth because of two compatible yet distinct forces, a push and a pull, with one force not able to manifest without the other. Keeping this in mind as a 'basis of knowledge', it will later be shown how the flow pattern within this unit is affected by this push/pull phenomenon.

We will now explain the sequence of actions and reactions within the unit to give a better understanding of the unit's functioning. The copper spiral water spray unit capitalizes on rotational effects of the earth's system. The magnetic force within this unit is a natural phenomenon caused by the centrifugal force as the water is given to take a specific design and direction. The specific water configuration is formed by the rotating unit inside the bowl; however, the best rotational direction is determined by the location where this unit is to be operated. The test of establishing this rotation is to observe nature's handiwork. Whatever swirl direction the water takes going down a drain or sump hole is the rotational direction for best cleansing results for a unit operated in that area. The Earth is perfectly balanced into two flow directions, clockwise and counter— clockwise. For simplicity sake, we are supplying drawings for a counter— clockwise flow unit, which takes care of a portion of the world. (The copper tubing needs to be wound in the opposite direction if the rotational direction is to be reversed.)

It is important to note the reason for calling the influencing energy 'compressed magnetism'. In speaking of this magnetic force it is imperative that it not be viewed from a positive— negative stance. Thus in explaining the unit, to this point, the force itself (compressed magnetism) must be considered neutral. Yes, neutral, until activity influences it. Compressed magnetism can take on an infinite variety of polarities that are all magnetic in nature. The use of the word 'compressed' to define this magnetic energy is explained as a large amount of magnetic energy that is put into a small amount of space. That small amount of space should be viewed and compared as the Earth in relationship to the Universe. (See enclosed formula in the Research and Development section.)

North and South denominations inaccurately describe magnetic polarities because we state that north attracts south, north repels north, south repels south. This implies that opposite energy fields attract and similar energy fields repel. Magnets are open systems with energy flowing in and out of them. The similarity of the energy flow is what attracts magnets to each other. Magnets unite inflow to outflow to form a larger system that maintains a similar flow; the systems attract in the most compatible formation to each other because it enables the energy to continue flowing smoothly.

As the drawings and part list are reviewed they will show how galvanized, magnetized, small metal pieces are caused to flow through the center of a vortex thus creating an actual current formed by magnetized structures within this vortex This is the beginning of the principle for this unit. Passing through the vortex we have a containment flow path that is a circular anodized aluminum (Alminal W16) screen. As the metal pieces move downward inside this screen they are actually within a centralized magnetic field. Not until the metal pieces are within this field is the polarity established. This polarity can now be considered an attract polarity as a result of the unwanted molecular structures contained within the sludge being attracted to the like polarity of the magnetized metal pieces.

As these metal pieces are deposited into the top of the center tube, part #25, there is a free fall until the pieces reach the beginning of the screened area, (part #28). From this point on, the pieces no longer continue as a free fall but are guided through a weightless environment with ‘spraying water’ being the directive force. Because of the vortex principle there is no longer a downward force on the metal pieces, in other words, "gravity" is being altered inside of this unit. The magnetic energy in a vortex formation creates a wavelength that temporarily alleviates the effects of compressed magnetism. Conditioning is conditioning is conditioning and we too were conditioned to think gravity cannot be altered until we began to look into the field of magnetic energy.

The 47 water spray jets are all directed to strike the screen and it is precisely at this ‘contact point’ that the separation process begins. The screen itself is made of a special aluminum alloy called Alminal W16, which when in this ‘particular’ field manifests as a very powerful magnetic force. This force field does not respond as an action that causes the sludge or metal pieces to adhere to this alloy directly, but is a response that attracts these items to the screen’s interior which is the center of the magnetic field. With the bonding of these molecular structures to the metal pieces through the force of the water, it now enables the sludge to move downward through the non— screened exit tube part #29, and thus be washed onto the vibrating separator screen #35. This screen shakes the metal pieces from each other and also from the sludge. With the removal of the sludge the magnets have an opportunity to once again strengthen their magnetic field as they pass by the D.C. charger.

There is an intense magnetic oscillating process that is administered to the water and as this clean water exits the unit it remains in a high state of magnetic excitation. It is desirable to have the water continue in this excited state because certain molecular changes will take place that will bring the water to its full ‘ripeness’ ready for drinking. The water’s continued motion is the only requirement to administer this final process, therefore, the water is pumped through copper tubing of a certain configuration and length before being deposited into the fresh water storage tank.

To build this unit and enjoy the tremendous amount of clean water it is not necessary to conduct a deep study of magnetic energy. However, one might be inspired to investigate the actual ‘circuitry’ which causes this cleansing action. Electrical principles cannot explain magnetic energy, electricity (as we know it) and magnetism (as we are presenting it) are distinctly different fields of study.

This magnetic flow can understood by viewing the action of the coaxial cable attached to the unit. This cable is not used as a grounding ‘safety factor’ because voltage or spark are not manifest when this unit operates. A particular ‘magnetic flow transfer’ happens between the center screen and the ground as this cable is connected, thus without its use the unit will not function. A coaxial cable is needed because it supplies the needed ‘path of circuitry’ for this energy. This cable’s ‘core wire’ must be steel that is copper coated.

Every process in the unit creates different patterns of magnetic molecular structures that accomplish different purposes. If we could peer into the various forms of energy within this unit we would see many different patterns of magnetic structures within the electrons of the hardware, the water, and the space within the unit. Contrary to current teaching, electrons are not homogeneous, unchanging spheres of energy, they are more like snowflakes. No two are exactly the same, but their similarities cause them to be attracted to each other. The various elements, motions, and magnetic fields within this unit establish the polarities that the electrons follow. Magnetic energy has an infinite variety of uses, it just needs the proper conditions to be useful.

In the past scientists provided hard evidence to show that the electron must have a core structure. The fact is that each electron has an identifiable core structure of its own composed of magnetic molecular structures. Identifying the core structure allows us to have greater control and manipulation of electrons.

When Albert Einstein held to the view that the relative relationship of one particle to another did not matter, he was in error. Each particle is a molecular structure. Einstein’s error was not so much the calculations but the verbiage. Had he said "molecular structures" different ideas may have evolve from his work. People did not take the word "particle" any further. His view then suggested that the redistribution of particles was not possible. The problem has always been with our understanding the manner in which the redistribution takes place. When a molecular structure breaks down there is a transfer of energy to the greatest part which is the attracting force. When groups of molecules break down, the attract energy between them is transferred to the individual parts giving these parts the freedom to attract to other molecules that are similar to the individual parts. The sludge and the water are subjected to a field that releases the attract energy between them. The sludge attracts to the metal pieces because these pieces have polarities similar to the sludge, and the water attracts to the outer wall because it has a polarity similar to the polarity manifesting near the wall. The universal principle of attract - attract applies to this situation as with every situation.

To learn how the earth system functions, people must understand that MAGNETISM IS A CONSTANT, the very GLUE of the Universe.

Although this unit can be used in a more complex manner (example, the cleansing of radioactive particles from water), the desire here is simply to present this unit to the world to provide a means to clean water and environmentally reconstruct our Earth.

MAGNETIC OSCILLATING WATER PURIFIER PARTS LIST

1) MAIN FRAME— 1—3/4" SQ. TUBING, 25" x 25" SQ. BY 61" HIGH. Aluminum is necessary because the magnets have a draw factor to our atmosphere and draw molecular structures that are already magnetized enabling the magnets to remain constant in energy. A steel frame would interfere with this draw factor.

2) COPPER BOWL, 22" HIGH, 19¼" O.D., 1/8" THICK, CONE SHAPED TO 4—3/4" O.D. This bowl is fastened at its top flange directly to the aluminum frame part #1 by use of non—magnetic bolts, (bolts that a magnet will not adhere to).

3) TWO ALUMINUM STABILIZER BARS TO SUPPORT THE LOWER END OF COPPER BOWL #2.

4) COPPER FLANGE WELDED TO THE BOTTOM OF BOWL #2, MEASURING 4—3/4" I.D. BY 5½" O.D. BY 3/8" THICK.

5) LOWER COPPER EXTENSION TUBE measuring 4—3/4" O.D., 1/16" THICK, 18½" LONG HAVING A TOP FLANGE BOLTED TO PART #4.

6) TWO HEAVY DUTY NON—MAGNETIC BALL BEARINGS WITH A 3½" I.D. PRESSED INTO FRAME #1.
7) ALUMINUM DRIVE HUB SUPPORT TO ROTATE COPPER TUBE ASSEMBLY.
8) TIMING PULLEY BOLTED TO PART #7.
9) BELT AND DRIVE PULLEY TO ROTATE PART #7.
10) DRIVE MOTOR, 2¼ H.P. TO ROTATE PART #7 AT 1700 RPM. This motor is not to be bolted directly to Frame #1, but should be mounted on a separate frame. Electrical wires are only a point of transference where an exchange takes place. We must allow this unit to draw the needed magnetized magnetic molecular structures from the atmosphere without interference.
11) 3/4" HOLES FOR WATER INTAKE DRILLED INTO PART #7. This water intake passageway becomes possible because of the shape of part #7.
12) STATIONARY WATER HOLDING CHAMBER BOLTED TO FRAME #1. The chamber is shaped around for 360° to allow the incoming water to be circuited into part #7 without slowing the water volume.
13) TEFLON WATER SEAL TO FLOW WATER INTO PART #7.This is a standard water seal which directs the water into part #7.
14) DIRTY WATER INTAKE PIPE (52 pounds PRESSURE) TO FEED 3/4" COPPER LINE. This incoming water must be screened in advance to remove particles larger than .045". (See Figure 7 for suggested screen design.)
15) COPPER SUPPORT RING BOLTED To PART #7 MEASURING 16" O.D. BY 3/4" THICK. This copper support ring is formed with a varying height thickness which corresponds to the shape needed to firmly weld this ring directly to the top copper tube wrap.
16) MICA INSULATION RING, 1/8" THICK, BOLTED BETWEEN PART #7 AND PART #15.
17) NON—METAL BOLTS TO SECURE PARTS #7 AND #15.
18) COPPER COIL ASSEMBLY WITH 17 WRAPS OF 1" O.D. PIPE, 1/8" WALL THICKNESS SHAPED AS SHOWN. This copper unit when rotated at 1700 RPM's builds a certain magnetic charge that must not be allowed to dissipate into the drive hub part #7. The mica insulation, when 1/8" thick (part #16), serves as an effective means to prevent any undue energy dissipation. For winding details to form this copper coil unit see Figure 5. This coil's shape and size are of critical importance because this unit, when rotating, creates a very special water configuration.
19) 47 SPRAY NOZZLES, ½" LONG, WITH 3/16" DIA. ORIFICES. These spray nozzles are facing slightly downward to serve the purpose of being the directive force to drive the metal pieces through the vortex magnetic field. (The final few lower spray nozzles are directed slightly upward, as shown, to help prevent water from entering the lower tube by simply passing in front of the rotating coil unit.) The water volume, spraying inward from the rotating copper tube assembly must be a heavier flow, through the center portion, therefore the spray nozzles are spaced around on the copper wraps as shown in Figure 5. (Example — the first top five wraps have only 3 nozzles each.) The spacing pattern is completed as shown in Figure 5 spaced equidistantly around.
20) SPECIAL NON—METAL WATER FITTING TO FLOW WATER FROM PART #7 TO PART #18. This 'union type' fitting, being non—metal, allows the water to flow to the copper unit #18, however it does not dissipate the magnetic charge into part #7.
21) A SERIES OF 1" long by 7/32" by 1/2" LONG COPPER SPACERS TO HOLD COIL WRAPS 7/32" APART. These pieces are all welded to part #18. This spacing controls the volume of water which will flow to the space between the copper bowl — part #2, and the outside area of the rotating copper unit part #18. It is important that this 7/32" space be maintained exactly, therefore the actual number of spacers used should 'be enough' to produce a structure which can

withstand the rotational speed of 1700 RPM's. After welding, this coil assembly should be properly balanced.

22) NINE ALUMINUM FRAMES, EACH TO HOLD THREE PERMANENT MAGNETS. These frames are equally spaced around for 360° and mounted to the outside surface of copper bowl part #2, spaced away 1/8" using nylon washers and screws. The top of the magnets in each frame are 2— 3/4" below the underside of the top flange which supports the copper bowl. A full size top view of one frame is shown in Figure 4. Figure 2 shows the picture frame design which allows magnets to be inserted from the top and then held in place by the top aluminum retaining bar.

23) 27 PERMANENT MAGNETS MOUNTED INSIDE PARTS #22, EACH BEING 3½" LONG, 2" WIDE, ¼" THICK. A very special coil and water charging event takes place as these magnets are arranged as shown in Figure 3. Shown in Figure 3 is one holder that has three south magnets inserted to designate which magnets are put into groups of three. The remaining 8 holders must have the magnet polarities spaced as shown. The magnets needed for this unit are the powerful iron— boron neodymium. The unbalanced magnetic polarities shown in Figure 3 cause a certain 'sharing of magnetic fields'. This sharing process manifests as two circles of 'magnetic energy flows' with one circle going around clockwise and the other counter— clockwise, which is a 'directional flow' likened to a double vortex action. As the unit is rotated during start— up for a 22 minute period, these magnets take part in charging up the water and copper coil assembly until finally the total unit manifests as a very powerful magnetic force field. A 22 minute charging time is required with the water's flow— through volume cut back to 25% of its full flow rate. The intake and exit valves can be fully opened after this charging sequence to allow the passage of the full flow rate of 47 to 52 gallons per minute. In that the energy influence from the 27 permanent magnets is never 'shut off' it could be stated that these magnets serve the purpose of supplying the needed conductive activity to the generating force.

The water's rotational velocity is very substantial because the charge to the copper bowl creates an action that manifests as an almost negative resistance to the moving water.

24) A NYLON COLLAR, 1— 3/8" I.D., 4½" O.D. by 7/8"THICK HELD TO TUBE #29. This nylon collar serves two purposes. A) It serves as a safety factor to the copper coil assembly. If this coil unit, for whatever reason, started to vibrate and move its lower section from side to side, then the nylon collar would become a safety bump surface to limit sidewise movement until necessary repairs are made. B) This collar also serves as a water stop to prevent an undue amount of water from passing 'in front of' the bottom copper wrap.

25) BRASS TUBE BOLTED TO FRAME #1, BEING 13— 3/4" LONG, 1" I.D., 1/8" WALL THICKNESS. As metal pieces are deposited into the top of this tube they have a free fall until reaching the screen area.

26) TWO NYLON 1/4" DIA. RODS PRESSED INTO PART #25.

27) 1/8" THICK MYLAR INSULATION TUBE FASTENED TO PART #25, HAVING A 1— 1/8" I.D.

28) CENTER ALMINAL W16 TUBE (ANODIZED), 18" LONG, 2" I.D., 1/8" WALL THICKNESS, WITH .050 HOLES, TIGHTLY SPACED, DRILLED INTO TUBE. This tube is inserted from the bottom of the unit by having two 1/4" wide slots fit around nylon rods — part #26. The tube is rotated to lock in these nylon rods before being bolted at the bottom. The 1/8" thick mylar tube #27 insulates this tube from part #25. When the unit is 'fully charged' this center tube has a certain magnetic 'energy potential' that responds to a 'charge potential' built up in the copper coil assembly. The needed action that happens is for the water to complete this circuit. This

then explains the reason for insulating both the center tube and the copper coil unit. This center tube is anodized after the holes are drilled, which then allows for the correct energy flow pattern. Alminal W16 is ideal for building and holding the magnetic charge because of the elements used during this metal's formulation. These elements are M-1273, M—1274: 3 Cu, 4 Mg, 0.6 Si, 0.6 Fe, 1 Mn, 0.2 Ti, 4.0—8.5 Zn, bal Al. WP—temper: 78,000 — 85,000 TS; 67,000 — 74,000 YS; 5-4 El. For structural members: age—hardened, high strength.

29) LOWER PORTION OF CENTER TUBE, (SAME MATERIAL), 21" LONG, 1—3/8" I.D., 1/8" WALL THICKNESS WELDED TO PART #28, NO HOLES, (shaped as shown on drawing). As the clean water swirls around this tube the water actually contacts the outside surface of this tube and continues to be magnetically activated during this downward exit path. The reason for not having holes in this tube is because we do not want to 're—mix' the sludge inside this tube with the clean water which is swirling on this tube's outer surface.

30) IDENTIFIES AREA WHERE HOLES ARE DISCONTINUED.

31) BOTTOM SUPPORT FLANGE TO HOLD CENTER ALUMINUM TUBE ASSEMBLY PARTS #28—#29.

32) 1/8" THICK MICA INSULATION TUBE BETWEEN PARTS #29 AND #31. This insulation tube is needed to insulate the center tube assembly at this bottom location.

33) COAXIAL CABLE SECURED TO PART #29 TO CONNECT CENTER TUBE TO PART #28 TO GROUND. This coaxial cable should have a center wire made of steel that is copper coated. This wire is connected to a copper/brass shaft put into the ground 5 feet.

34) CLEAN WATER EXIT LOCATION PIPED TO CLEAN WATER PUMP #42. Eight 1/2" I.D. pipes spaced 360° around lower part of tube remove clean water. This is to prevent a turbulent back—wash. The water, when arriving at this bottom location, is still moving at a needed swirl velocity, and the water removal is spaced to compliment the water's rotational movement.

35) VIBRATING SHAKER TO SEPARATE SLUDGE FROM METAL PIECES. This shaker should be slide mounted to allow quick removal of metal pieces from the center tube, which is downward. As time passes, this center tube will need to have the holes flushed out and then be re—inserted. If this maintenance job is accomplished quickly, the unit can be charged and put back in service with a minimal amount of downtime.

36) SLUDGE CONTAINER. This tank should be wheel mounted for quick cleaning action.

37) LIGHT WATER SPRAY TO CLEANSE METAL PIECES. As the metal pieces vibrate downward along the top of the shaker screen, this light water spray helps to cleanse the sludge away from the metal pieces.

38) VERTICAL SCREW CONVEYOR, 63" LONG, 2—1/8" SCREW DIA., NON—MAGNETIC METAL CONSTRUCTION. As the metal pieces fall from the shaker they travel on a slide pan for a short distance and fall into the bottom hopper of this screw conveyor and are carried upward.

39) TOP CROSS SCREW CONVEYOR 17" LONG, 2—1/8" SCREW DIA. The hopper at the tail end of this screw conveyor is shaped to receive the metal pieces from the exit top end of conveyor #38. This conveyor then drops the metal pieces into the center opening of part #25.

40) A TOTAL OF 18 POUNDS OF MAGNETIZED GALVANIZED METAL SHAPES TO FLOW IN SYSTEM. Each piece measures 1/2" long, 1/4" wide by .005" thick (rounded corners). As a metal shape enters the top tube part #25, a time frame of 6 to 7 seconds will pass before this same metal shape exits at the bottom. It is during this 'travel path time frame' that it will collect the sludge that attracts to it. These metal pieces will 'clump together' along with the sludge as they travel downward.

41) A D.C. charger to once again strengthen the field of the metal pieces (if necessary). This charger is shown mounted on the bottom surface of the slide plate which carries the metal pieces from the shaker to the vertical screw conveyor.

42) A 2 H.P. CLEAN WATER PUMP. This pump is used to drive the water through the final water cleansing stage.

43) A VERTICAL PATTERN OF 2" COPPER PIPE SPANNING A 12 FOOT DISTANCE, (See figure 6).

44) A FINAL PARTICLE REMOVAL PROCESS BEFORE THE CLEAN WATER IS DEPOSITED INTO THE CLEAN WATER TANK.

Figure 7 shows an open ended drum that is supported from a back plate. The front end is opened to allow the water from Part #43 to go into this drum. This drum rotates a 5 micron stainless steel screen which is fastened on the outside of its aluminum rod assembly with this 'rod assembly' welded to the front plate. As the water is deposited onto the inner bottom surface of this screen, the water passes through the screen falling into the tank. The screen intercepts any particles larger than 5 microns and then slowly carries these dirt particles around 180° where a set of air jets gently blow the captured dirt into a catch box. This 'rotating screen' results in all the incoming water being cleansed by passing through a clean screen. Thus we can say that in a 24 hour period this process will produce 50 gallons per minute x 60 minutes equaling 3000 gallons per hour by 24 hours equaling 72,000 gallons of clean water per 24 hour period.

This concludes the parts list/ explanation.

ADVANCED DATA AND ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON THE WATER PURIFIER

To review, a rotating copper coil assembly is spun inside a copper bowl. The space distance between the spinning copper coil and the inside of this copper bowl is of CRITICAL importance. The reason is this. The 27-iron/boron neodymium magnets send their energy charge inside this bowl creating an ANTI-friction surface for the water that arrives there BETWEEN the 17 wraps of one-inch pipe. This water then rotates AT THE SAME SPEED as the outer surface of the rotating coil. If the space distance between the pipes and the wall changed, the water SPINNING action would be reduced to then cause less magnetic charging of the water.

Next, we address the magnet polarity placement. This particular magnet arrangement causes a blending of magnetic circuitry as the water passes through these fields. This action then produces TWO magnetic rotating forces, one rotating WITH the copper coil and a second field OF EQUAL STRENGTH rotating backwards.

Next, we focus on the ground cable. This wire is secured to the bottom part of the center tube. However, when stating the wire then GOES TO GROUND, we need to expand on just WHAT TYPE of ground. We DO NOT use a standard electrical ground rod that is copper-coated steel. The ground rod should be the same thickness and distance into the ground as an electrical ground rod BUT it should be made of a copper/brass metal combination. Magnetic current tends to GRAB the steel part of the electrical rod that then STOPS THE FLOW causing what could be called a magnetic short circuit.

There are many modifications that could be made for maintenance reasons. For example, what if some of the 47 spray nozzles become clogged due to the input of very dirty water? The center alminal tube can be removed and the copper flange (part #4) taken apart. Next, someone could flush out the tube by removing the plug from the last wrap and inserting a hose to pressurize the non-rotating coil assembly to see exactly which spray nozzles need cleaning.

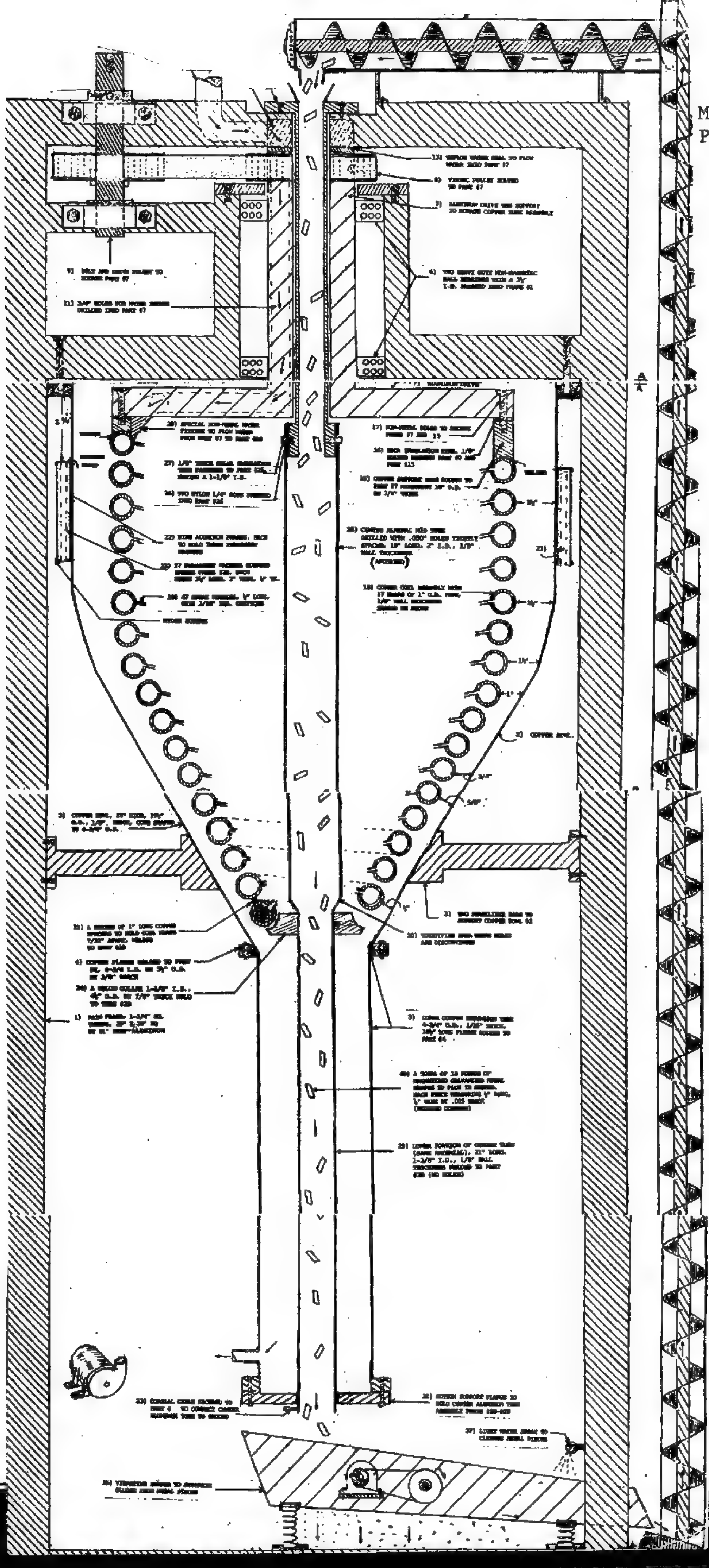
At that point, one can inspect the nylon collars (part #24) to see if the bottom coil wrap contacted this collar. Naturally, if it did, the coil would need to be remounted and balanced. This nylon collar is only a safety factor to the coil assembly. Its primary use is to serve as a water stop as stated. NOTE: the last copper coil wrap DOES NOT ride on the nylon collar. This coil assembly is held together as a solid unit through the welding parts 21, which are a series of 1" long, 7/32" thick copper spacers. These spacers create the needed SPACE GAP between the coils for the proper water flow. This flow pattern allows the rotating volume of water to build to a water wall THICKNESS that can be measured. The measurement is from the inside of the copper bowl to the inside surface of the copper tubes, a distance that does not interfere with INCOMING WATER from the 47 spray nozzles.

It is necessary to focus on one primary action of this unit. The rotating water, charged by the magnets, can be likened to a large rotating magnet. The CLEAN metal pieces cannot fall through this field. Thus at the upper part of the screened area, the pieces COLLECT into a given VOLUME. This assembly of pieces then captures sludge which is driven DOWNWARD by the angle of the 47 spray nozzles. Only when the ½" long by ¼" wide by .005 thick metal pieces become weighted (by collecting sludge) do they travel downward to fall onto the shaker part #35.

This collection of sludge, onto the pieces, is caused to happen because of their magnetic CHARGE which attracts to the sludge. The center alminal tube (part #28) serves as a magnetic dividing line. As the 47 spray nozzles send their sprayed water toward this tube, the magnetic charge, to the tube welcomes the sludge inside while causing the clean water TO NOT enter this tube. This water, now in a SPRAY STATE, then moves outward to gather into flowing water that passes between the 7/32" spaces between the copper coils.

It goes without saying that proper water seals need to be installed so as to allow the 52 pounds of water pressure to flow into the system. However, the two ball bearings with a 3-1/2" ID (part #6) MUST NOT be made of a material that allows a magnet to adhere to them. This unit operates with a very sensitive magnetic current flow. Thus standard steel ball bearings could cause a magnetic short-circuit that would negate the water cleansing process.

The work of many visionaries who capitalized on a similar principle should no longer be suppressed. Simply constructing this Magnetic Oscillating Water Purifier, can help usher in our golden age of civilization, thus allowing magnetic energy to take its rightful place to not only meet our energy needs but to help clean up the environment.

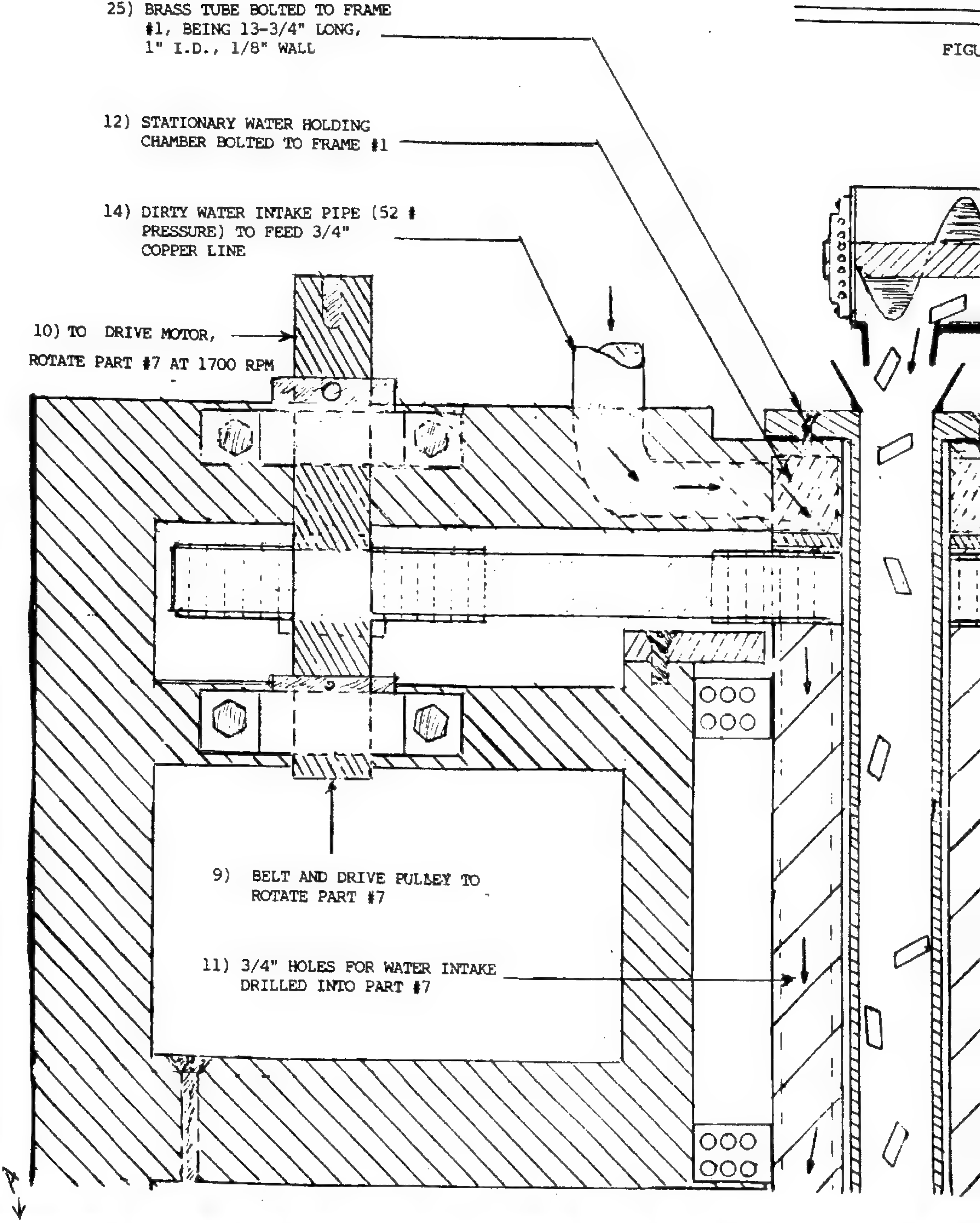


Magnetic Water
Purifier

Home

A MAGNETIC OSCILL

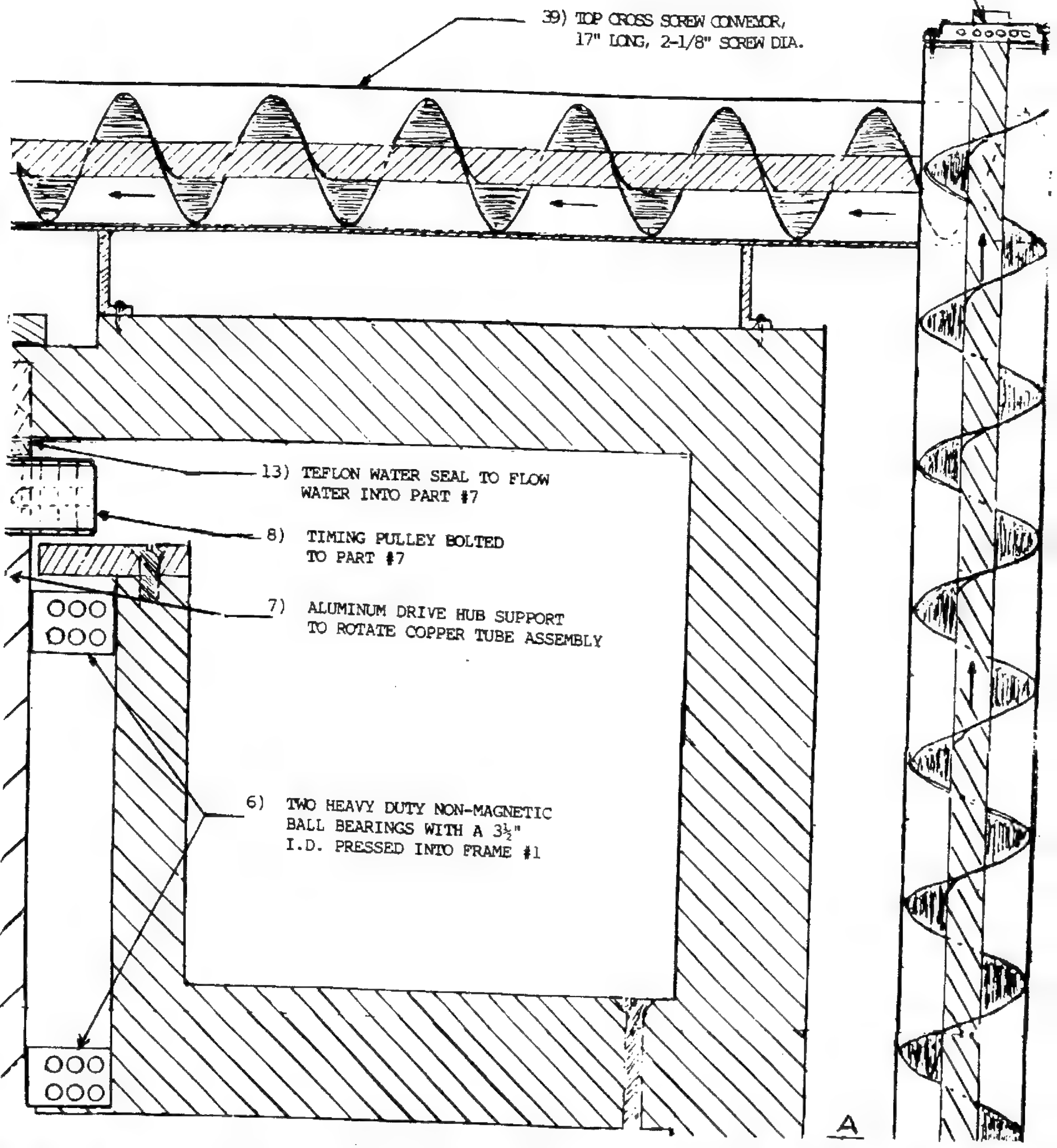
FIGU


25) BRASS TUBE BOLTED TO FRAME #1, BEING 13-3/4" LONG, 1" I.D., 1/8" WALL
12) STATIONARY WATER HOLDING CHAMBER BOLTED TO FRAME #1
14) DIRTY WATER INTAKE PIPE (52 # PRESSURE) TO FEED 3/4" COPPER LINE
10) TO DRIVE MOTOR, ROTATE PART #7 AT 1700 RPM
9) BELT AND DRIVE PULLEY TO ROTATE PART #7
11) 3/4" HOLES FOR WATER INTAKE DRILLED INTO PART #7
A

TING WATER PURIFIER

E 1

38) VERTICAL SCREW CONVEYOR, 63" LONG, 2-1/8" SCREW DIA., NON-MAGNETIC METAL CONSTRUCTION

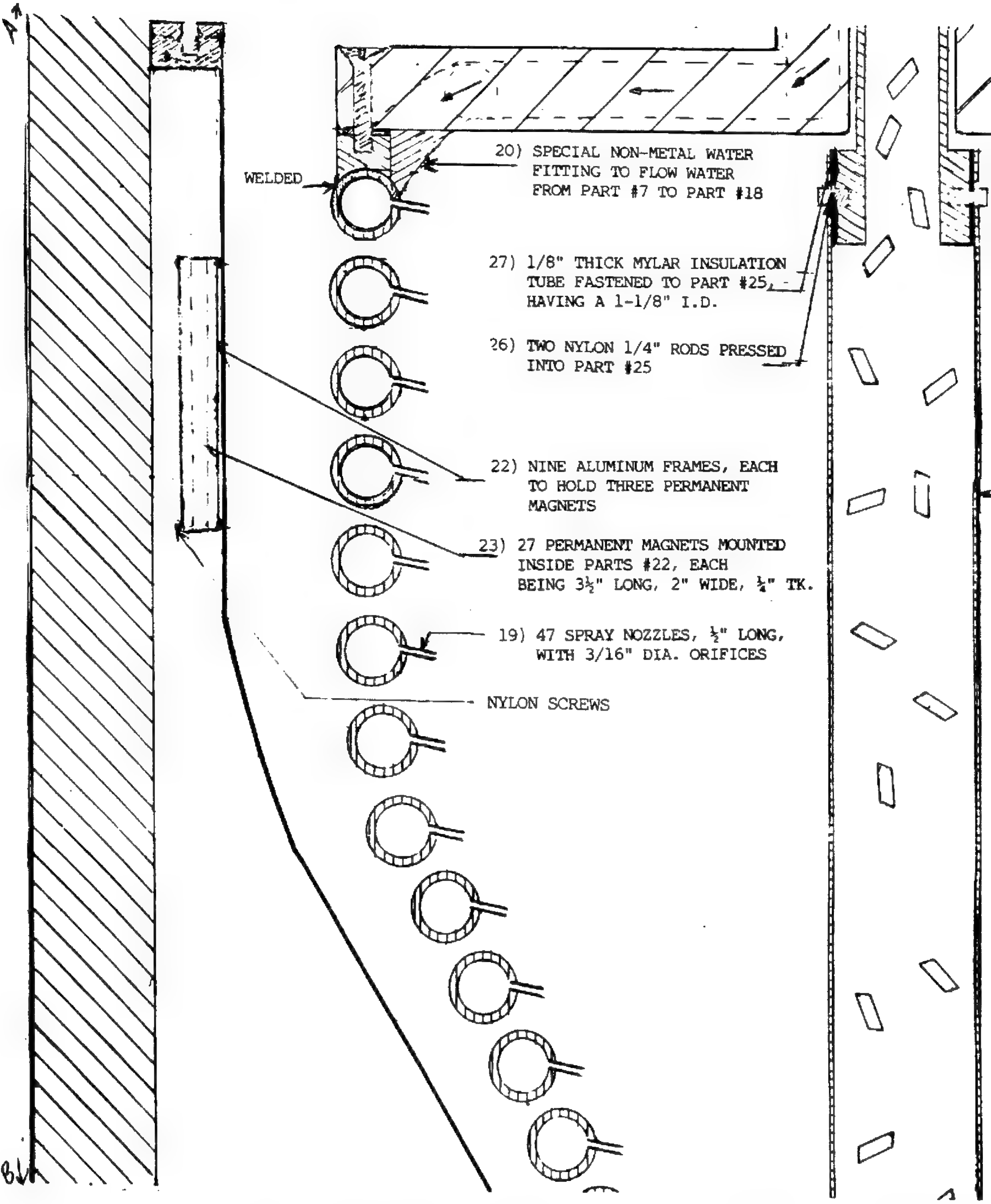

39) TOP CROSS SCREW CONVEYOR, 17" LONG, 2-1/8" SCREW DIA.

13) TEFLON WATER SEAL TO FLOW WATER INTO PART #7

8) TIMING PULLEY BOLTED TO PART #7

7) ALUMINUM DRIVE HUB SUPPORT TO ROTATE COPPER TUBE ASSEMBLY

6) TWO HEAVY DUTY NON-MAGNETIC BALL BEARINGS WITH A 3½" I.D. PRESSED INTO FRAME #1



20) SPECIAL NON-METAL WATER FITTING TO FLOW WATER FROM PART #7 TO PART #18

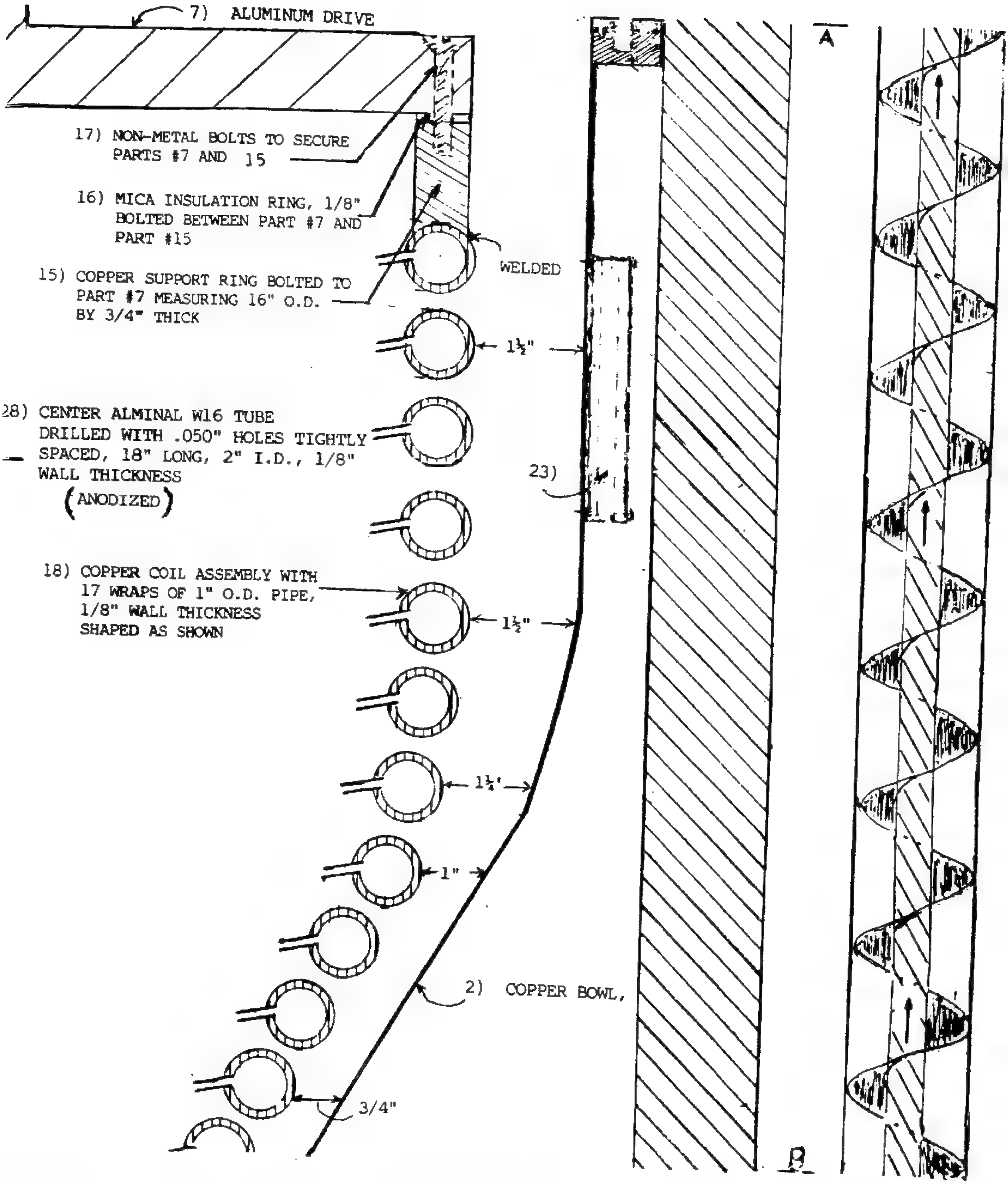
27) 1/8" THICK MYLAR INSULATION TUBE FASTENED TO PART #25, HAVING A 1-1/8" I.D.

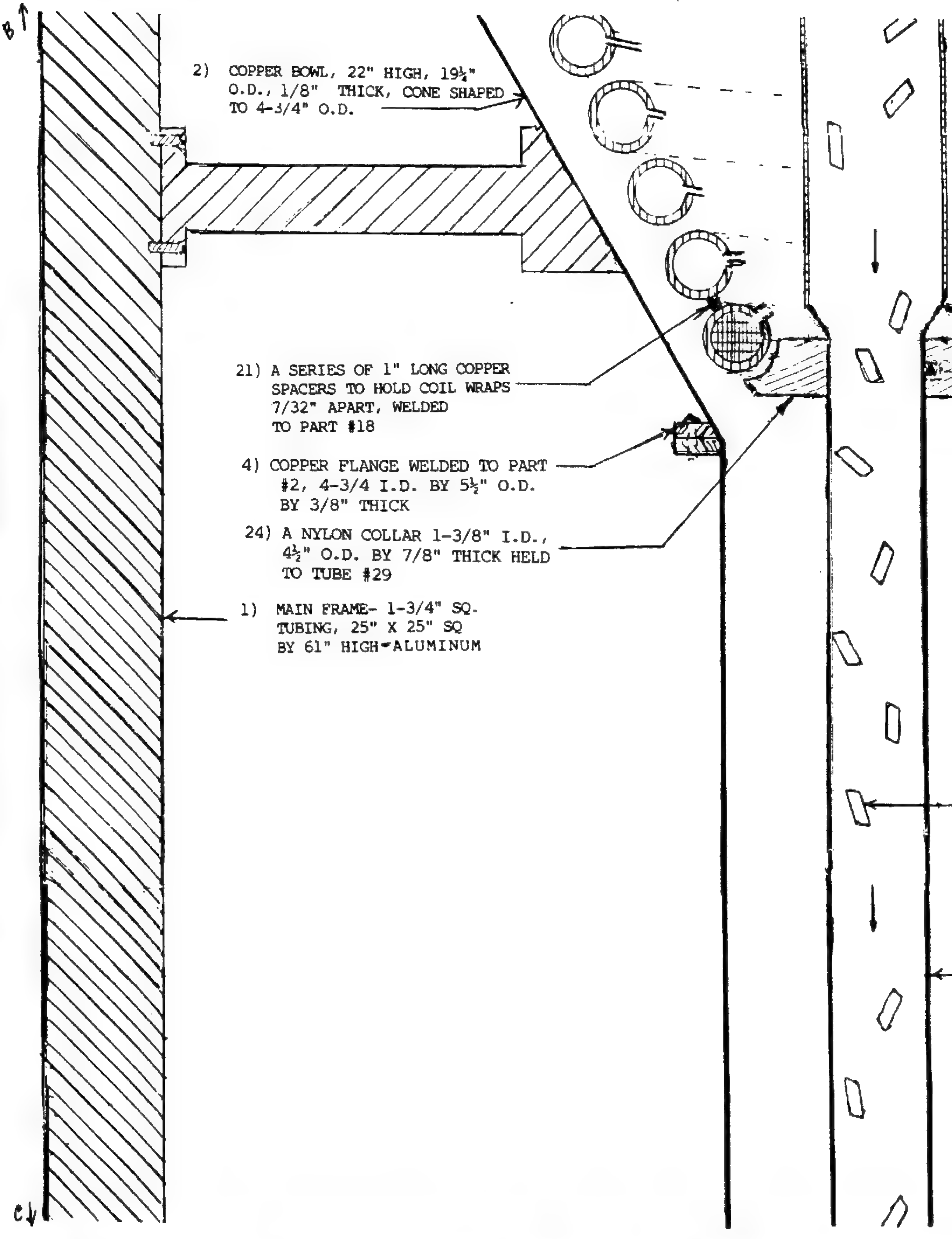
26) TWO NYLON 1/4" RODS PRESSED INTO PART #25

22) NINE ALUMINUM FRAMES, EACH TO HOLD THREE PERMANENT MAGNETS

23) 27 PERMANENT MAGNETS MOUNTED INSIDE PARTS #22, EACH BEING 3½" LONG, 2" WIDE, ¼" TK.

19) 47 SPRAY NOZZLES, ½" LONG, WITH 3/16" DIA. ORIFICES


7) ALUMINUM DRIVE
17) NON-METAL BOLTS TO SECURE PARTS #7 AND 15
16) MICA INSULATION RING, 1/8" BOLTED BETWEEN PART #7 AND PART #15
15) COPPER SUPPORT RING BOLTED TO PART #7 MEASURING 16" O.D. BY 3/4" THICK
WELDED
1½"
28) CENTER ALMINAL W16 TUBE DRILLED WITH .050" HOLES TIGHTLY SPACED, 18" LONG, 2" I.D., 1/8" WALL THICKNESS
(ANODIZED)
23)
18) COPPER COIL ASSEMBLY WITH 17 WRAPS OF 1" O.D. PIPE, 1/8" WALL THICKNESS SHAPED AS SHOWN
1½"
1¼"
1"
2) COPPER BOWL,
3/4"
A
B



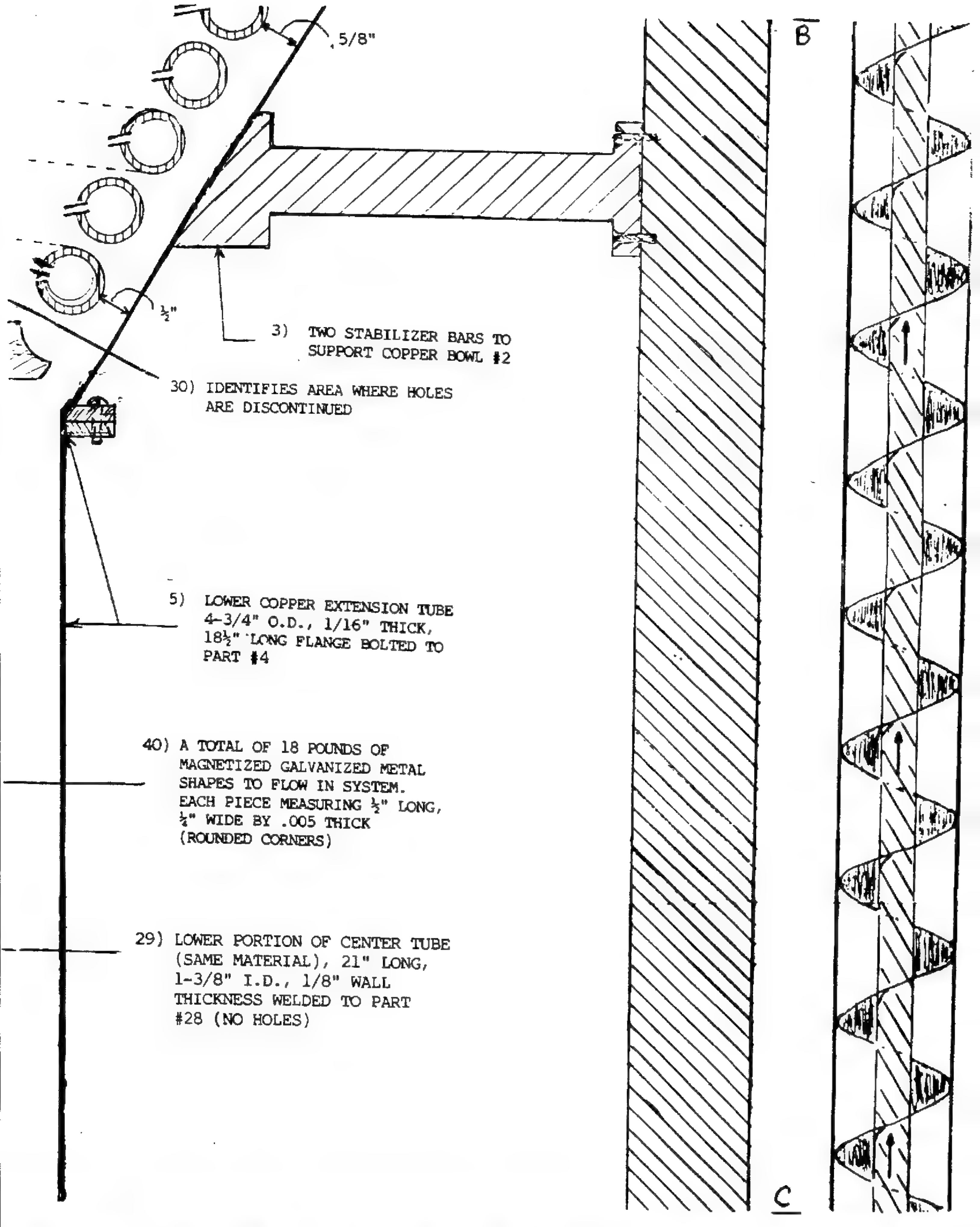
2) COPPER BOWL, 22" HIGH, 19¼" O.D., 1/8" THICK, CONE SHAPED TO 4-3/4" O.D.

21) A SERIES OF 1" LONG COPPER SPACERS TO HOLD COIL WRAPS 7/32" APART, WELDED TO PART #18

4) COPPER FLANGE WELDED TO PART #2, 4-3/4 I.D. BY 5½" O.D. BY 3/8" THICK

24) A NYLON COLLAR 1-3/8" I.D., 4½" O.D. BY 7/8" THICK HELD TO TUBE #29

1) MAIN FRAME- 1-3/4" SQ. TUBING, 25" X 25" SQ BY 61" HIGH-ALUMINUM



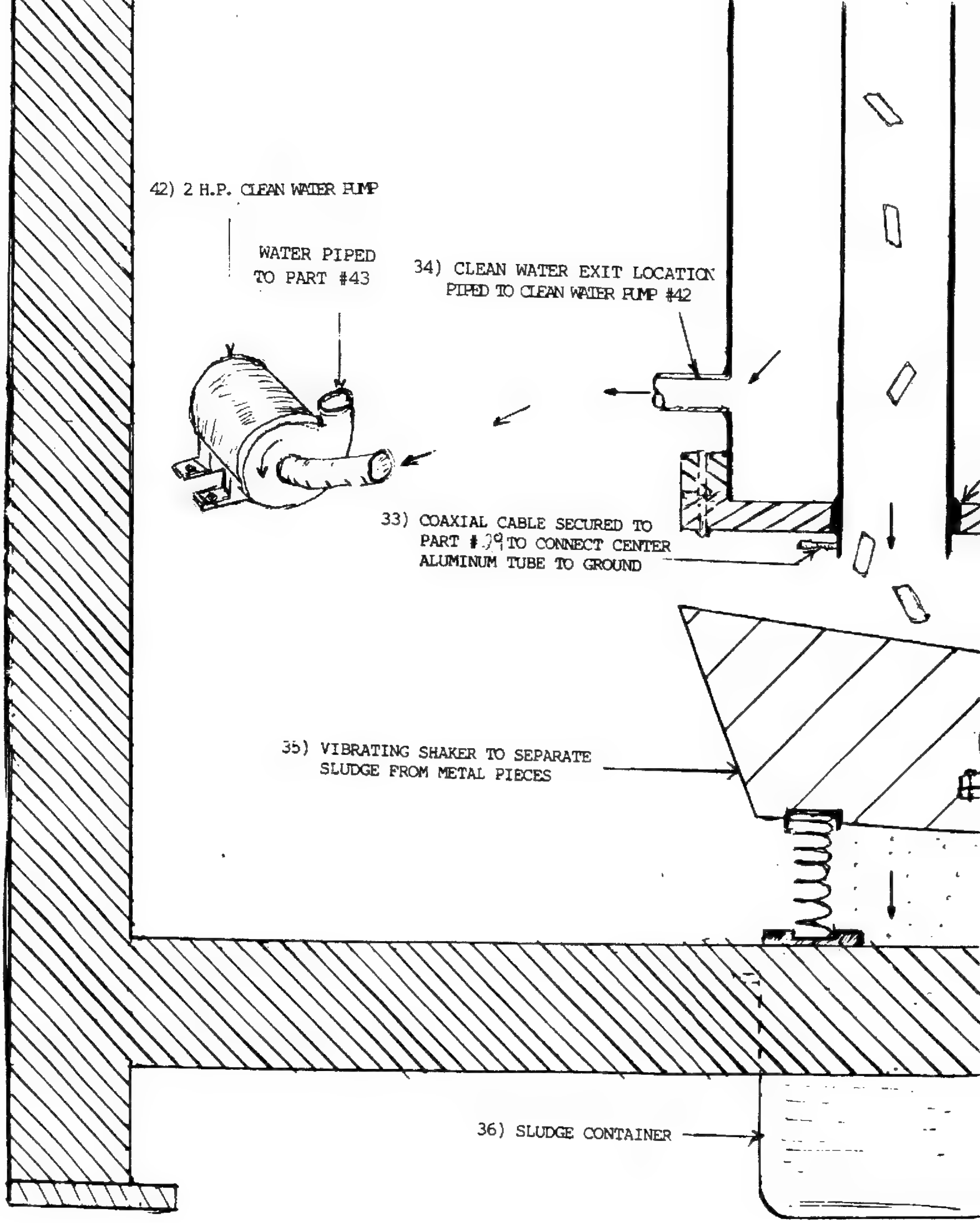
3) TWO STABILIZER BARS TO SUPPORT COPPER BOWL #2

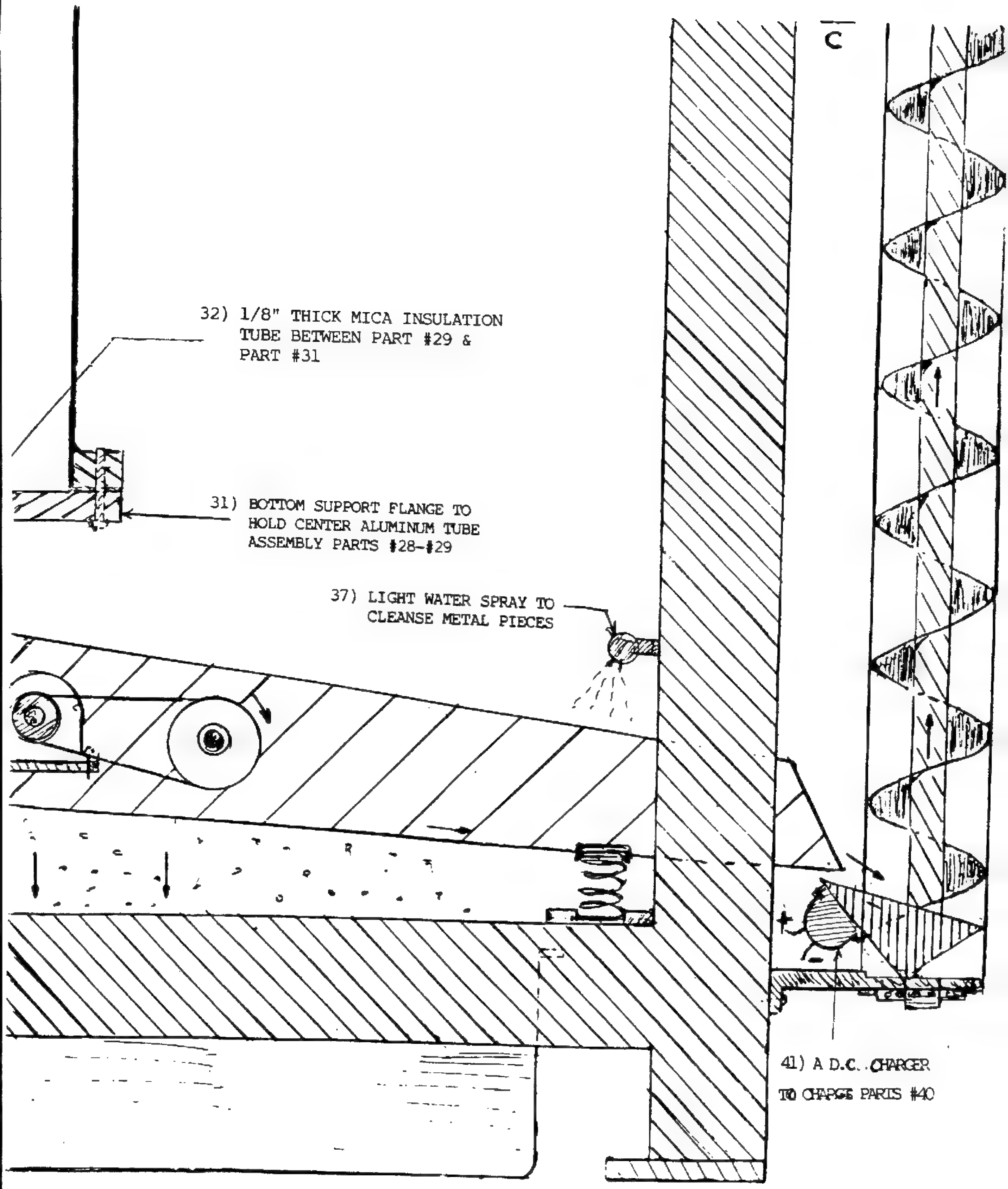
30) IDENTIFIES AREA WHERE HOLES ARE DISCONTINUED

5) LOWER COPPER EXTENSION TUBE 4-3/4" O.D., 1/16" THICK, 18½" LONG FLANGE BOLTED TO PART #4

40) A TOTAL OF 18 POUNDS OF MAGNETIZED GALVANIZED METAL SHAPES TO FLOW IN SYSTEM. EACH PIECE MEASURING ½" LONG, ¼" WIDE BY .005 THICK (ROUNDED CORNERS)

29) LOWER PORTION OF CENTER TUBE (SAME MATERIAL), 21" LONG, 1-3/8" I.D., 1/8" WALL THICKNESS WELDED TO PART #28 (NO HOLES)


42) 2 H.P. CLEAN WATER PUMP
WATER PIPED TO PART #43
34) CLEAN WATER EXIT LOCATION PIPED TO CLEAN WATER PUMP #42
33) COAXIAL CABLE SECURED TO PART #39 TO CONNECT CENTER ALUMINUM TUBE TO GROUND
35) VIBRATING SHAKER TO SEPARATE SLUDGE FROM METAL PIECES
36) SLUDGE CONTAINER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32) 1/8" THICK MICA INSULATION TUBE BETWEEN PART #29 & PART #31
31) BOTTOM SUPPORT FLANGE TO HOLD CENTER ALUMINUM TUBE ASSEMBLY PARTS #28-#29
37) LIGHT WATER SPRAY TO CLEANSE METAL PIECES
41) A D.C. CHARGER TO CHARGE PARTS #40
+
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18) COPPER COI
17 WRAPS C
1/8" WALL

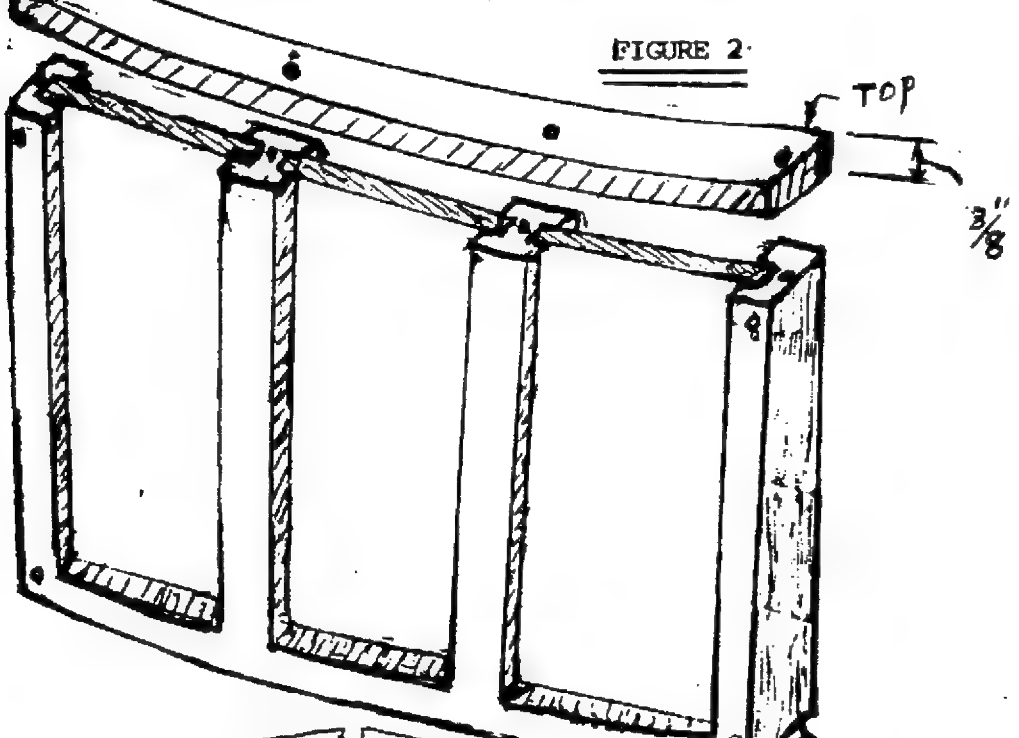
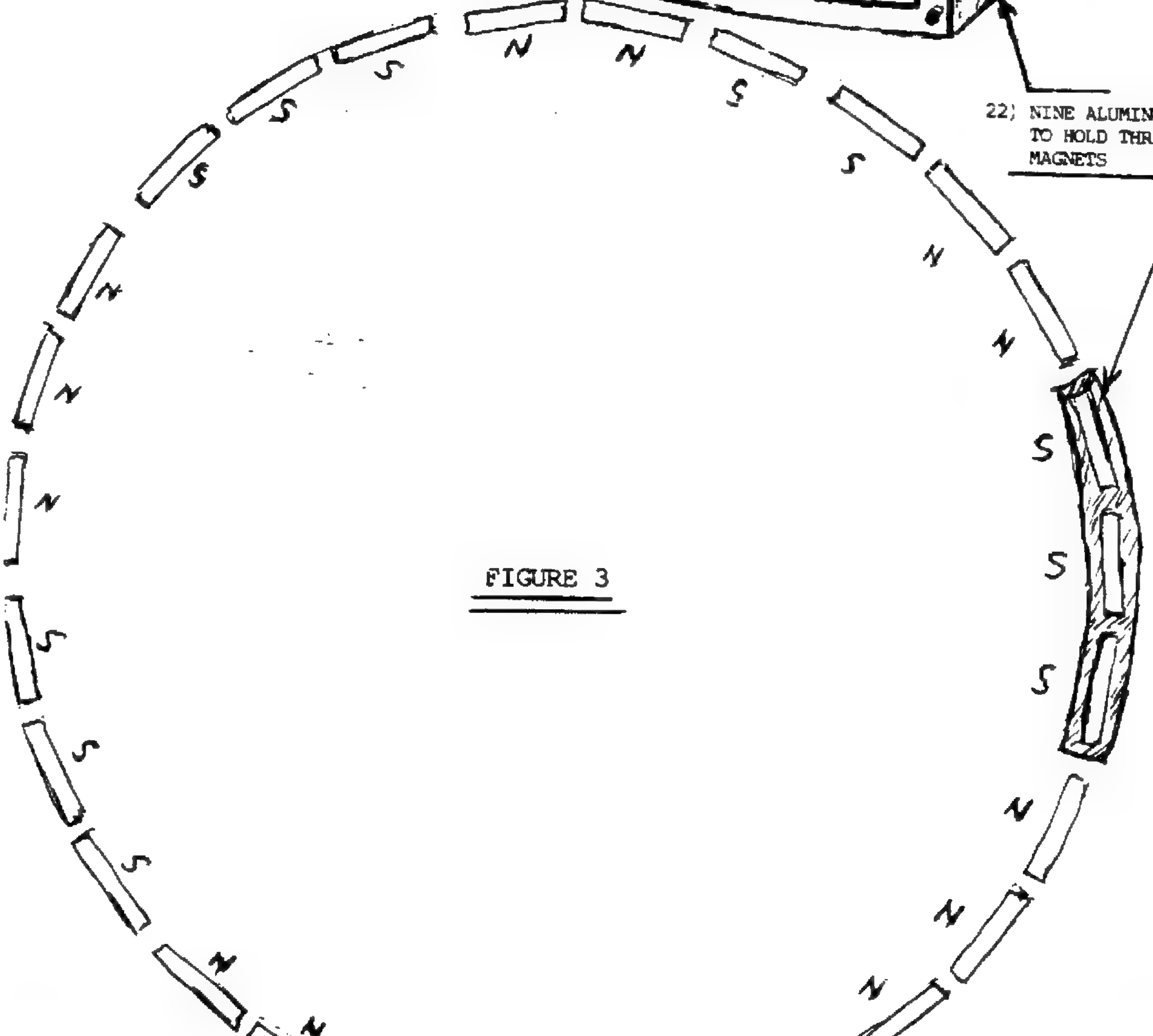


FIGURE 2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22) NINE ALUMINUM FRAMES, EACH TO HOLD THREE PERMANENT MAGNETS

FIGURE 3

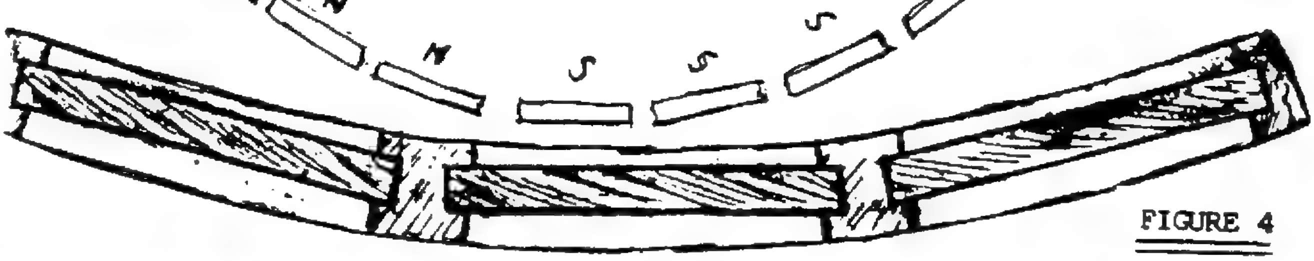


FIGURE 4

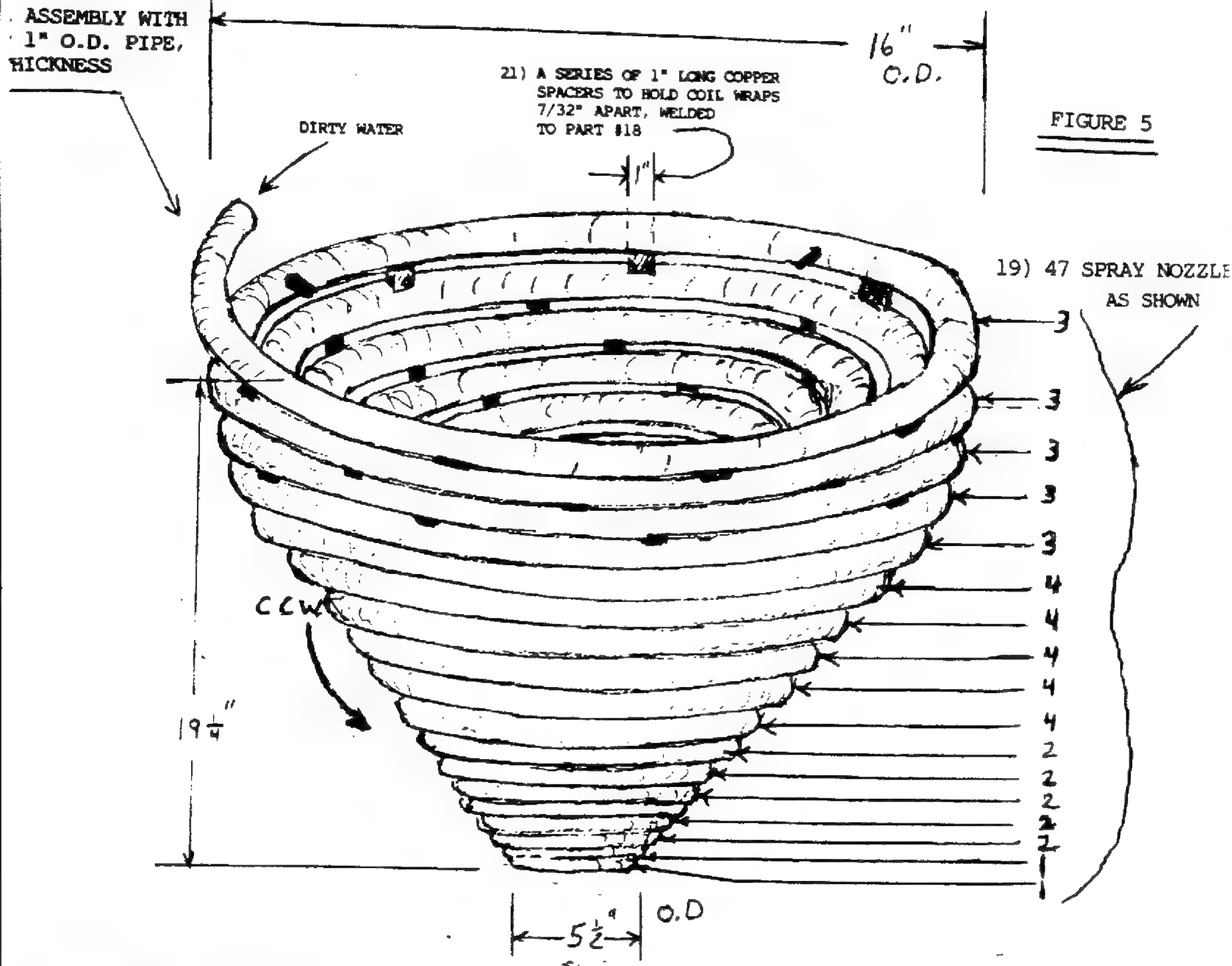

ASSEMBLY WITH
1" O.D. PIPE,
HICKNESS
16" O.D.
21) A SERIES OF 1" LONG COPPER SPACERS TO HOLD COIL WRAPS 7/32" APART, WELDED TO PART #18
DIRTY WATER
1"
19) 47 SPRAY NOZZLE AS SHOWN
3
3
3
3
3
4
4
4
4
4
2
2
2
2
2
1
1
CCW
19 1/4"
5 1/2" O.D

FIGURE 5

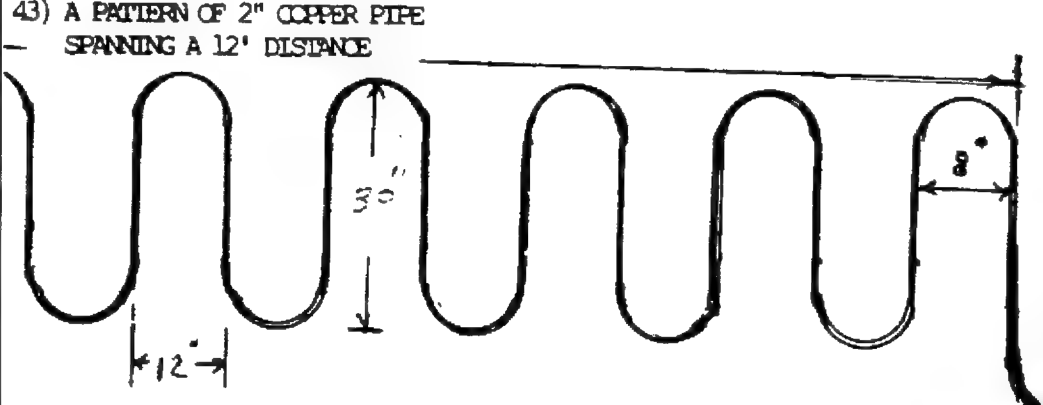

43) A PATTERN OF 2" COPPER PIPE SPANNING A 12' DISTANCE
30"
8"
12"

FIGURE 6

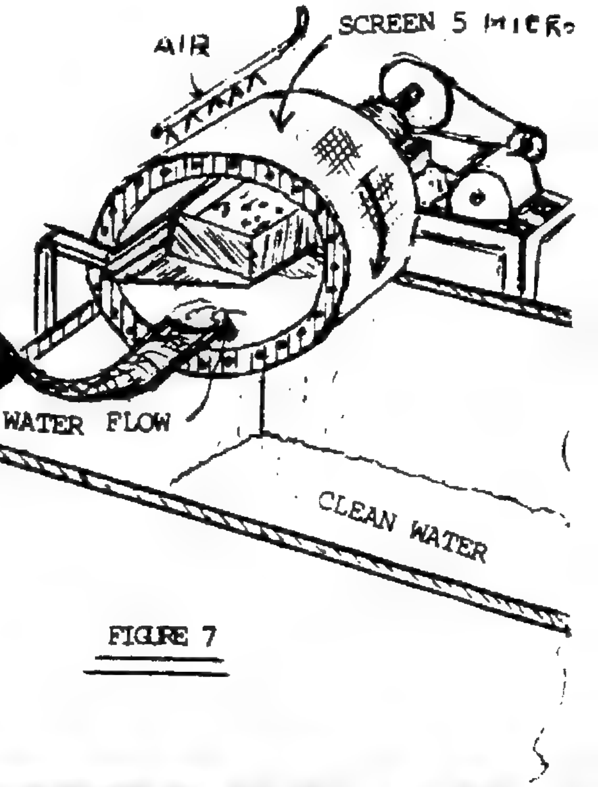

AIR
SCREEN 5 MICRO
WATER FLOW
CLEAN WATER

FIGURE 7

MAGNETIC WATER PUMP

- Water pump causes underground water to flow to the surface without the use of electricity
- Magnetic current is required to run pump
- Magnetic current provided by Romag-Generator or Celestial Particle Transmuter
- No special alloys needed
- Powerful permanent magnets required
- Designed to provide enough water for a 100 acre farm
- Requires water pressure for start-up

This unit transforms magnetic current into magnetic energy that charges ground water, an action which causes the water to move up to the Earth's surface on attract. This unit is a vivid demonstration of how matter (like water) can be given a polarity and be caused to move to a similar polarity on attract. The principles behind this unit can be applied to nearly any type of matter.

It is a water-pumping device that will help to reduce atmospheric pollution caused by the burning of fuel to supply electricity for pumping ground water. This new method of charging water with magnetic current is accomplished through a special process whereby water is attracted up a copper tube.

This is a magnetically powered device that receives magnetic energy from another energy generator like the Romag Generator or the Celestial Particle Transmuter. The propeller has secured to its blades an arrangement of wires and contacts that, when charged, cause propeller rotations. The rotor has a permanent magnet, which rotates and provides incoming magnetic current with needed polarities. The device has a system of contacts that are spaced so as to have a stop gauge effect to the pulsing action which then controls the speed.

HOW THE UNIT FUNCTIONS

A magnetic current generator circuits magnetic energy into the four electrodes part #17. Next, water pressure is fed down into tubes #4. This causes spray jets #19 to contact the propeller so as to rotate the unit. The spacing between the six rotating copper contacts and the 4 stationary contacts is such that 4 pulses are always pulsed ON (that is 2 sets of wings) while 2 contacts are OFF. Naturally, the thought might be, why not just have 6 stationary contacts, which would then activate all six wings at one time. This idea would not allow the needed polarities to take place. Each set of wings needs the OFF TIME that is set up by the spacing of 4 stationary electrodes. Without this off time an unwanted condition of CROSS CURRENTS would happen stopping the water rotation process.

Once the water is rotating with a magnetic charge, it causes the copper tube to become charged. The water then gets pushed upward while being attracted upward by the charging of the copper tube. The propeller does not DRIVE the water upward.

If we can allow the thought that gravity is in fact compressed magnetism, then we can understand how the magnetic charge to the water reverses the normal downward movement. The charged water has a polarity that is ATTRACTED UP to the Earth's surface. Once the propeller is rotating, the spray jets are shut off and water arrives at the top of the well.

A secondary benefit to having magnetically charged water in the well is that this charge sends ATTRACT ENERGY into the ground which causes water, at a deeper level, to then be attracted into the same well.

Reasons for the Propeller design:

The thickness of the wings are .225" because as the unit operates we need to minimize the effect of having the wings expand outward. This expanse condition might cause a hitting of the electrodes and stop the pulsing action.

The wing ends are BLUNT (.225" square) because we do not want the water sliding around these wings, but instead a water punching action is needed. This then creates a certain water movement, which aids in the magnetic charging action, an action that prevents the propeller from accelerating faster than the required 1600 RPM. The blades are not designed to drive the water upward because this is not necessary, nor is it the principle behind this unit. The blunt edge design assists the water in becoming magnetically charged and to then be ATTRACTED upward with the propeller simply serving as a tool that nudges the water in the desired direction at 1600 RPM.

This particular wing SHAPE helps to prevent a water BACK WASH condition. This is one reason to have the wing ends be 1-3/8" from the closest point to the next wing. There should be a 20 thousandths thick coating of acrylic on the total propeller. This is not for insulation purposes but to prevent wire RATTLE that could result in broken circuits. Magnetic current does not interact with acrylic so it's the best material for coating. Other coatings (such as electric motor varnish) could actually destroy the magnetic activity.

The reason for having Part #5 be one inch wide and angling down at 42 degrees is because it aids in guiding the water just before the water arrives at the 6 wings. The reason for a rounded bottom to the propeller shaft is to aid in creating a smooth upward water movement. Also, if one wanted to do maintenance on the propeller they could simply have a metal object, on a rope, contact the center magnet and pull the propeller up and out of the well. The rounded end would then aid in relocating the shaft back into the bearing, after the maintenance is completed. (for example changing part #6, the Delrin flange bearing).

The 3/8" wide copper contacts need to be connected to wires #13 in a special way. The wire should be under the 3/8-inch side face located on the outer edge. The electrodes #17 will then pulse the magnetic current through the copper to the steel wire's core. This action expands to the copper that carries the charge for the full 3/8" face distance. The wire then goes to the back side of the copper by maintaining contact along the side of the copper before taking the winding travel path (see Figure 1).

At all points where wires #13 curve around the wings (front and back), the wings should have 15 thousandths deep half round grooves. These grooves help to prevent the copper coating from being scratched. This grooving of the wings is the ideal wing wrapping process.

PARTS LIST

I) A standard length of metal well pipe, non-porous

2) A copper tube (length as needed) measuring 1/8" thick, 9" Inside Diameter held into the center of Part #1.

3) A non-metal bottom ring with O ring seals to firmly hold Parts #1 and #2 together

4) Are six lengths of 1/2" Outside Diameter heavy wall plastic tubing. These tubes get connected at the top of the well and travel the full distance down along the outer surface of Part #2.

5) A shaft portion of the propeller 1-1/8" OD and 2-1/2" long

6) A Delrin flange bearing firmly secured to the shaft Part #5, measuring 1-1/8" ID. 1-3/8" OD, 2-1/8" long.

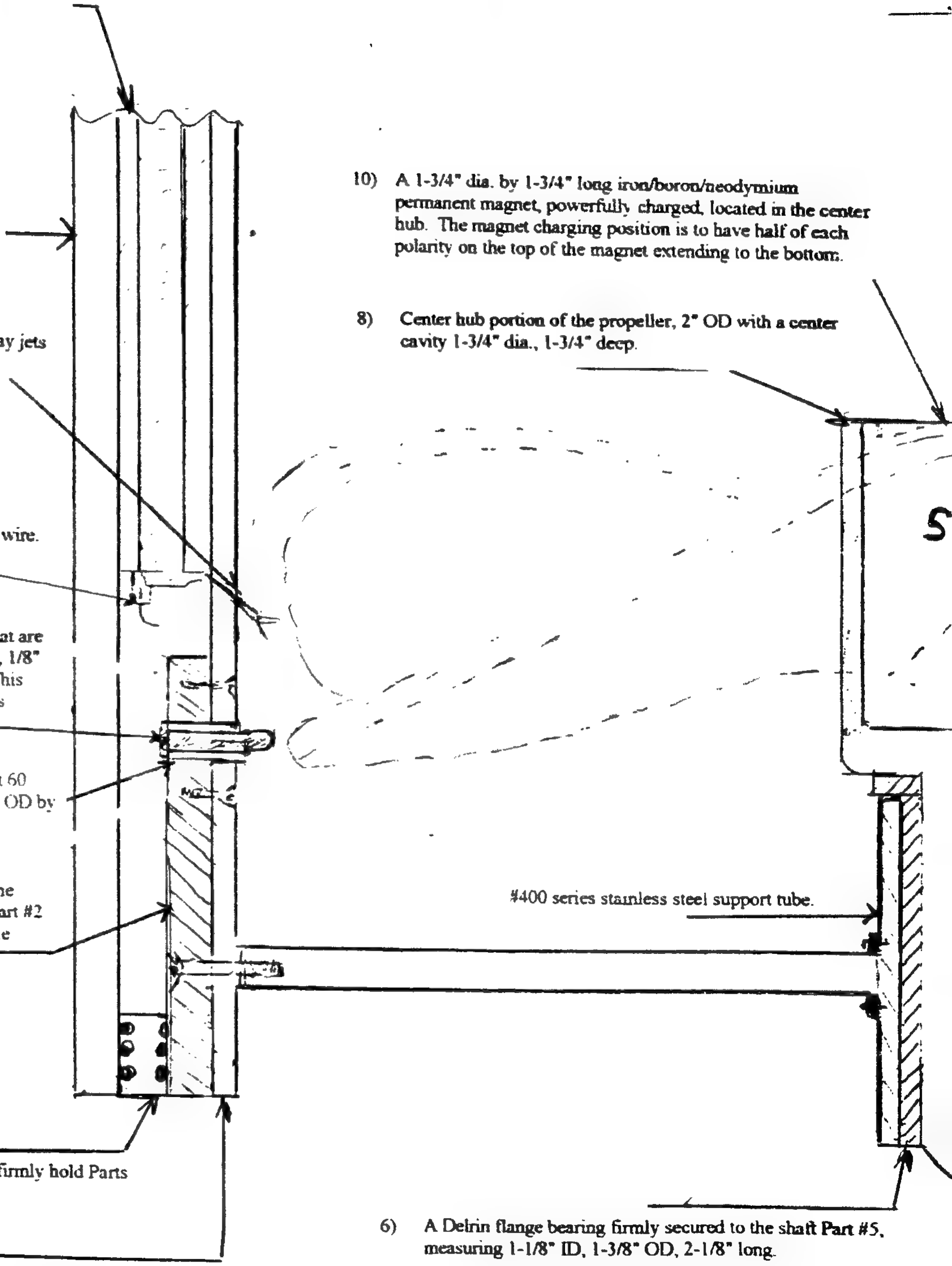
7) Three copper support bars secured to Part #2 and bolted to a hardened #400 series stainless steel support tube. This tube allows Part #6 to rotate inside,
8) Center hub portion of the propeller, 2" OD with a center cavity 1-3/4" dia. 1-3/4" deep.
9) Six .225" thick propeller blades all cast onto a center hub as a single casting made of 80% Aluminum, 10% Magnesium, 10% Manganese. These blades are mounted at a 42-degree angle forming a propeller dia. of 8-1/2 inches. The tip of each blade should be 1-3/8" from the closest point of the blade next to it. The blade ends are blunt edged measuring .225" square.
10) A 1-3/4" dia. by 1-3/4" long iron/boron/neodymium permanent magnet, powerfully charged, located in the center hub. The magnet charging position is to have half of each polarity on the top of the magnet extending to the bottom.
11) Are six 'U' shaped pieces of 1/32" thick copper clips. These clips are secured 1/2" from the end of each blade measuring 3/8" wide with the open end on the inner side. These clips serve as contacts and should be shaped on the outer surface to form a curved radius measuring 4-5/16 inches.
12)Are six numbers assigned to each blade (see figure I).
13) Are three lengths of .032" thick clean copper coated steel wires. Each of these lengths gets wrapped around two blades. To explain, the first wire is firmly secured to part #11 then this wire goes around blade #1 with seven wraps spaced as shown on figure I. After blade #1 is wrapped, the same wire crosses over the center of the magnet and arrives at blade #4. At this point, the wrapping rotation for blade four is reversed as shown. Blade four has the same number of wraps and is then firmly secured to copper clip Part #11, Next, the other two lengths of wire are wrapped in like manner. Note that the wires from blades #1,2 and 3 cross the north half of the magnet. This establishes the magnet alignment when located in the hub.
14) A star connection for the three wires that crossed the magnet. These clean wires all make contact TO EACH OTHER as they are firmly bonded directly to the center point of the magnet. As neutral magnetic current is pulsed to blades 1,2,3, the attract circuit is to the north half of the magnet then returned to a center NEUTRAL POINT. Also, as blades 4,5,6 form an attract circuit for the incoming neutral magnetic current, the south half of the magnet completes the attract circuit, then returns to a neutral flow. Thus, the water becomes charged with TWO magnetic polarities which becomes the propeller's driving force.
15) A 1/4" thick copper tube 2-1/2" wide fanned to fit on the outside dia., of Part #2. This tube is to add support to Part #2 in order to hold contacts with a firm circle support while keeping the shaft centered.
16) Are 4 insulation tubes spaced into groups of two at 60 degrees apart. Each tube measures 1/2" long, 3/8" OD by 1/8" ID pressed into part #15 and #2.
17) Are four boron Carbide electrodes marked A,B,C,D, that are pressed into Parts #16. These electrodes are 5/8" long, 1/8" dia. having a rounded contact surface facing inward. These electrodes clear part #11 by being positioned as close as possible without actual contact.
18) Are two coaxial cables having a size #14 center copper wire. Each cable gets circuited to 2 electrodes.
19) Are six water spray jets secured to Part #2. These spray jets feed water through Part #4 to cause startup rotation.

To finalize, this water pump unit utilizes flowing magnetic energy to produce an ongoing water flow. The magnetic flow causes the propeller to rotate by setting up a response from wing to wing that completes a circuit. This is an energy circuit that magnetically charges the underground water causing the water to rise to the Earth's surface while being PUMP GUIDED upward.

Abstract of the Invention
A MAGNETIC WATER PUMP

Home

Figure 2



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3) Non-metal bottom ring with O ring seals to firmly hold Parts #1 and #2 together.

2) Copper tube (length as needed) measuring 1/8" thick, 9" Inside Diameter held into the center of Part #1.

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10) A 1-3/4" dia. by 1-3/4" long iron/boron/neodymium permanent magnet, powerfully charged, located in the center hub. The magnet charging position is to have half of each polarity on the top of the magnet extending to the bottom.

8) Center hub portion of the propeller, 2" OD with a center cavity 1-3/4" dia., 1-3/4" deep.

#400 series stainless steel support tube.

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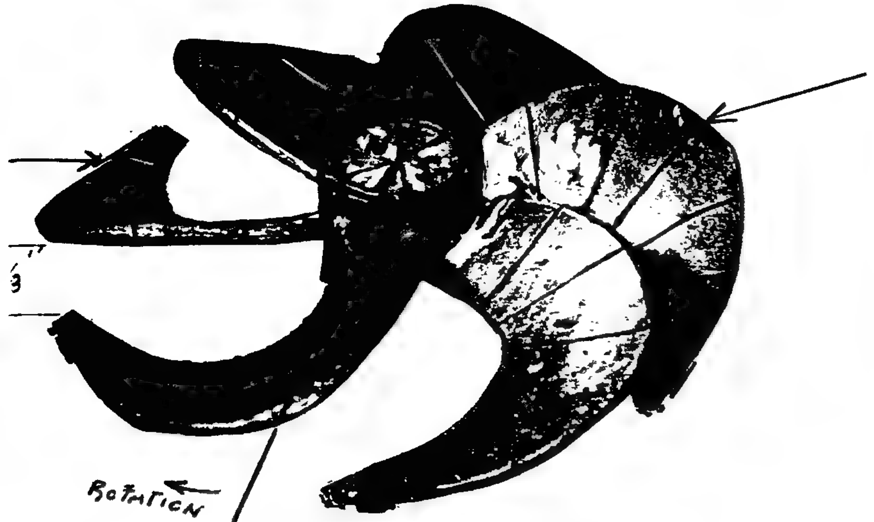
5) Shaft portion of the propeller 1-1/8" OD and 2-1/2"



13) Are three lengths of .032" thick clean copper coated steel wires. Each of these lengths gets wrapped around two blades. To explain, the first wire is firmly secured to part #11 then this wire goes around blade #1 with seven wraps spaced as shown on figure 1. After blade #1 is wrapped the same wire crosses over the center of the magnet and arrives at blade #4. At this point, the wrapping rotation for blade four is reversed as shown. Blade four has the same number of wraps and is then firmly secured to copper clip Part #11. Next, the other two lengths of wire are wrapped in like manner. Note that the wires from blades #1,2 and 3 cross the north half of the magnet. This establishes the magnet alignment when located in the hub.

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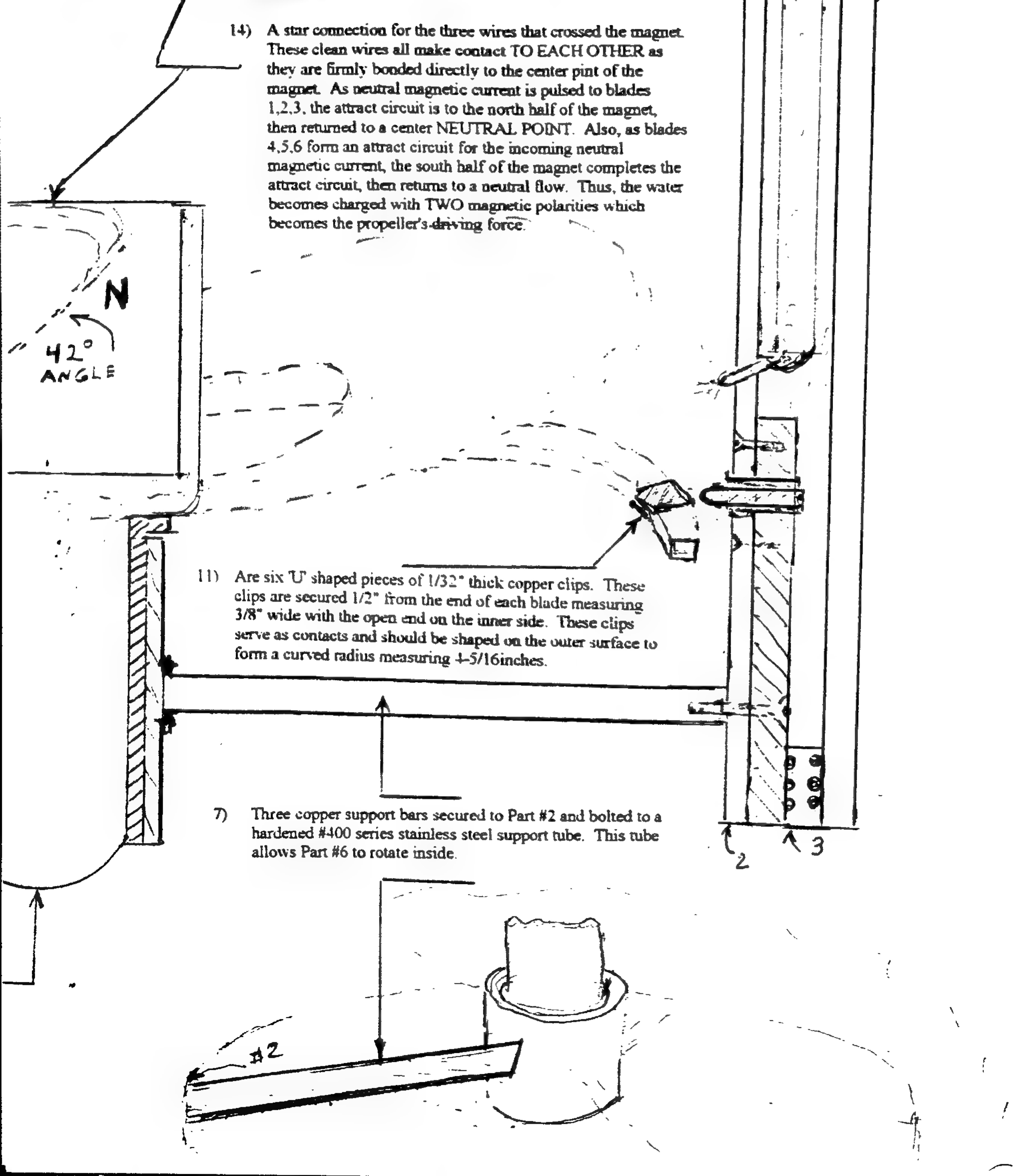

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Abstract of the Invention
A MAGNETIC WATER PUMP

Figure 1

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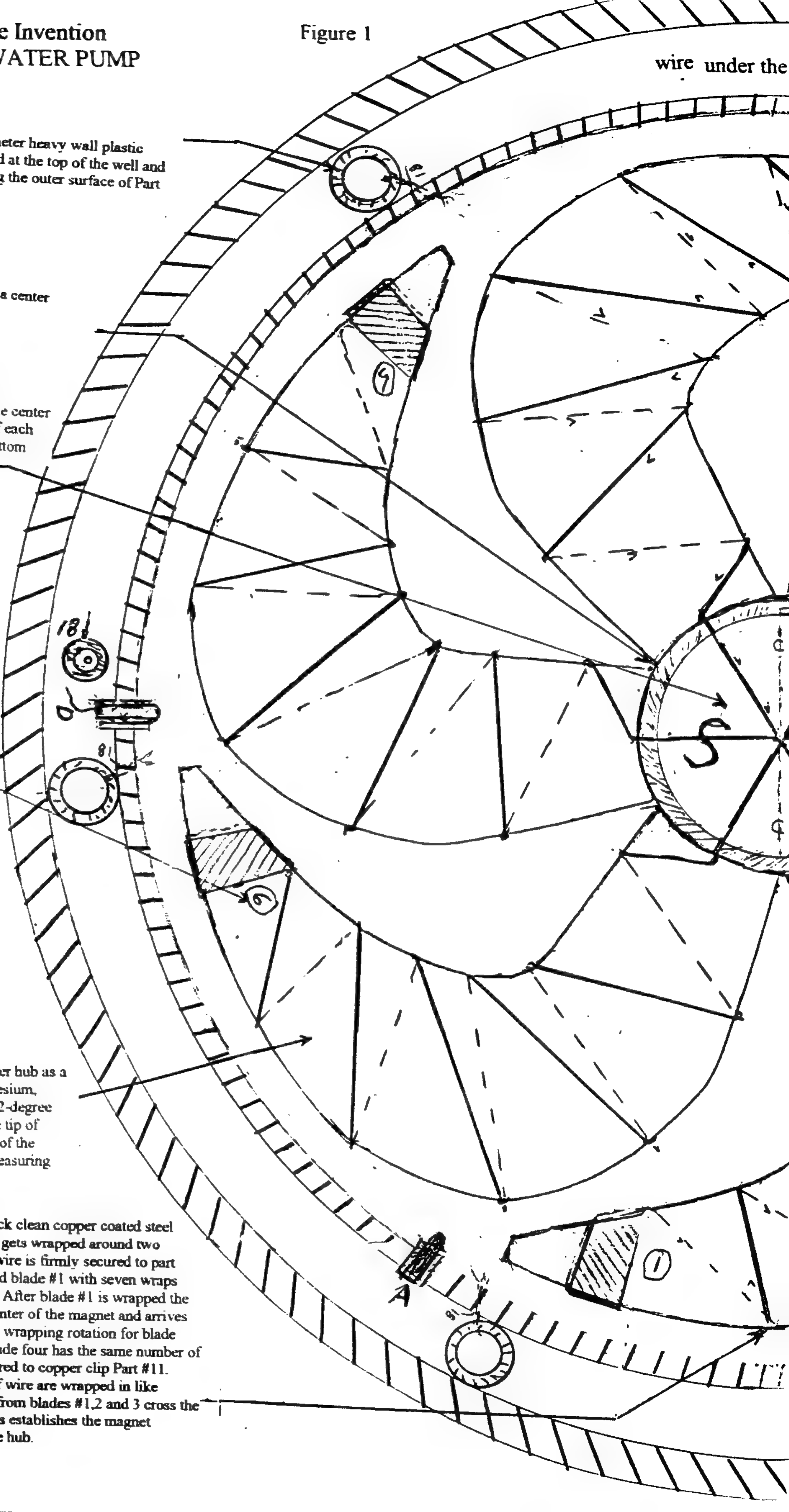

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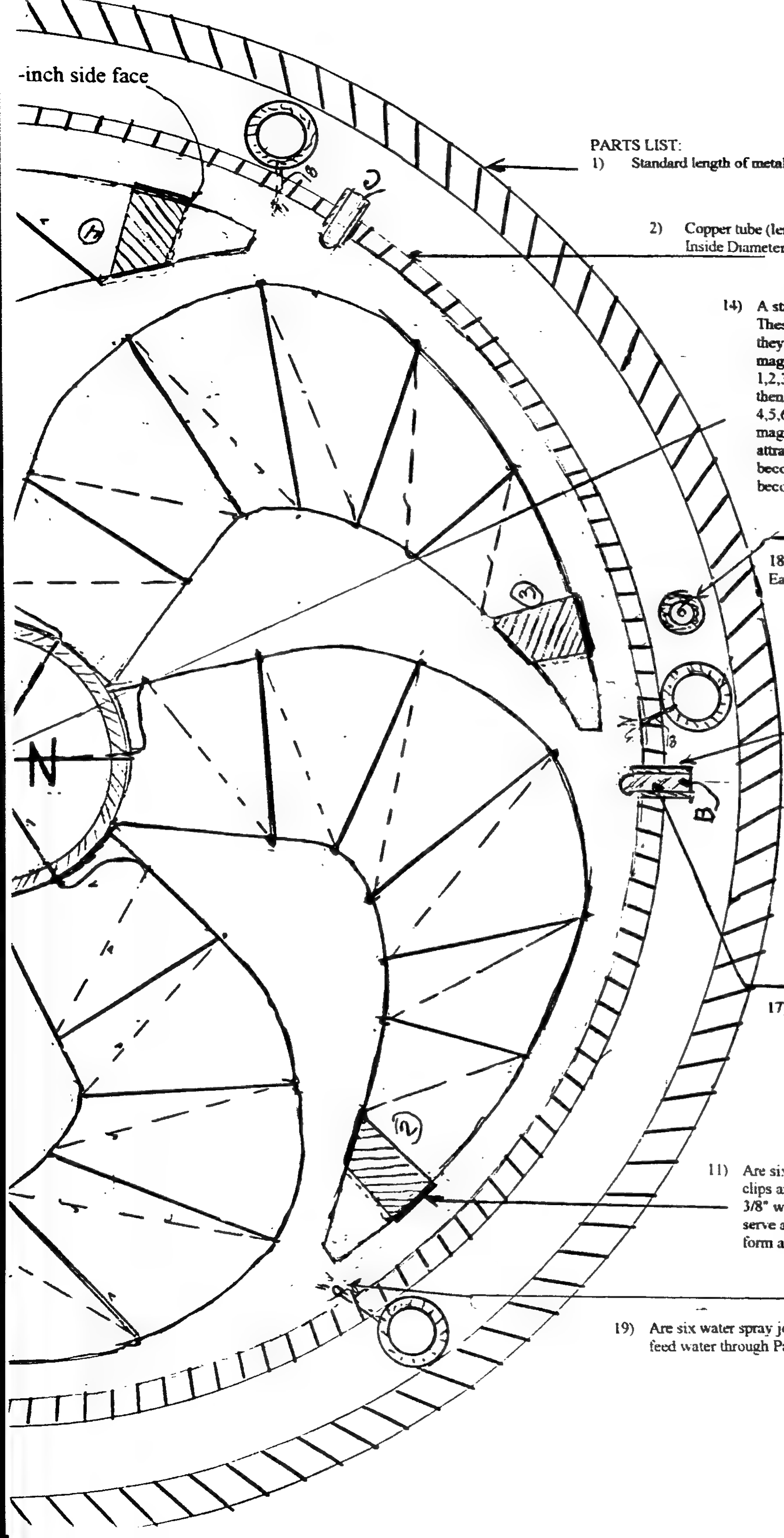

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MAGNOGEN MOTOR

- 480 HP Magnetic Powered Motor turning at 4,800 RPM
- Requires mechanical startup
- Suggested use: Transportation
- Special magnets needed to retard the generation of spark

This motor could revolutionize the transportation industry. At 480HP with no pollution, we could improve the quality of our transportation and the environment as well. This is not too good to be true! We must stop limiting our potential as a species and see beyond the poisonous technology we hold so dearly. Explore this unit, marvel at it's design and imagine quiet transportation and clean skies.

It is appropriate to briefly discuss the question 'What is Magnetism?' Many visionaries from the past have chosen the WORD 'Magnetism', to explain the many different workings of the Universe. It is important to define magnetism as a total variety of energies.

The word "magnetism" denotes an attraction between varying energies, thus it best describes the basic force of nature which is attract-attract. The energy of the Universe is a constant, and it is correct to state that magnetism is a constant. When we focus on just HOW magnetism is a constant, it is best to know that EVERYTHING is made of magnetic molecular structures. The total Universe IS magnetism. It never needs to travel to or from somewhere because it is already there. It is where it is attracted at a nearly infinite velocity. All light in the Universe is a form of transmuted magnetic energy. If we identify a particular location where the point of transference starts (for example, a particular star) this light energy is magnetically CONVEYED at a velocity that cannot be described within our present framework which locks in time and space. Thus, magnetism does not NEED or HAVE a point of no return. This ENERGY is the Universe which is always transmuting with 100 percent efficiency.

Magnetism can be used as "MAGNETIC CURRENT". Fifty years ago, Dr. Ehrenhaft stated, "It is purely magnetic force which permeates throughout the known Universe." Printed in Nature, January 4, 1941, Dr. Ehrenhaft stated, "There must also be a STATIONARY MAGNETIC FIELD in the beam of LIGHT with potential differences since SUPERPOSED MAGNETIC FIELDS accelerate or retard the MAGNETO-PHOTOPHORESIS. It can be observed that some particles stay at rest and that their motion commences suddenly, or that moving particles appear to change their velocity and even reverse it. This is due to changes of CHARGE. The movement of magnetic ions in a homogeneous magnetic field is a MAGNETIC CURRENT."

When Faraday had become world famous for his invention of the dynamo (about 1850) he was not satisfied with his limited success. Faraday wrote the following after testing the first magnet powered generator, "There is a wheel in the physical mechanism of the action that is missing, whereby electricity (energy) should be derived from MAGNETISM without the expenditure of mechanical energy."

Additional comments about magnetism are: magnetic current is an energy that can flow through a wire, it can jump a gap and change form, it can be conducted through air and space, it can take on an infinite variety of polarities, it will not shock the body but make it numb depending on the intensity, it flows when it is attracted to something, it can produce matter or break down matter in the right conditions, it can produce force fields, it can assist in momentum, it can assist in particle detection up close or far away, it can produce heat and cold in the right conditions, it can enhance or detract from literally any energy form, it can be polarized into fields that can serve an infinite number of purposes, it does not deplete the earth's atmosphere like electricity, it occurs in various levels throughout nature, it can be monitored like electricity but it is not the same, nature does not produce electricity - it produces magnetic current that can be measured as electricity, magnetic current can move at a nearly infinite velocity, and it can be altered by the elements it interacts with - this is why the composition of the magnets is so very important - the composition or the elements determine the characteristics of the magnetic current, magnetic fields can unlock molecular bonds, magnetic fields bind each molecule together with a unique polarity with similar polarities attracting and forming larger structures, magnetism is a constant - always present and always changing, magnetic energy exists everywhere - there is no "space", gravity is compressed magnetism that can be intensified or alleviated.

Finally, magnetism can manifest as NEUTRAL. In the year 1885, a physicist, C.A. Bjerkness, had the idea that energy could be explained as small spheres that pulsate at some unknown universal frequency. The positive result of his theory is that if the pulsation's are in phase, the particles attract according to the inverse square law. If they are out of phase completely, they repel according to this same law. The same pertains if they are halfway between being completely in or out of phase, they are then neutral. Bjerkness was talking about neutral magnetism. Neutral magnetism can become an infinite number of polarities. That is how all magnetic units function, they change neutral magnetism into different magnetic polarities that perform specific functions as they interact with certain hardware. There are magnetism's in the Universe that have only been minutely utilized by our societies, and discovering these magnetic energy forms will greatly enhance our lives and help our planet thrive.

To understand the workings of the Magnogen motor, we need to do our best to review the sequence of events for each revolution. We will attempt to trace the circuit flow. But first the magnetic flow should be understood as being DIFFERENT than an electrical flow. As we know, electricity sparks and argues, short circuits, etc. The strength of the ATTRACT pull determines the amount of magnetic flow. A magnetic current only goes WHERE it is needed and HOW it is needed to cause a desired result. It is of paramount importance to know that magnetism travels with an INTERACTION going in BOTH DIRECTIONS SIMULTANEOUSLY. This action is a set LAW OF NATURE totally activated within a CAUSE and EFFECT process.

We will look at the motor BEFORE it is ready for start-up. The magnetic fields inside are already in a vast number of motions, all waiting to GET TO WORK the moment spin charging begins. For the sake of pulse COUNTING we pick a single rotation when the Motor is already doing work by turning the output shaft. As we select a START point for one single rotation of 360 degrees, we can then COUNT the magnetic pulses which DO happen.

Let us focus on a start point where the control brush from the generator is contacting magnet coil commutator bar #52. The generator winding's pulsing is the FIRST countable magnetic action. Each of the 84 generator magnets pulses TWICE for movement of one generator slot. The count of pulsing for one rotation then is 2 times 84 magnets times 104 slots equals 17,472. Next, the same action happens with the 84 driver magnets as they respond to 118 driver winding slots. This pulse counting is 2 times 84 times 118 which equals 19,824. To this point we have 37,296 pulses for one rotation. Next, the generator control brush in one single rotation activates a total of 16 magnet coils. These coils get a jolt of magnetic current in what is called groups of two with only one coil being activated during a given moment. The next coil of the group is activated instantly after the first. These groups of two are always activated at a distance of about 180 degrees apart.

At this point in time, we next identify the DIFFERENCES between the pulses. All smaller pulses ACCUMULATE to become part of LARGER PULSES. For example, the pulsing of the magnet coils are MASSIVE as compared to the pulsing of the generator and driver pulses. Next, we note there are smaller pulses between the forty-two rows of magnets, as each of the four magnets in line top to bottom accumulate pulses in a calliope action. This creates an elongated magnetic field pulse which eventually arrives at a given MAGNETIC speed. This charge is ready to be attracted to an attract structure. The attract location is to any combination of the magnet coils which have pulsed 180 degrees across from each other. When this massive pulse crosses through the winding assemblies, we find the pulse is NOT to the magnet coils at their MOMENT of pulsing, but after pulsing.

To explain, spaced between the pulsing of any group of magnet coils, are spacer magnet commutator bars which go under the control brush but are not completing the circuit. These varying number of OFF BARS create a time frame when the coil's magnet CHARGE is available for an attract polarity change. Thus the space gap of 4 inches, (the distance between the outer magnet pulse and the magnet coils) is crossed directly through the generator and driver windings as one massive magnetic pulse shock.

So, next we add these so called POWER PULSES to the total number of pulses for one 360 degree rotation and arrive at the following totals, 37,296 + 16 magnets coils, + 8 large calliope pulses equals 37,320. These pulses are caused to happen (because of the changing number of OFF bars) at RANDOM INTERVALS. Any one row of the 42 rows of magnets might pulse to any CLOSE BY magnet coil with basically only eight of the large pulses for a 360 degree rotation of the shaft. These massive PRIMARY pulses respond as a SHOCK condition which reaches OUTSIDE of the motor to the ionosphere. Thus we find the calliope action (up and down) to each of the 42 rows of magnets happens in a random order. When understanding universal PULSING, we must know the RANDOMNESS IS THE ORDER.

The magnet coil pulsing occurs when the control brush from the generator contacts Bar 52 (see print), the magnetic charge goes into magnet coil #8. Then instantly (when contacting Bar 51), into magnet coil #5 located about 180 degrees across. The circuit is completed to any one of the three magnet coil brushes which have their shunt wire wrapped around with clean .020 inch thick copper wire. Viewing the print shows this thin copper wire is wrapped around the generator and driver shunt wires with three loops. This is a crucial bit of knowledge which must be understood. This wire wrapping circuit is the MAJOR separation between an electrical and magnetic flow. If the unit DID generate ANY volts, a short circuit would happen at the first contact to this thin copper wire. This fact shows the flow is MAGNETIC, and each of the four locations (of 3 loops) gets to share in completing the magnetic flow.

For future study, the pulse is listed as follows:

Bar 52 - ON to Coil 8
Bar 51 - ON to Coil 5
Bars 50, 49, 48, 47 are OFF
Bar 46 ON to Coil 7
Bar 45 ON to Coil 4
Bars 44, 43, 42, 41 and 40 are OFF
Bar 39 ON to Coil 6
Bar 38 ON to Coil 3

Bars 37, 36, 35, and 34 are OFF
Bar 33 ON to Coil 5
Bar 32 ON to Coil 2
Bars 31, 30, 29, 28 and 27 are OFF
Bar 26 ON to Coil 4
Bar 25 ON to Coil 1
Bars 24, 23, 22, and 21 are OFF
Bar 20 ON to Coil 3
Bar 19 ON to Coil 8
Bars 18, 17, 16, 15, and 14 are OFF
Bar 13 ON to Coil 2
Bar 12 ON to Coil 7
Bars 11, 10, 9 and 8 are OFF
Bar 7 ON to Coil 1
Bar 6 ON to Coil 6
Bars 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 are OFF

The OFF bar pattern then is four, five, four, five, four, five, four and five. These OFF bars add up to 36 and when added to the 16 USED bars from the magnet coils, we have a total of 52 bars.

It is difficult to take what is stated and to then expand this pulsing information to the full understanding of the motor’s actions. The action being called a pulse is actually a CHANGE of magnetic POLARITY. The more complete understanding of magnetism is to first learn the CAUSES which result in a change of magnetic polarity.

An analogy that is very helpful is the color spectrum whereby we see basic colors combine to form new colors; and so it is with magnetism as new magnetic structures form to create varying magnetic fields. However, there are basic differences between ALL magnetism’s: a) the particular magnet's composition, b) the magnetic intensity, and c) the pulse rate. If all or only ONE change takes place, the POLARITY is affected.

The release condition (to the ionosphere) happens ONLY after the pulse has had its momentum built up and accelerated by being pulled (every which way) until the PROPER magnetic release speed is attained.

With a constant output shaft speed, it would appear that the energy is NOT random. While the pulse is not a one, two, three counting order, the Universe operates in a PATTERN AS NEEDED WHILE REPEATING IN A RANDOM SEQUENCE.

480 HP MAGNOGEN MOTOR PARTS LIST:

1) Aluminum base plate l" thick by 29-l/4"OD
2) Vertical outer wall made of 81% aluminum and l9% magnesium, measuring 17-1/4" high, 27-3/4" ID, 29-1/4" OD. This wall as knurled on the inside from top to bottom.
3) A delrin ring measuring 27-3/4" OD by 25-3/4" ID by 1/2" thick. This ring is bolted to part #2. This ring has 168 holes, 7/32" diameter by 1-3/16" deep.
4) A delrin ring measuring 27-3/4" OD by 22-5/8" ID by 1 - 1/4" thick. This ring is bolted to Part #2. This ring has 252 holes measuring 7/32" in Diameter Spaced for the full 360 degrees.
5) A carbon ring located on top part #4. This ring measures 27-1/2" OD by 25-7/8" ID by 1-1/4" thick. This ring has 252 holes measuring 7/32" in dia. Spaced for 360 degrees. These holes are a matching set to part #4. The inside diameter has 42 rounded shapes which are pulse points.

6) A carbon ring located on top of part #3 measuring 27-3/8"OD by 25-1/2" ID, by 3/8" thick. This ring has 168 holes 7/32" dia. made to match holes in Part #3. These holes are the same spacing pattern as the outer holes of parts #4 and #5. The inside diameter has 42 rounded shapes which are pulse points.

7) Are 168 rods, 13-5/8" long, 7/32" thick made of hardened aluminum alloy.

8) 84 magnets for driver winding, measuring 3/8" thick by 1" wide by 1-1/2" long, Magnets made of 58% iron, 37% neodynium, 4% ferrous sulfate, 1% boron

9) Are 84 window frames which hold parts #8. Each of these frames are held in place by 4 rods, Parts #7. There are two of these rods on the sides of each magnet and these rods are slid into 7/32" holes in this part which are located at the side edges of the magnets. (See drawing.) These frames have a .010" thick by 1/8" wide ledge, front, back and bottom allowing the magnets to be inserted from the top only. The material for these frames is 81% aluminum and 19% magnesium. Thus the total support for parts #8 are these 168 rods, as these rods hold in place these window type frames. The air space around each magnet is as important as the magnet itself. Without this space the magnets lose their energy over time. The method of supporting the magnets results in both sides of the magnets being clear of any obstruction.

10) Are pieces of acrylic tubing having a 7/32" inside diameter. These tubes are used as spacers between and above the magnets to serve as stops which hold the frames #9 and magnets #8 in place.

11) Are 84 rods, 7-3/16" long by 7/32"dia. Held in place by inserting them into holes at the inner diameters of parts #4 and #5.

12) Is a ring made of 8l% aluminum and 19% magnesium measuring 22-3/4" ID by 23-3/4" OD by 3/8" thick. This ring has 84 holes measuring 7/32" dia. which are used to support the bottom location of rods #11.

13) 84 magnets for generator winding measuring 3/8"thick by l" wide by 1-1/4" long made of the same material as Part #8

14) Are 84 window frames to hold parts #l3. There are two rods located on the side of each magnet. Thus, these frames are different than frames #9 because each frame, with its magnet is held in place by only two side rods, part #11. These frames and magnets are also held in place by pieces of 7/32" dia. acrylic tubing. NOTE: The frames make contact to the magnets as well as to the rods. These frames complete a magnetic flow which is a circuit that includes the actual energy which is caused to flow by the frames materials. These frames are charged because of their location, which is between powerful magnets.

15) Fourteen copper square pieces 1/4" spaced around for 360 degrees. These copper squares serve as a magnetic boundary between the two magnets and they balance a field. These pieces are centered at the driver housing with a 1/32"clearance from Part#16.

16) Casting for driver housing is 26" OD, 13" high with 24-1/2" ID. Casting is made of 72% copper. 9-1/3% nickel, 9-1/3% manganese, and 9-1/3% magnesium. The magnets #8 clear this casting by 5/32" space distance. To pour driver housing we use 72% copper, 9-1/3% nickel, 9-1/3%manganese and 9-l/3% magnesium. The driver casting is to be 10% less weight than the generator casting, 197 pounds for the generator and 177.3 pounds for the driver.

To melt elements for the driver casting, start by melting the highest to the lowest by dropping down, then add, then drop down again. No vacuum is being used; however, before adding the magnesium, drop down as low as possible, being careful to not let the blended materials solidify. In this manner, the chances of causing the magnesium to react to an unwanted degree are minimized.

17) Explanation for 5/32" space: The magnets need to be further away from the driver casting because magnetism needs to manifest as an attract pole with space for the molecular energy to manifest its field.

18) Secured to the lower extension of Part #16 are 44 rounded contacts made of 7.8% magnesium to a ratio of 2.5% nickel. These contacts are located to have a .002" clearance from the inner contacts of part #5. They are 3/8" in dia. shaped as shown on the 90 degree section.

19) Casting for generator housing measures 22-3/4" OD by 11-1/4" high by 8-1/2"ID made of 42% zinc, 25% copper, 9.25% sulfur, 9% magnesium, and 2% tin. The Magnets #13 clear this casting by 1/16 space distance.

As the generator allows a magnetic energy flow to leave, through a giving it up process, the return flow is guided and directed by a magnetic molecular interchange; the function that is controlled, to a point, by the weight and composition of the two alloys as they interact to each other. Rods #7 and 11 aid in this molecular interchange process. This sharing of fields, up to down or down to up in each row causes a calliope effect to the magnetic energy flow traveling vertically as the magnetic rotary response happens.

20) Are 44 rounded contacts made of 7.8% magnesium to a ratio of 2.5% nickel. These contacts are located to have a .002" clearance from the inner contacts of Part #5. As contacts #18 pulse to Part #6 they pulse at the same moment as these contacts pulse to #5. This action sets up a magnetic pulse rate which aids in the total magnetic flow.

21) Are two mica rings secured to Part #2 located at the outer edge of Parts #5 & #6. Each ring is 3/16" thick by 5/8" wide. This mica is used to prevent magnetic leakage to Part #2.

22) Winding for driver casting has 59 coils, each coil fills two slots (total of 118 slots). Each coil has 140 turns of #26 cotton coated copper wire. There are 12 coils at 1-3 span, 47 coils at 1 to 4 span.

23) Winding for generator casting has 104 coils (104 slots). Each coil is made of 280 turns of #28 cotton coated copper wire. Coils span 1 to 5 having 52 groups of two coils per group.

24) Insulation mica tube located at the inside diameter of the generator housing measuring 3/32" thick by 4" high. Also, a mica plate 3/32"thick is under this generator housing.

25) Copper tube to support driver casting measuring 24-1/2" OD, 24-1/4" ID by 12" high.

26) Center aluminum hub is 81% aluminum and 19% magnesium to support 3 major parts: the generator housing, the motor housing and the eight magnet coil assembly. There are 8 coil shapes cut into this part for a clearance which allows l/8" mica between the coil and the hub.

27) Eight magnet coils equally spaced around, located inside machined holes in center Hub #26 forming an inside diameter of 10-1/4". Each coil is wound onto a coil form (see size on print) which hold 3 winding layers to add up to 280 turns of #16 cotton coated copper wire. These coil forms are 8 steel frames, .030" thick. Each frame is 6-1/4" high, hollow core and makes firm metal to metal contact to the mounting base. These coils are hollow and do not have a top cover plate. The 280 turns of wire are held in place by a top lip of steel, .030" thick. When these coils are inserted into the generator housing cavities, they are a close fit with the cotton coating of the wires directly against the generator casting. This prevents coils from shaking and allows the coils to send their pulsed magnetic energy waves into the generator casting which then aids an setting up the needed pulse rate for the unit. As these

coils rotate, their hollow centers create a certain vacuum effect likened to a vortex. Whenever a vortex is present, magnetic energy is free to flow.

All this magnetic action is aided by the materials which comprise the assembly of the coils. For example, coil size, metal thickness, wire size, turns, connections, etc - all take part in helping to create the needed Coil Collapse timing. The magnetic energy when removed from the center commutator impacts the coils at 26 pulses per complete revolution then 26 X 4800 = 124,800 pulses per minute activating these 8 coils. These 6-1/4"high coils send part of the rising and falling magnetic energy field into the generator housing which is in contact with the coils. As the Generator becomes impacted by this PULSED magnetic energy flow it then affects the release timing of the magnets. This timing affects the revolutions and the revolutions affect the pulsing, and the pulsing determines the outlay of the magnetic current from the Generator to the Driver winding which then helps to establish HP.

When the unit is driven by the 9 HP starter Motor, the magnet coils send their energy storage charge first into the aluminum laminated Plate #28 through the actual contact of the Steel Frame #27. This laminated Plate then transfers an energy charge through the brass connecting arms Part #34 and into the magnesium plate #30. This magnesium plate remains charged after the unit rotates faster and disconnects the arms. This charged plate becomes a massive holding attract the moment the control brushes circuit generates energy into the 8 magnet coils. This massive attract results from half of the laminated Aluminum Plate being charged with one set polarity and the other half an opposite polarity. This action can be likened to one giant magnet and the connection pattern for the 8 magnet coils cause this action to happen.

28) Mounting base for the 8 magnet coils is a ring shaped assembly measuring 11-3/8" ID by 18-3/8" OD by 3/4" thick (5+sheets of .002 thick sheet metal shim stock). This ring is made of six pieces of aluminum (Alminal W16) each being 1/8" thick by 18-3/8" OD, 11-1/8" ID.

Between each of these rings is placed one piece of .002 steel shim stock measuring 18-3/8" OD by 11-1/8" ID. The assembly is bonded together with nonmetal epoxy glue and held with nylon screws to form the 3/4" (+) thickness. All 8 coils have their bottom steel surface making direct contact to the top aluminum ring with nylon bolts going into threaded holes is shown on print.

29) Delrin ring with a 8" ID, 19-3/8" OD by 1" thick secured to part #26. Part #28 is secured to this ring.

30) Magnesium ring measuring 11-1/2" ID by 18-1/8" OD by 1/2" thick. This part is mounted so as to be located as close as possible to the bottom of part #28 without making actual contact.

31) Mica ring located under part #21. This ring measures 11-1/4" ID by 18-3/8" OD by 1/8" thick.

32) Hardened aluminum driver plate which is secured to the center shaft with a left-hand thread. This plate measures 18-3/4" OD with 1-1/2" ID (threaded to the shaft) shaped as shown on print. Parts #30 and #31 are secured to this plate with non-metal screws.

33) Six machined grooves cut into the 3/4" thick aluminum assembly.

34) Six brass curved connecting arms that swivel on shafts which are mounted to the magnesium ring. These brass arms are lightly held into the aluminum assembly and accomplish two purposes. First, they allow the inner rotor to be spun by turning the center shaft. Second, they carry a magnetic charge from the 8 coils through the aluminum and into the magnesium ring to transfer the needed HOLDING charge. As these arms are caused to

rotate faster than the start-up speed, they move out and away causing the charge to the magnesium to serve as a holding clutch which then allows the rotor to drive the output shaft.
35) Six safety stop rods, screwed into the magnesium to prevent the brass connecting arms from moving too far out of position.
36) Six brass shafts secured into part #30 which allow parts #34 to move as needed.
37) Center brass shaft 21" long, made as shown with the center portion being 1-3/4" in Dia. The lower section has a left hand thread which allows part #32 to be firmly secured to the shaft.
38) A brass plate 4" OD, 3/8" thick which is a pressfit onto the center shaft. This plate adds support to firmly hold part #32.
39) A brass spacer washer to prevent the rotor from shifting downward with the center ball bearings.
40) Are two double-wide ball bearings measuring 1-1/2" ID by 2-3/4" OD. These bearings allow the center hub part #26, to rotate free of the center shaft.
41) One ball bearings held by the cover plate, measuring 1-1/2" ID by 2-3/4" OD.
42) A bearing housing to support parts #41 and is bolted to the cover plate.
43) Top cover plate measures 29-1/4" OD, 5/8" thick. Made of cast semi-red brass. Description: Al 0.005 max Cu 75.0-77.0 Fe 0.40 max, Ni 1.0 P 0.02 max Pb 5.5-7.0 S 0.08 max Sb 0.25 max Si 0.005 max Sn 2.0-3.0 Zn 13.0-17.0 Other Cu may include Ni; for continuous castings, P 1.5 max.
The Cover becomes a conductor of the particle activity that is generated on the rotary magnets and serves as an incoming and outgoing point of magnetic transference.
44) A bottom double-wide ball bearing measuring 1-1/2" ID, 2-3/4 " OD mounted into the bottom ball bearing mounting housing.
45) Bottom ball bearing housing, made of aluminum measuring 4-3/4" OD, by 2-3/4" high, bolted to part #1.
46) Two hand activated brass shafts which are caused to be pushed upward, to then compress brake material up against the bottom of casting part #26 to stop the rotor for maintenance purposes.
47) Commutator made in 3 layers 7-1/4" OD, 4" total width. There are three sections of 52 bars per section, each bar has a .030 mica between bars. A total of 120 connecting brass pins, 1/16" thick are secured to these bars. The brass pins are comprised of 72% copper, 9-1/3% nickel, 9-1/3% manganese and 9-1/3% magnesium. The holding core of this commutator assembly is brass with a 3-3/8" ID. NOTE: The center commutator has only 16 of these brass pins secured at the proper bars. (See print for details)
48) One brush holder to hold a grouping of 9 brushes, 3 for the generator, 3 for the magnet coil commutator, and 3 for the driver. This brush holder is aluminum with nine non-metal insulation jackets between the brushes and the aluminum.
49) Nine soft carbon brushes with very light spring tension to hold the brushes to the commutator bars.
50) One brush holder to hold only two brushes, one for the Generator and one for the magnet coil commutator.
51) The connection pattern which circuits the brushes as needed.
52) Jumper wires located at the commutator.
53) Drilled holes to allow the wires from the winding to be circuited to the commutator.

54) One shaft seal to hold a vacuum interior measuring 1-1/2" OD by 2-3/4" OD by 1/2" thick.
55) Two "O" rings, one in part #1 and one in part #43.
56) Are 6 holes, 5/8" dia. Drilled and tapped into the bottom plate to use to hold motor as needed.
57) A vacuum pipe with valve to pull a vacuum to the unit or add oxygen as needed.
58) A 2" dia. View port sealed with see-through acrylic to observe the brushes during operation.
59) An insulation ring, 6-3/8" OD, 1/4" thick by 1-3/8" high. The inner surface of part #2 is knurled because as particles strike this inner knurled surface they are caused to be defused by the angles of this surface contributing to the needed bombastic particle action within the unit. This knurled aluminum housing holds and utilizes the needed molecules that would otherwise simply penetrate the wall. This captured energy gets to be circuited to the 168 rods which are 7/32" thick, creating a needed thermos bottle effect at this major energy zone. The 168 rods which are 13-5/8" long and the 84 rods which are 7-3/16" long serve the purpose of creating a needed POLE DIVERSITY charge system between the charged Generator Housing and the charged Motor Housing. These rods become charged with neutral magnetic fields and cause the motors magnetic fields to respond to these rods creating a vibration stabilization. Thus magnetic energy becomes stored in the carbon plates which almost contact the upper and lower castings to then supply the needed return field for the generator winding. These rods also create a condition that expands the draw factor for the driver magnets, an action that keeps the magnets properly charged.
60) A delrin ring having a 24-1/4" OD, 21-1/2" ID by 2-7/8" high. This part is held as a support spacer between copper tube #25 and part #19.
61) 118 brass wedges, 3-1/2" long by 7/16" wide, by 1/32" thick (same alloy blend as the driver housing.)
62) Brass wedges for 104 generator slots are 3-1/4" long, 7/16" wide, 1/32" thick, same alloy blend as the driver wedges.
63) NOTE - the top row of generator magnets protrudes 3/16" up past the slot area of the generator winding.

FULL SIZE TOP AND SIDE VIEW OF COMMUTATOR ASSEMBLY

Parts list for Commutator Construction

1. Commutator Core - made of non-metal material to withstand heating without expanding. Measures 7-1/4" O.D., 3-3/4" I.D., 4-5/8 " high, machined as shown.
2. Top Cover - made of same material measuring 7-1/4" O.D., 3-3/4" I.D. by 7/16" thick.
3. Eight non metal screws, 10/32 by 1" long, to fasten cover to part #1.
4. Three rings of copper bars shaped as commutators, with 52 bars to each ring, with .030" Mica between all bars.
5. Four Mica rings measuring 3/32" thick with a 5" I.D. and a 7-1/4" O.D.
6. Four hard insulation boards, ring shaped, measuring 5" I.D. by 7-1/4" O.D.
7. Are 1/8" diameter non-metal pins pressed into Parts #6. These pins are located to be set into all copper bars at the top and bottom locations to a depth of 1/8". These pins prevent the bars from sliding outward when spinning.
8. Identifies the lower commutator with its 52 brass wires pressed into these bars and exiting out of the bottom of part #1. Wires are 1-1/8" long.
9. Identifies a total of 68 holes drilled through these lower bars. Each hole is 3/16" diameter.
10. Are sixteen wires, 3" long, exiting out the bottom of part #1.

11. Are 16 insulation tubes measuring 1" long by 3/16" O.D. Tubes have an I.D. to fit wires #10.
12. Are 52 holes in the center commutator, each is 3/16" diameter.
13. Are 52 insulation tubes, 2-3/8" long, 3/16" O.D. with a bore size to fit connecting wires.
14. The top commutator wires. Each bar has a 1/16" dia. wire secured to it. The wire is 4" long. These wires go through tubes #13 and exit from the bottom of Part #1. When the wires pass through part #1, the holes are only large enough to allow the wires to slide through without being loosely fit.

Since the generator housing encases these coils, there is an alternating magnetic pulse rate being registered throughout this housing. This pulse rate condition becomes the driving force which creates a magnetic flow PRESSURE. As the 44 rotating contacts take their travel path with the generator housing, the pulsed energy is ready to seek out ATTRACT locations.

The 252 rods which are in contact with the carbon ring Part #5, have become magnetically charged, a condition which forms an ideal attract structure. As these rotating contacts pulse to 44 carbon rounded shapes, this energy jumps the gap because of having the needing alternating magnetic pulse rate. This pulsed energy has an unbroken flow pattern, (no off time), as 44 rotating contacts pulse to 42 stationary carbon electrodes. Every time pulsing takes place, it happens at two pulse points, 180 degrees apart. Each moving contact pulses 42 pulses per revolution with two of these contacts always pulsing at the same time. This equates to 147,840 total pulses per second.

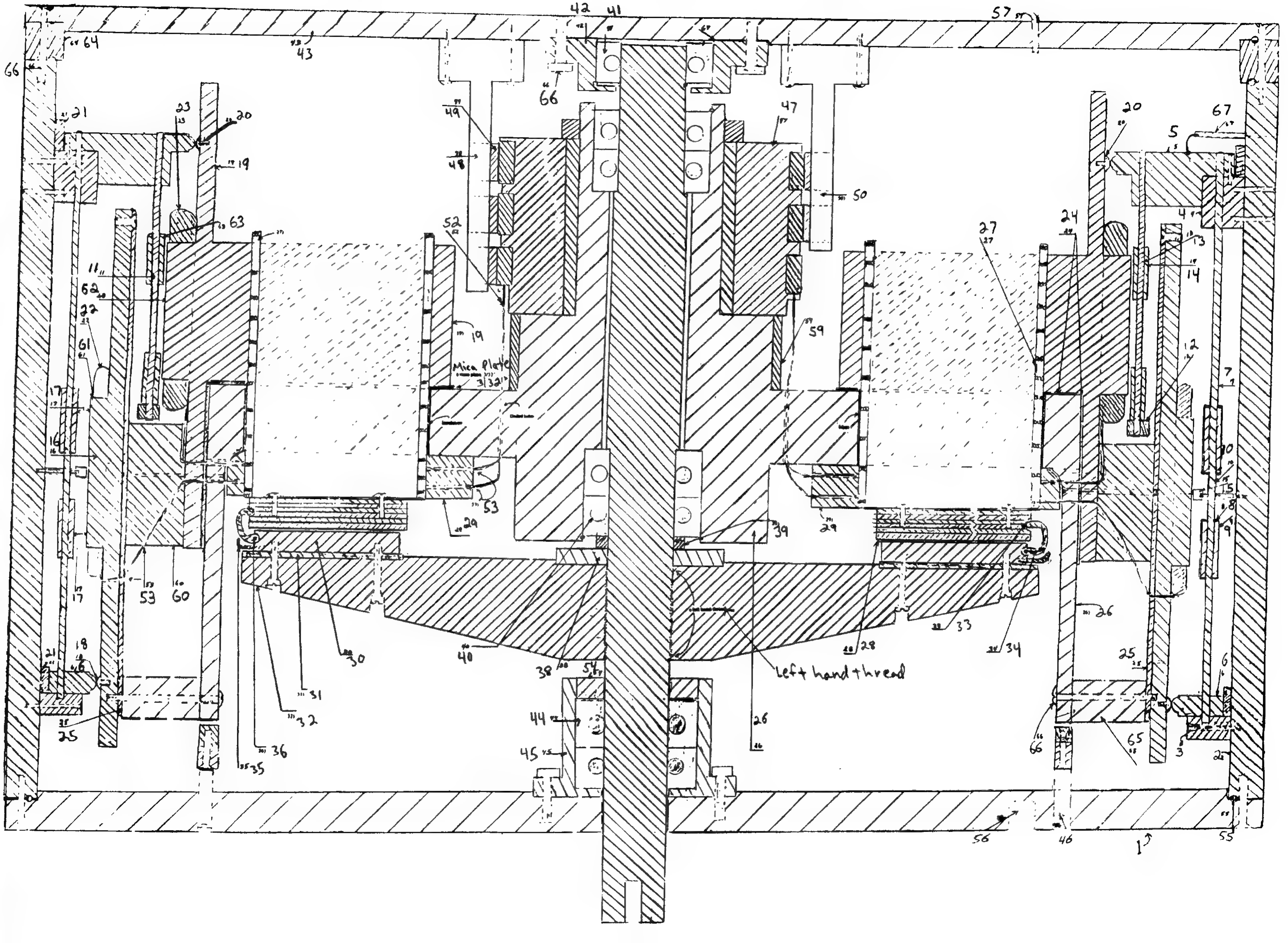
This pulsed energy sends its magnetic flow along the rods to complete a circuit to the bottom carbon rings, Part #6. These lower 42 carbon shapes then pulse to 44 moving contacts which rotate with the driver housing Part #16. All of the magnetic energy flow between these contacts gets completed by jumping a space gap. All the magnets, Parts #8 and #13, attract to the windings by jumping across given space distances. Magnetic POWER can only be put to work (within a unit of this design) as it is caused to cross over to a given ATTRACT structure.

Each magnet has its own magnetic pulse rate which is in tune to its draw factor to the atmosphere: however, as the 252 rods are positioned next to the neutral edges of these magnets, these magnets acquire a new magnetic pulse rate. This new pulse flow arrives at the magnets from the generator housing (along with the 252 rods) causing a CHANGE to each magnets draw factor. This change is manifest as an interruption of the magnets' attract pull condition, a desired action which aids in the COIL RELEASE activity.

All of the magnets then become INTUNED to one massive pulse rate which then serves as one draw factor for ALL the magnets. This pulse rate is manifest at the cover plate, Part #43, which is a point of outgoing magnetic transference. The incoming transference is partly caused by the magnetic vibration of the 252 rods. As these rods attract and release the windings, they MOVE (a minuscule amount) to cause a magnetic frequency of sound waves, which then TAPS INTO the energy of the Ionosphere.

The generator winding constantly draws energy from the generator casting as it circuits its flow down to the driver winding. This energy needs to FLOW BACK to the generator casting; the outer magnetic circuit (which utilizes the rods) helps to feed back the magnetic flow to then be recycled. The unit constantly recycles a stabilized magnetic energy (not electro magnetic), because magnetism is a constant.

MAGNOGEN Home



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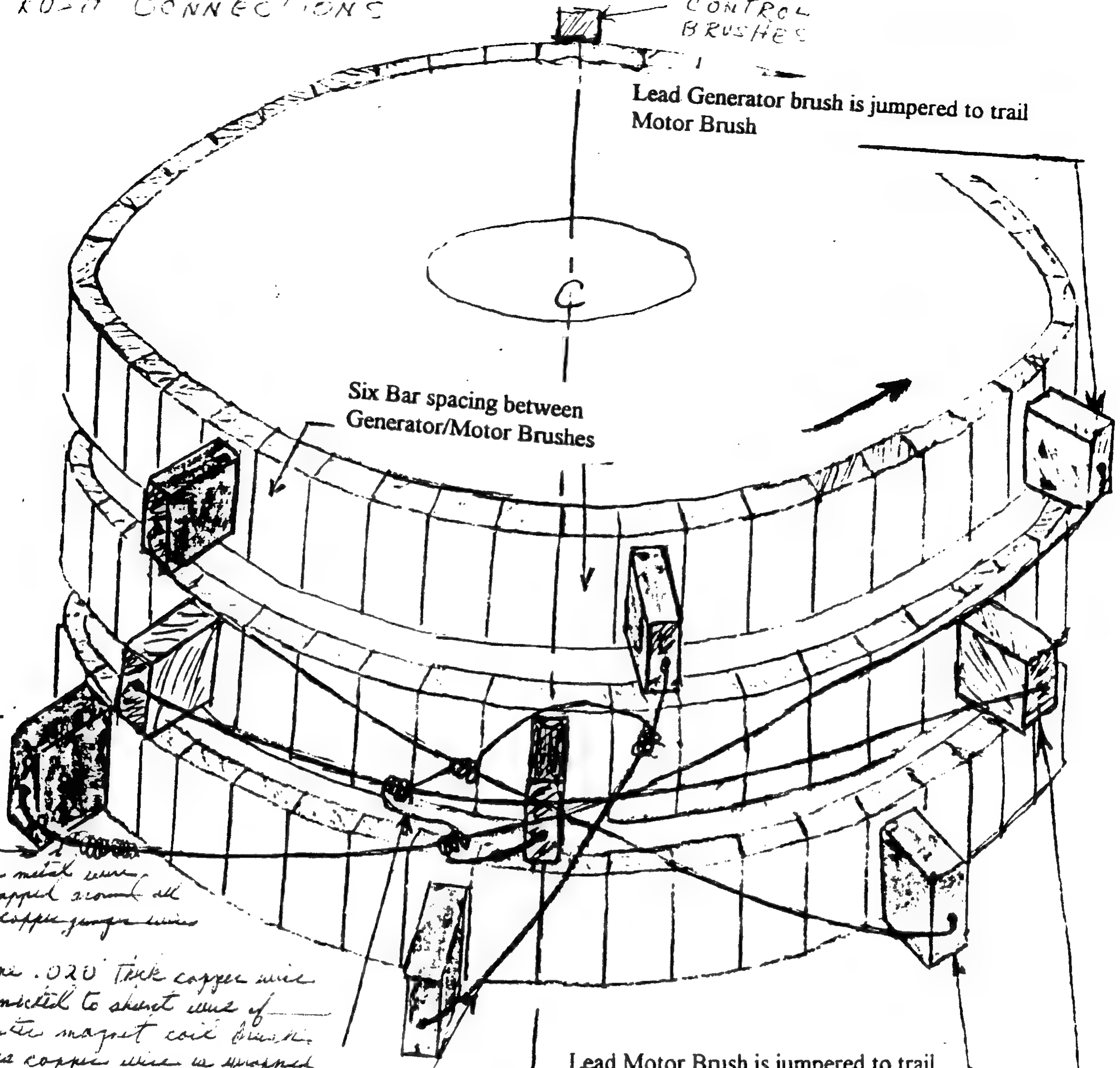
ERY IMPORTANT
RUSH CONNECTIONS



Lead Generator brush is jumpered to trail Motor Brush

Six Bar spacing between Generator/Motor Brushes

Thin metal wire wrapped around all the copper jumper wires

One .020" Thick copper wire connected to shunt wire of center magnet coil brush. The copper wire is wrapped around each of the 4 shunt brush wire with 3 loops. The shunt wires are spaced apart 1/4" (MIN) between them

Lead Motor Brush is jumpered to trail Generator Brush

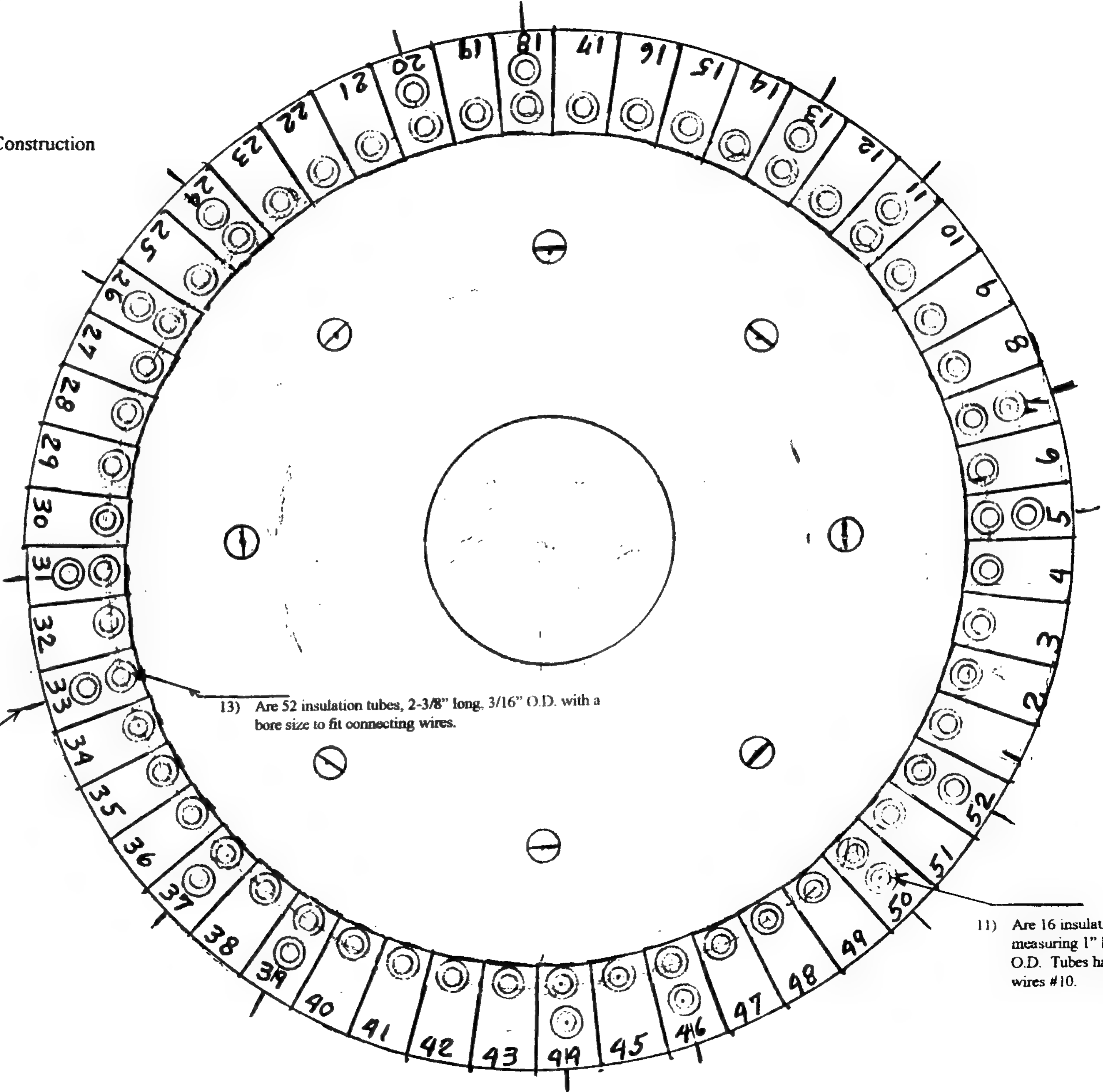
Lead magnet coil brush is jumpered to trail magnet coil brush

The center Generator brush is jumpered to the center motor brush

Center Magnet Coil Brush located as the brushes center point

FULL SIZE TOP VIEW OF COMMUTATOR ASSEMBLY

Parts list for Commutator Construction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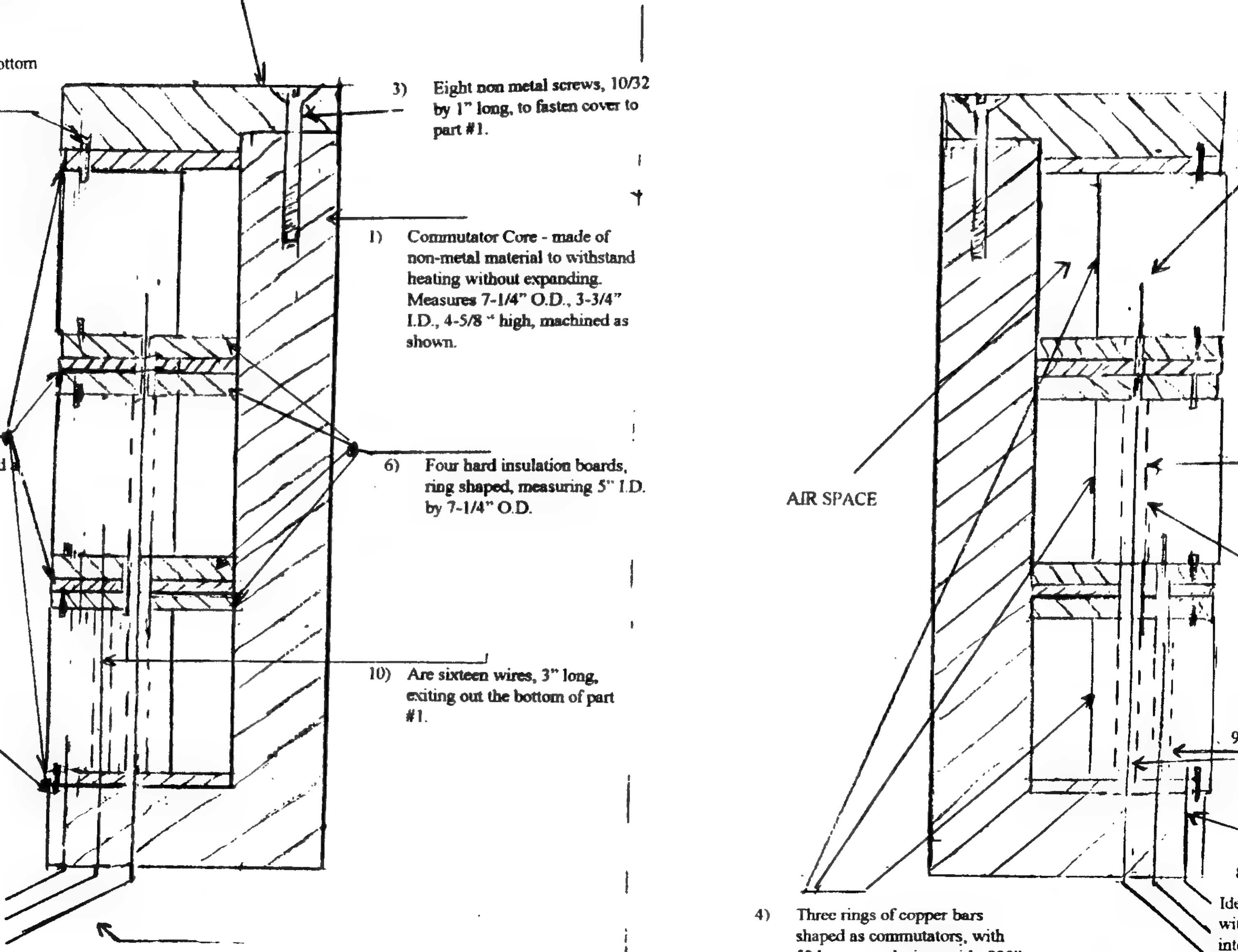
13) Are 52 insulation tubes, 2-3/8" long, 3/16" O.D. with a bore size to fit connecting wires.

16 magnet coil pins in center

11) Are 16 insulation tubes measuring 1" long by 3/16" O.D. Tubes have an I.D. to fit wires #10.

SIDE VIEW OF COMMUTATOR ASSEMBLY



2) Top Cover - made of same material measuring 7-1/4" O.D., 3-3/4" I.D. by 7/16" thick.

1/8" holding pins on top and bottom of each bar.

3) Eight non metal screws, 10/32 by 1" long, to fasten cover to part #1.

1) Commutator Core - made of non-metal material to withstand heating without expanding. Measures 7-1/4" O.D., 3-3/4" I.D., 4-5/8 " high, machined as shown.

5) Four Mica rings measuring 3/32" thick with a 5" I.D. and a 7-1/4" O.D.

6) Four hard insulation boards, ring shaped, measuring 5" I.D. by 7-1/4" O.D.

10) Are sixteen wires, 3" long, exiting out the bottom of part #1.

7) Are 1/8" diameter non-metal pins pressed into Parts #6. These pins are located to be set into all copper bars at the top and bottom locations to a depth of 1/8". These pins prevent the bars from sliding outward when spinning.

Under Part #1 will be a total of 120 connecting brass wires, 1/16" thick are made of 72% copper, 9-1/3% nickel, 9-1/3% manganese, and 9-1/3% magnesium.

14) The top commutator wires. Each bar has a 1/16" dia. wi secured to it. The wire is 4" long. These wires go throug tubes #13 and exit from the bottom of Part #1 When th wires pass through part #1, holes are only large enough allow the wires to slide thro without being loosely fit.

AIR SPACE

13) Are 52 insulation tubes, 2-3 long, 3/16" O.D. with a bor size to fit connecting wires.

12) Are 52 holes in the center commutator, each is 3/16" diameter

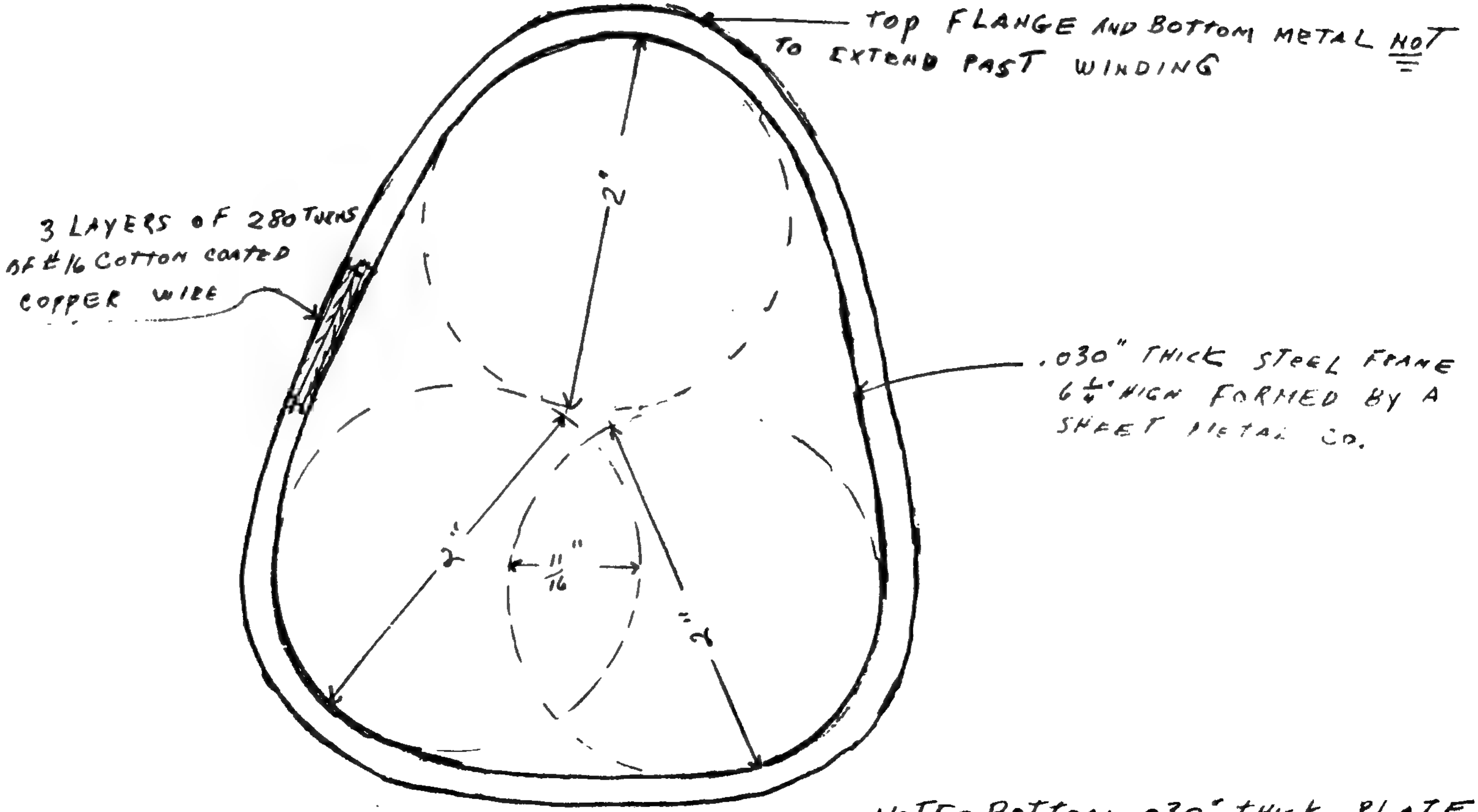
9) Identifies a total of 68 hol

8) Identifies the lower commuta with its 52 brass wires presse into these bars and exiting ou of the bottom of part #1. Wi are 1-1/8" long.

4) Three rings of copper bars shaped as commutators, with 52 bars to each ring, with 030" Mica between all bars.

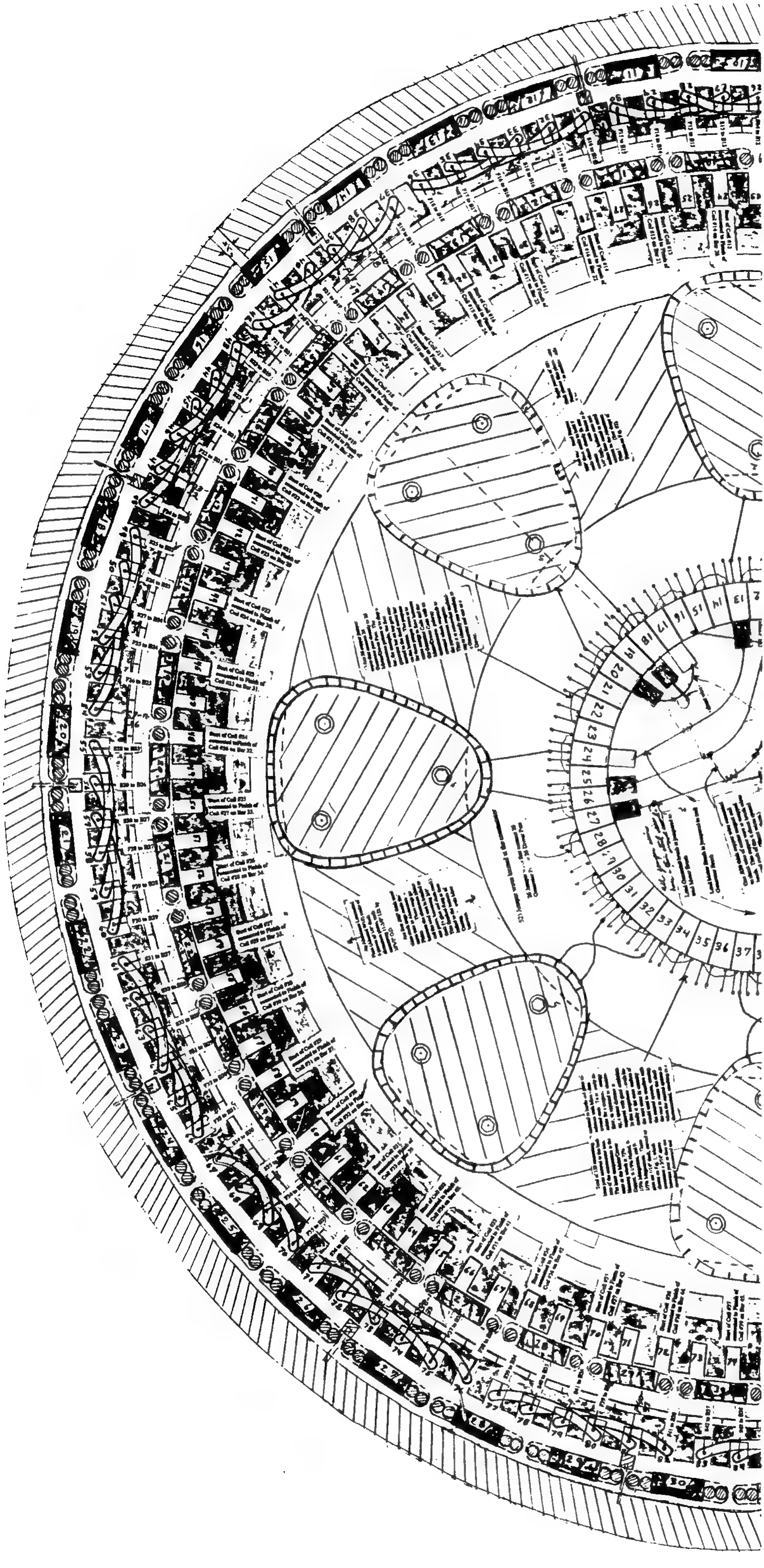
PART #27

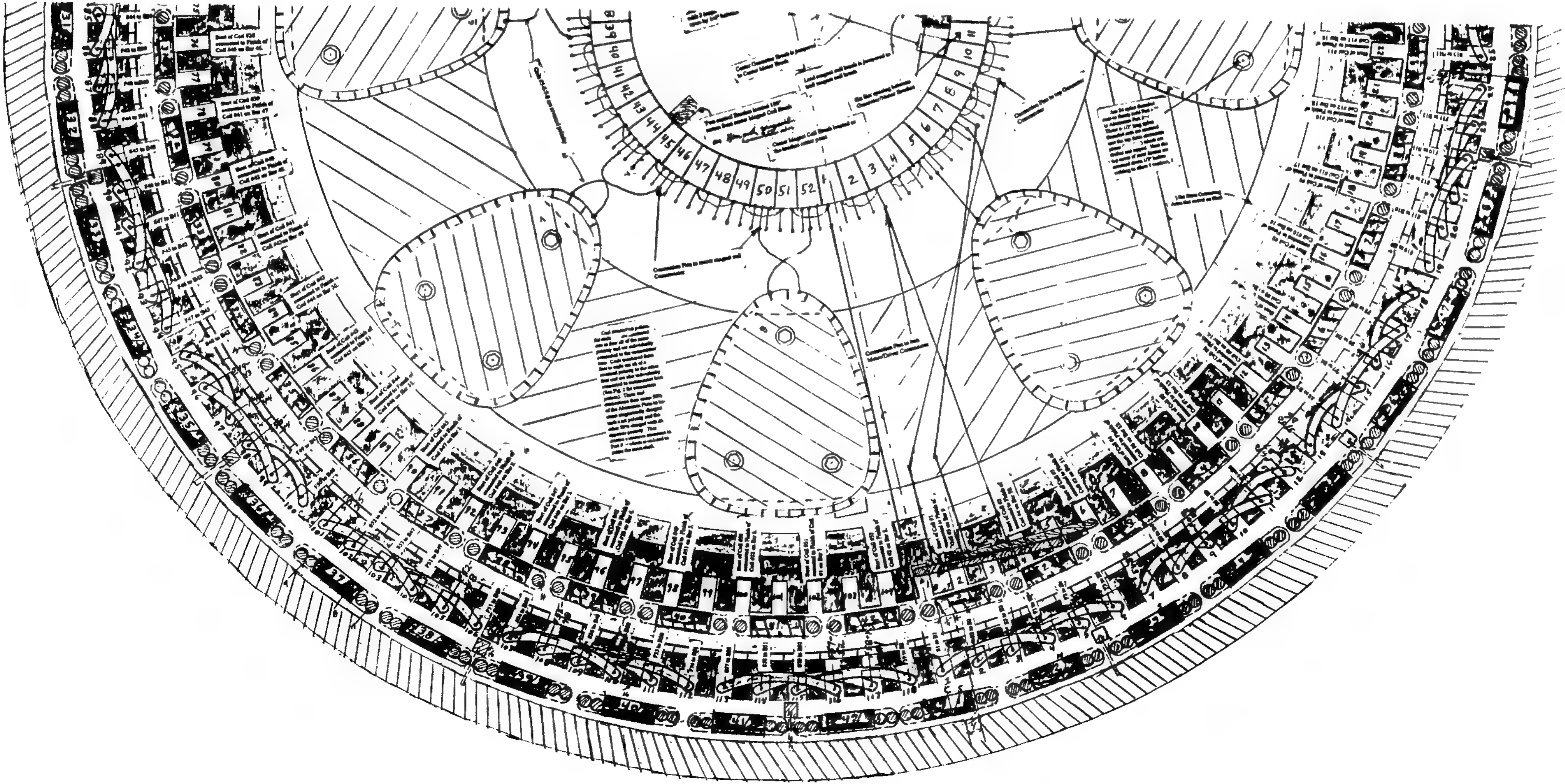
FULL SIZE TOP VIEW OF MAGNET COIL

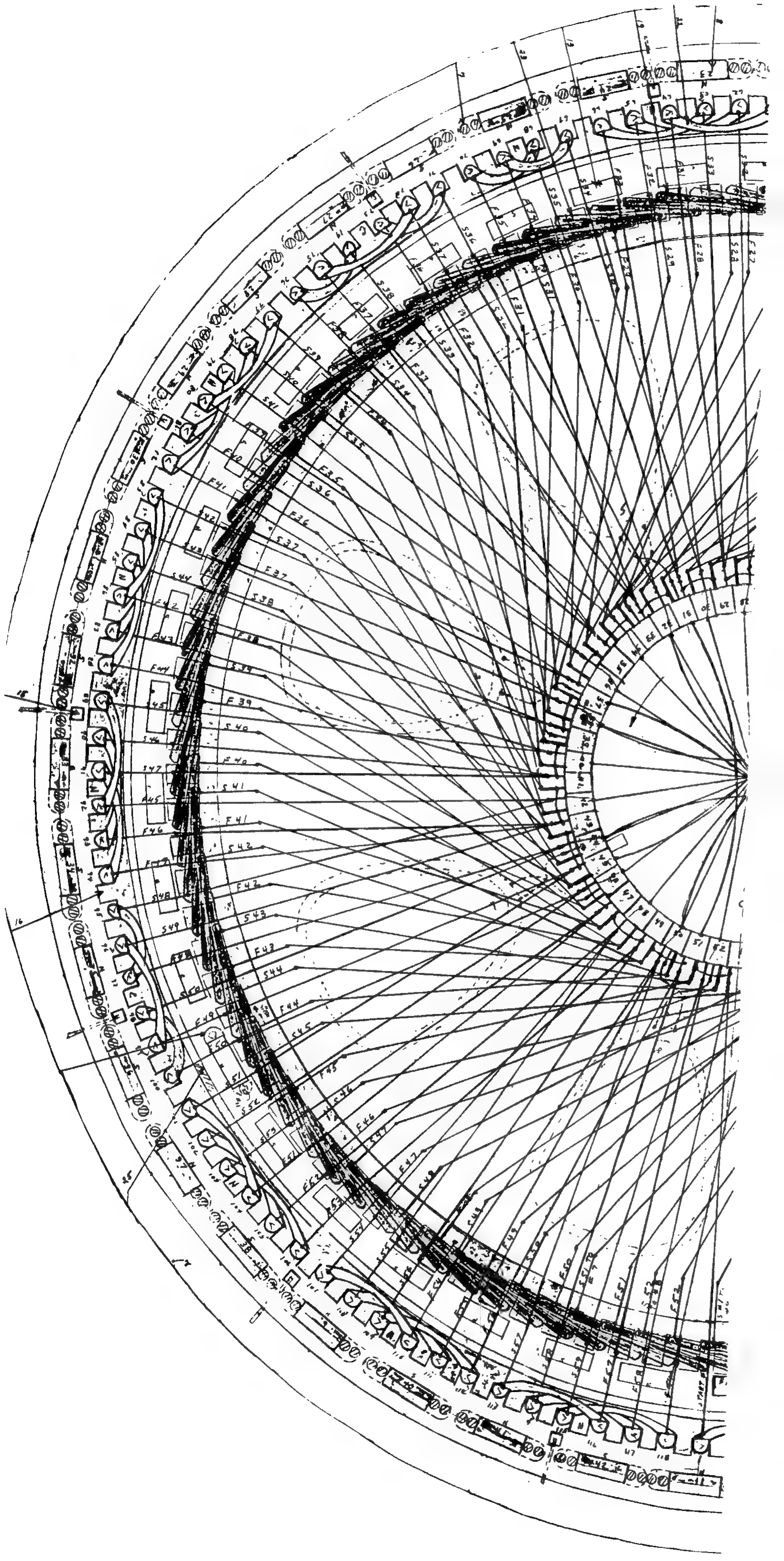

TOP FLANGE AND BOTTOM METAL NOT TO EXTEND PAST WINDING
3 LAYERS OF 280 TURNS OF #16 COTTON COATED COPPER WIRE
.030" THICK STEEL FRAME 6¼" HIGH FORMED BY A SHEET METAL CO.
2"
2"
2"
11/16"

NOTE - BOTTOM .030" THICK PLATE WELDE
TO 6¼" HIGH TUBE SECTION

NOTE - TOP HAS A OUTWARD FLANGE
TO PREVENT THE 3 LAYERS OF WIRE
FROM SLIDING OFF - NO COIL COVER







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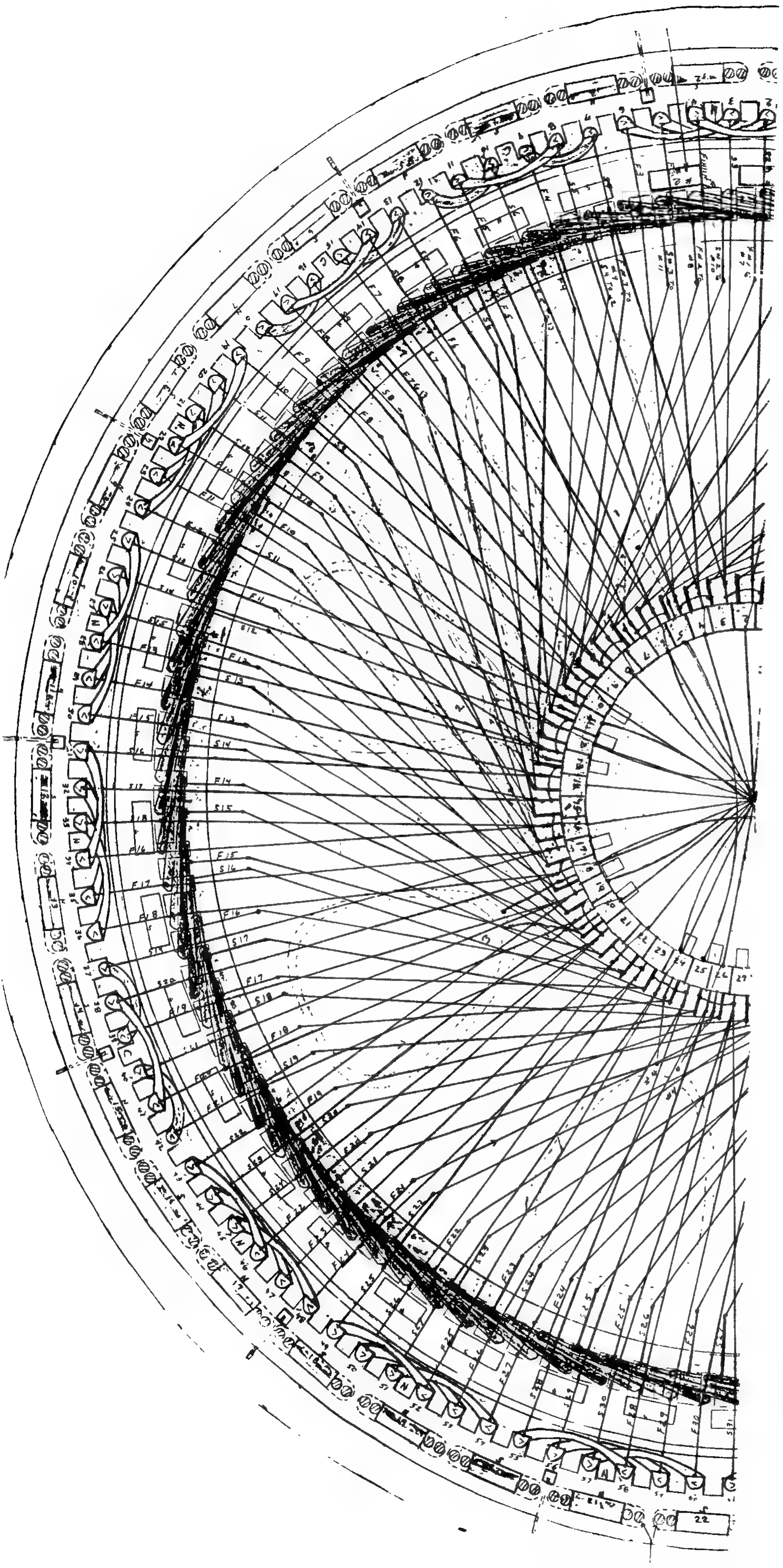


MAGNETIC CURRENT GENERATOR FOR LIGHT BOX

- Produces magnetic current for lighting magnetic light devices
- Suggested use - will light six light boxes in homes, businesses, greenhouses, etc.
- Requires Rhodonite (Manganese Silicate) inside the unit
- Requires mechanical startup
- Consists of two rotors turning opposite directions simultaneously

The present unit utilizes power by directly capitalizing on the natural resource of magnetism. This unit demonstrates that every element has a unique range of vibrations that can be harnessed to give magnetic current a distinct polarity. This unit uses Manganese Silicate (Rhodonite) to produce a flowing magnetic current that produces light in the Magnetic Light Box. People will probably substitute many different elements in this unit to see how they effect the magnetic current being produced.

The motor works as follows:

Figure 1 shows an outer rotor rotated by a brass shaft at 5,610 RPM, which causes the winding assembly to pass between permanent magnets. When this outer rotor is rotating, a second inner rotor is rotated opposite the first rotor. This action then causes the outer rotor to continue to rotate at 5,600 RPM with the inner rotor also continuing to rotate at 2,200 RPM. Magnetic flowing energy is then removed at the six energy removal locations as the unit rotates 24 hours per day at a rate in excess of the equivalent of a one horsepower standard electrical generator. The driving force that actually rotates these rotors is a perfect harmony of attract polarities which create a release timing caused by the interaction of both rotors.

PARTS LIST FOR THE MAGNETIC CURRENT GENERATOR:

1. Vertical brass outer wall measuring 14-3/4"OD, 13-5/8" ID and 13-5/8" High with appropriate shaping
2. Generator brass base plate, 14-3/4" dia., by 1" thick, shaped as shown.
3. Two heaving duty ball bearings that do not adhere to a magnet, 1-3/4" ID by 3-7/8" OD, Bearing #.5625 with shields.
4. Center brass shaft, 17-1/2" long machined to sizes on print.
5. Aluminum rotating base plate, 1" thick by 14" OD, shaped as shown on print. This plate is screwed to the center shaft Part #4, with a 2-1/2" wide left-hand thread.
6. Delrin rotating plate secured to part #5 measuring 2-1/4" thick, 14" OD, 1-3/4" ID Note: We highly recommend using one solid piece of Rhodonite which is obtainable in some mines; we will supply the necessary drawings if you are able to obtain the Rhodonite.
7. Machined slot 7/8 " wide by 1" deep in spiral configuration with a dividing wall 1/32" thick
8. Are 244 rods pressed into holes, Part #7. These rods measure 7/32" dia. by 10-1/4" long, and made of hardened metal alloy composition of Magnesium, Aluminum, Titanium, Chromium,etc. We will supply a sample if requested.
9. 165 Rhodonite rods measuring 1" long by 7/8" diameter placed in slot #7

10. Are 244 drilled and tapped 6/32-screw holes located on the top of each rod Part #8.
11. One top rod stabilizer cap made of Delrin with 244 holes measuring 7/32" dia. This cap measures 3/8" thick, 10-7/8" ID, 12-7/8" OD. This cap is slid onto the 244 rods exposing the drilled and tapped 6/32 holes.
12. Are 122 nickel connection bars measuring 3/4" long, 7/32" wide by 1/8" thick. Each bar has two 6/32 holes drilled on a 1/2" centerline to allow 6/32 screws to connect an inner rod to an outer rod.
13. Copper plates which form the core of the generator winding measure 4-7/8" x 7-3/4" x .010" made of thick rigid copper plate. These plates are to be overlapped by 1/4" then fastened together with nylon 6/32 flat head screws, then rolled into a circle of 11-3/4" ID by 7-3/4" high.
14. Generator winding - Plates #13 are then disassembled and each plate is flattened where it is held in a winding fixture at the 1/4" overlap portion. Then the plates are wound with six even layers of #27 insulation copper wire wrapped around forming a coil, 4-3/8" wide by 8" high. After wrapping the coil should have approximately 2,400 turns.
15. Coil forming - The coil is then put into a bending fixture to reform the coil to its original curved shape where liquid acrylic is used to solidify the coil to prevent it from changing its curved shape.
16. Coil assembly - when all 8 coils are held to each other by overlapping the copper ends, then screwing them together, this assembled coil is next placed between the rods Parts #8. Next, Part #11 is put over the rods and Parts #12 are firmly secured to the rods.
17. A brass top ring, 9" ID by 15-1/4" OD by 1" thick with downward lip of 3/8"
18. Eight outer iron/boron/neodymium magnets, 8-3/8" long, 3/4" thick (by approximately 2-3/4" wide cut to 23-degree angle. Outer radius 7-3/16", Inner radius 6-5/16".
19. Inner brass tube made of 83% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin and 7% lead, measuring 10" OD, 8-29/32" ID and 8-5/8" high.
20. Eight inner magnets made of Iron/boron/neodymium, 8-3/8" long, 7/8" thick by approximately 2-1/4" wide, cut to 23-degree angle. Outer radius is 5-1/2" and inner radius is 4-5/8".
21. Four graphite electrodes, 2" long, 3/4" wide by 1/4" thick.
22. Insulated wire that connects Part 21 to a connection below part #5, the Delrin base plate.
23. Four copper plates 2" long, 3/4" wide by 1/4" thick secured to Part #5.
24. Four graphite plates, 2" long, 3/4" wide by 1/4" thick, secured to Part #2 Brass base plate.
25. Four Mica plates, 1/8" thick by 2" long by 3/4" wide to insulate part 24 from part #2.
26. Four coaxial cable wires secured to part #24, graphite plates.
27. Nylon ring, 1-1/4" high with an 8-1/2" ID, 9-1/4" OD with six slotted holes.
28. Six nylon screws to hold Part #27 to Part #19.
29. Six carbon brushes secured to Part 19 with nylon ring #27 between. These brushes are spaced 60 degrees apart. Each brush measures 1-7/16" high with screws #28 to hold this part and nylon ring to Part #19 inner brass tube.
30. Sixteen copper bars, 15/16" wide forming a ring 6-13/16" ID by 8-5/8" OD. These copper bars have 1/16" thick Mica between them. The wires from the 8 wound coils get connected to each of these bars (see print bar connection).
31. A 3/8" deep slot cut into part #5 to hold part #30. This slot is cut360 degrees around 15/16" wide to hold the copper bars in one complete circle with the use of recessed brass flat head screws.
32. Aluminum casting 7-3/4" high by 8-7/8" OD with a 1-3/8" base.

33. Two bearings made of magnet material measuring 1-3/8" OD, 1/4" wall, wall thickness 3/4" long secured to Part #32.
34. Two bearings made of magnet material, which repels to parts #33, measuring 1" long, 3/4" ID and secured to shaft. These magnet bearings repel to Part #33.
35. Brass-collar 3/8" thick, 3/4" ID, 1-1/4" OD, set-screwed to Shaft #4.
36. Six copper bars bolted to Part #32spaced 60 degrees apart. These bars form an ID of 6-13/16" ID by 8-5/8" OD by 1/4" thick.
37. Mica ring 1/16" thick between bars #36 and part #32.
38. Nylon screws to old bars #36 to Part #32.
39. Nylon tube, 6-3/4" OD, 1/8" wall thickness, 3-5/8" long.
40. Are 133 plastic magnets, .012" thick, 8-3/4" OD, 6-3/4" ID.
41. Are 132 flat rows of #27 wire, 60 turns per row.
42. Non-metal holding cap secured to Part #32, Aluminum Casting.
43. Six copper contacts bolted to Part #36 held with brass screws.
44. Brass brush holder held to Part #19.
45. Six boron carbide contacts spaced 60 degrees apart forming a circle 6-5/8" ID, 8=1/2" OD, 1/4" thick.
46. Six pieces of 1/16" thick Mica placed between Part #45 and brush holder #44.
47. Nylon screws to hold contacts #45 to brush holder #44.
48. Six coaxial cable wires secured to each boron carbide contact #45.
49. A 1/2" thick clear acrylic top plate with a 2" ID and 9" OD. This plate is a snug fit to part #19, the inner brass tube and it rests on the top of Part #44. This cover serves as a safety device to keep objects from falling into a running unit. ALSO - the cover helps to contain charged MAGNETIC AIR, which aids in the total magnetic current charging process.
50. One rope pulley secured to Part #32 aluminum Casting. When the lower shaft is at full speed, pull a rope to rotate this pulley. The part #32 must be rotated counter clockwise (backwards). It will then accelerate up to a speed range of around 2200 Rpm's depending on the load.
51. Are 8 grooves cut into the top surface of Part 35. These grooves are to circuit wires from the 8 generator coils Part #14 over to the 16 copper bars Part #30.
52. Are 24 pieces of .092" thick plastic magnets 8-1/4" long by 5/16" wide. There are 4 locations of 24 pieces per location. The locations are between the North and South magnets.
53. Eight rectangular slots cut into Part #19, the inner brass tube. These slots measure 4-1/2" high, 1-1/2" wide cut through the 1/4" thickness of Part #19.
54. A hardened non-metal tube to support ball bearings #3. This tube is pressed into base plate #2. This tube serves to insulate the center shaft from the base plate, which then prevents an unwanted energy draw to the unit.
55. Are Four graphite brushes, 1/2" wide, 1/4" thick, 2" long, held to the top of Part #5, the Delrin base plate.
56. Four copper brushes, 1/2" wide, 1/4" thick, 2" long, held to the bottom surface of Part #5, Delrin base. Four wires are used to connect each graphite brush #55 to one of these copper brushes.
57. Four graphite brushes 1/2" wide, 1/4" thick, 2" long held to the brass base, Part #2
58. Four 1/8" thick Mica plates between Parts #57 and #2.
59. Four coaxial cable wires, one wire to each Part #57.
60. One piece of armature banding tape, 1" wide, .010" thick, secured into a .010" deep indent portion of outer rods #8. This band is located at a centerline 4-1/2" above base plate #5. As

the other generator rotates at 5,600 Rpm, this band serves to prevent the outer rods from expanding outward from centrifugal force.

1. Two circular 3/8" dia. carbon brushes, 3/4" long. These brushes are lightly spring held to the top surface of Parts #12. Thus the top surface of Parts #12 need to be machined to allow the brushes to slide as needed.
2. Are two brush insulation jackets with springs to hold Part #61. These brush holders are secured into Part #17, the brass top ring. These jackets are located 180 degrees apart, centered between the magnets that have the same polarities (two north inward faces together and 180 degrees across, two south inward faces together. These brushes remove magnetic charges from the rods for every 180 degrees of rod travel. This removed energy is used as needed.
3. Are two insulated coaxial cable wires that go to a device needing magnetic current.

Explanation as to how the interaction of both rotors takes place:

On the inner rotor which rotates backward, there are 132 flat rows of #27 insulated motor wire with 60 turns per row. Between each flat row is a spacer made of .012" thick plastic magnet material.

These 132 flat rows of wire are wound as six separate circuits with one end of each circuit connected to one copper bar Part #36. The other end of each circuit is connected to one copper bar of Part #43.

Each of the six separate circuits has 22 rows of wires. All of the wires from any given circuit are wound in the same direction, thus three circuits are wound clockwise and three are wound backwards or counter clockwise. Next, after five more layers are added to this first coil, then this seventh layer (from circuit #1) again gets wound clockwise. Circuit #2 again gets wound counter clockwise and this pattern continues for all six separate circuits.

As these 132 flat rows of #27 wire get pulsed 'ON', half of them setup a pulse of one kind of polarity and half of the opposite polarity. When magnetic energy is allowed to be circuited from the six boron carbide contacts, a current flow through these coils causes a slight SPEED change to this inner rotor. The inner rotor has a 2-3/4" to 1 speed ratio; however, this speed will vary due to the load from a high of 2500 RPM to a low of 2200 RPM. As these two armatures rotate, they create a certain VORTEX condition that draws energy into the generator. At the high of 2500 RPM, each set of the six circuits get turned 'ON' a total of six times per complete turn, because of crossing over the six carbon brushes Part #29. Thus we have six circuits activated six different times for ONE complete rotation which equals 36 x 2500 RPM or 90,000 pulses per minute.

These charges become amplified by the 133 plastic magnets and cause a certain magnetic pulse rate to influence the inner 8 permanent magnets. This action is an influencing factor, which causes the start-up shaft speed of 5,600 RPM to be maintained.

Explanation of Parts #52:

Note that these plastic magnets are located between North and South magnets. This particular placement causes the fields of the outer permanent magnets to become extended, and in the process, these plastic magnets become charged, somewhat like magnetic capacitors. The magnetic pulse sequence that occurs within the framework of the 8 coils, Part #16 has a very definite purpose. This action has to do with the amount of driving power achieved. The polarity of the plastic magnets is such that the 2 permanent magnets (one on each side) are BOTH attracting these 24 pieces of plastic magnets.

This action SETS UP A MOVING MAGNETIC CHARGE that travels in the direction of rotation. This moving magnetic charge also contributes to the rotation by ATTRACTING and RELEASING the rods that pass directly in front of these plastic magnets.

When we speak of a MAGNETIC generator, do not equate this unit to an ELECTRICAL generator. Remember this very important principle, that 'MAGNETISM CAN MANIFEST WITH A PULSE-RATE,' which gives it directed harmonic power to perform multiple tasks.

The various magnetic currents within this unit flow to their destinations because they are attracted there. Each part of the unit contributes to the formation of a unique magnetic current polarity that performs specific functions without interrupting the other polarities. These many different currents can work side by side in harmony much like a healthy human body that has many different processes constantly working for specific purposes.

There is a continuous transmutation process taking place whereby magnetic energy continually generates an energy that manifests a MEASURABLE current. This measurable magnetic current is caused to happen through the use of PARTICULAR pulsing action. This pulsing action is established by ALTERNATING the magnetic attract of the magnets. To establish the actual pulse frequency of this unit we simply COUNT the polarity changes per minute.

As the eight generator coils take their circular travel path, one would suppose that as these coils pass through powerful sets of permanent magnets, surely this activity would generator SPARK. This does not happen because electricity is the BY-PRODUCT of a troubled magnetic field and the movement of these coils DOES NOT trouble the fields of these magnets.

The INNER rotor CHANGES the magnetic pulse-rates of the permanent magnets, a magnetic action that prevents an elastic HOLDBACK to the coils. The generating of electricity DEPENDS UPON a resistance FACTOR. Thus, without resistance, or the TROUBLING of the magnetic fields electricity will NOT be produced. This unit should be POSITIVE PROOF that an electron is simply a grouping of magnetic molecular structures that were caused to gather because of the TROUBLING of a magnetic field.

The 244 rods that are located at the outside and inside surfaces of the eight generator coils contribute to the changes in the magnets' pulse rates. These rods are CAUSED to partly REDIRECT the attracting action between the NORTH/SOUTH fields of the permanent magnets. This redirecting of the lines of force also AIDS in preventing an elastic holdback condition to the coils. To explain, when a rod starts to arrive in front of, let us say, a NORTH magnet, this rod instantly grabs (or acquires) this same north charge. This charge is then ATTRACTED upward to the connecting bar that has secured to it a rod that is passing in front of a SOUTH magnet. The magnetic fields are caused to be STRETCHED upward instead of needing to ONLY penetrate directly through the copper coils.

This action becomes responsible for breaking a massive number of 'lines of magnetic force,' as the attracting magnets send their force fields BETWEEN the rods, to then penetrate the coils. This activity creates TWO separate magnetic pulse-rates, one group of pulsing is UP and DOWN (as well as down and up) while the second set of pulse-rates pass directly through the coils. All of these pulsing actions COMBINE with a certain blending of magnetic circuitry that then flows as MAGNETIC CURRENT to the light box.

Another action that aids in preventing a HOLDBACK condition (of the coils) is the magnetic charging of the rods. When any given rod travels past a magnet FACE, it picks up a LIKE charge that is carried PAST this magnet. This charge is an ATTRACT polarity to the magnet it is approaching and thus gets PULLED in the direction of rotation. This is a NEEDED rod charging action because it aids in maintaining the speed of this outer rotor. These charged rods will only maintain this driving activity for 360 degrees if the rods are cleaned of this magnetic current. The two brushes that contact the Nickel connection bars accomplish this cleaning, or charge removal action. This removal process produces USEFUL magnetic current. However, if this energy did not get circuited away from these rods, it would result in MAGNETIC FLOW stoppage as the magnetic molecular structures transmute into a GROUPING PROCESS identified as ELECTRONS. This energy would then manifest with a discharge of SPARK to the permanent magnets.

The design of this generator is arranged to NOT produce spark in that spark argues, short-circuits, etc. Magnetism manifests as a FORM of light inside the generator, light that is not electrical in nature. ALL light can be categorized as being a light FORM of magnetic energy.

PULSE RATE FOR THIS UNIT WHICH IS PARTLY SUPPLIED BY THE 244 RODS.

As each rod travels a 360-degree rotation it will completely change polarities at six different locations. One might suppose that since there are eight sets of permanent magnets, surely the rods would change their charge every time they travel between each of these magnet sets. However, there are two of these magnet sets that DO NOT change polarities. This arrangement (of the magnets) creates two massive magnetic fields located 180 degrees across from each other. Thus, this unit has a magnet arrangement whereby eight sets of magnets respond as only SIX sets of magnets. This arrangement of magnets builds the DESIRED pulse-rate for the rods. The pulse counting of the rods is found as we take 244 rods times six pulses equals 1,464 rod pulses PER ROTATION. Next, we take these 1,464 pulses times the rotations of 5600 RPM and arrive at 8,198,400 pulses to the rods per minute.

The rods' pulses are LONG, up and down pulses, that cause a certain kind of WAVE FRONT COLLISION to the lines of magnetic force that pass BETWEEN these rods. This action IMPACTS the eight generating coils with an INDUCTION charge that SETS POLARITIES inside the coils. Every time the magnet polarities are changed on each side of the copper core (of the coils), this copper grabs the induction charge of magnetism to then get circuited into the eight coils of wire. Because magnetism can travel without speed restrictions, these events happen instantaneously.

CHARGING OF THE EIGHT GENERATOR COILS

Each of the eight generating coils gets charged every time it passes between a set of permanent magnets. Thus, each coil is charged eight times PER ROTATION. However, the coil's FULL POWER GENERATING ACTION is in-tune with the timing of when the coil is caused to complete a FLOW CIRCUIT. This flow sequence is best reviewed as we study the actions of the six carbon brushes (part #29). Each of the eight coils has two wires. These sixteen wires get connected to sixteen copper bars (one wire per bar). The six carbon brushes always pulse to FOUR coils activated as 'ON' while FOUR coils are being OFF. Next, during a rotational travel distance of 15 degrees, for the coil assembly, all of the ON coils get circuited to being 'OFF' coils while all the OFF coils are then ON coils. To expand on this pulse counting we find 24 coil polarity changes happen in just 360 degrees of travel (one rotation). Next, to arrive at the coils pulse-rate, that is set by the six carbon brushes, we take 24 pulses per rotation times 5600 RPM to then equal 134,400 coil pulses per minute.

Of importance is that EACH coil is charged eight times per rotation. There are 64 coil CHARGE pulses in 360 degrees. Next, take 64 coil charges times 5600 RPM and arrive at 358,400 CHARGES per minute. Thus, each coil is being charged more than twice as much as the coil CIRCUIT REMOVAL action is. This DELAY of energy removal causes the charge, in the coils, to build-up to a charging volume whereby it JUMPS a (very close) SPACE GAP between the sixteen copper bars and the six carbon brushes.

There is a strong attract field between the eight generator coils and the six carbon brushes. The inner counter-rotating rotor contributes to the attract force of the generated magnetic current of the eight coils. The ACTIVITY of the inner counter-rotating rotor requires a deeper understanding if we are to focus on HOW magnetic current is generated.

To begin this investigation of the inner rotor, we first review the motor JUST BEFORE the inner rotor is installed. We note the eight powerful magnets are arranged in a close circle, where EACH magnet is caused to have its field COMPRESSED. We could equate this action to each magnet as having its field squashed, likened to compressible spur gears. This arrangement results in each magnet DEMANDING its share of the center space.

Next, the inner rotor is inserted and all of these compressed fields REDIRECT into the plastic washer shaped magnets. These plastic magnets are then TOTALLY CHANGED in magnetic strength as they ACQUIRE these fields from the permanent magnets. This activity CAUSES the permanent magnets to change their pulse rate. Then as the outer rotor is driven, these inner magnetic fields rotate backwards. Magnetism always operates in two directions simultaneously; this is a natural phenomenon. These rotors demonstrate this phenomenon because the energy of the permanent magnets saturates the plastic magnets which willingly take on a new polarity similar to the permanent magnets. The plastic magnets are the manifestation of the naturally occurring reverse fields of the permanent magnets. When the inner rotor is given a pull-start BACKWARDS, it then quickly accelerates up to the speed of 2200 RPM. This rotating action sets in motion a PULSE CHANGE to the OUTER permanent magnet fields.

The polarities of the inner and outer magnets blend to create a locking harmonic resonance that is stable. This activity results in both rotors continuing to rotate, backward of each other.

PULSE ACTION OF THE PLASTIC WASHER MAGNETS.

Now we will focus on how the plastic washer magnets are caused to pulse. Every plastic magnet has a coil of wire located on each side. These flat coils of wire are used to circuit magnetic current from the eight large generator coils to the six output brushes. The magnetic current, stored in the carbon ring, is NEUTRAL, that is to say, it will attract to whatever polarity it is offered. The plastic washer magnets have a set-charge ON EACH SIDE, let us say NORTH on one side and SOUTH on the other. As the neutral magnetic current from the carbon ring is attracted into the flat coils that are on (for example) the NORTH sides of the plastic magnets, this incoming energy grabs this north polarity of the plastic magnet because the incoming energy traveled through only the north coil of the plastic magnets. This action creates momentary NORTH poles that manifest from the bottom to the top of the plastic magnets.

Then, the South coils around the plastic magnets get pulsed with neutral magnetic current from the carbon ring. This action creates SOUTH poles that now manifest from the bottom to the top of the plastic magnets. This action of polarity switching continues as it responds to the permanent magnets inner fields causing continuous rotations.

PULSING TO THE BOTTOM SURFACE OF PERMANENT MAGNETS.

These magnets need to be fed RETURN magnetic energy from the load in order to remain fully charged. There is a vastly different magnetic pulse-rate that impacts the carbon brushes. These carbon brushes pass 'very close' to the bottom surfaces of the sixteen permanent magnets. To focus on the pulse number we note that as ONE carbon brush travels under one magnet, the brush is charged half north and half south. This is because this bottom surface of the magnet shares lines of force with both polarities, then when the brush travels to the next magnet; this charge is SWITCHED from one side of the brush to the other side of the SAME brush. There are eight carbon brushes that travel under the sixteen magnets (eight at the inner magnets and eight at the outer magnets). This particular location of the magnets has the flux lines VERY compacted into zones where half of this surface is one polarity and half the opposite polarity. As these brushes CRASH THROUGH these flux lines, they CAUSE a MAGNETIC VIBRATION to the magnet's magnetic energy waves. This activity helps to FORM new magnetic pulse-rates to the magnets, which impact the total generating process.

To find the pulse rate to these eight carbon brushes, which are all connected to one contact wire; we count the pulse rates for a single 360-degree rotation. We total the sixteen magnets times 8 carbon brushes to equal 128 pulses per rotation. Next, 128 pulses times 5600 RPM equals 716,800 pulse charges per minute. This magnetic current then travels along a copper-coated steel wire (coaxial cable) as it INTERACTS between the light box and the magnets' return location.

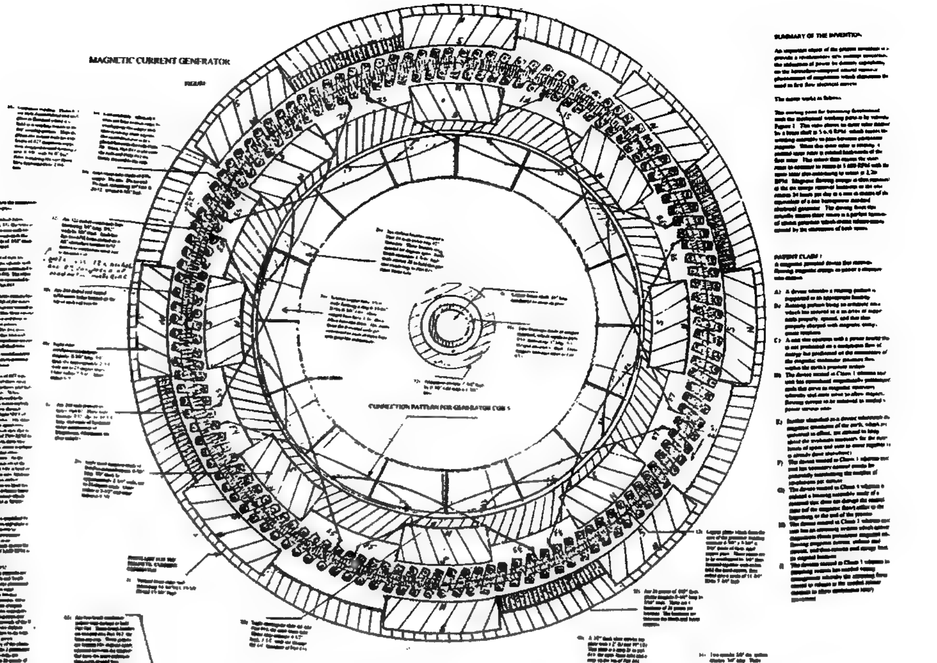
Thus, while all magnets have a draw factor to the atmosphere, it is a necessary part of a magnetic flow to return magnetic current back to the magnets to then be recycled.

FINAL COMMENT

The functioning of this unit violates many current scientific principles. Most scientists assume that current theories, rules, and laws are true, and so they do not seek to develop technology that may violate accepted truths. Our current technology is a product of accepted scientific principles. Our current technology is killing us. We must begin to explore new principles and new technology to ensure our survival. For the sake of our survival we urge you to begin to think "outside of the box", the current scientific paradigm that is leading us into destruction. Our destructive technology was all developed out of fear; fear of not having enough money, fear of dying, fear of losing control...it is time to start creating devices and machines out of love!

MAGNETIC CURRENT GENERATOR
FOR LIGHT BOX

Home


MAGNETIC CURRENT GENERATOR
CONNECTION PATTERN FOR GENERATOR COILS
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION
PATENT CLAIMS

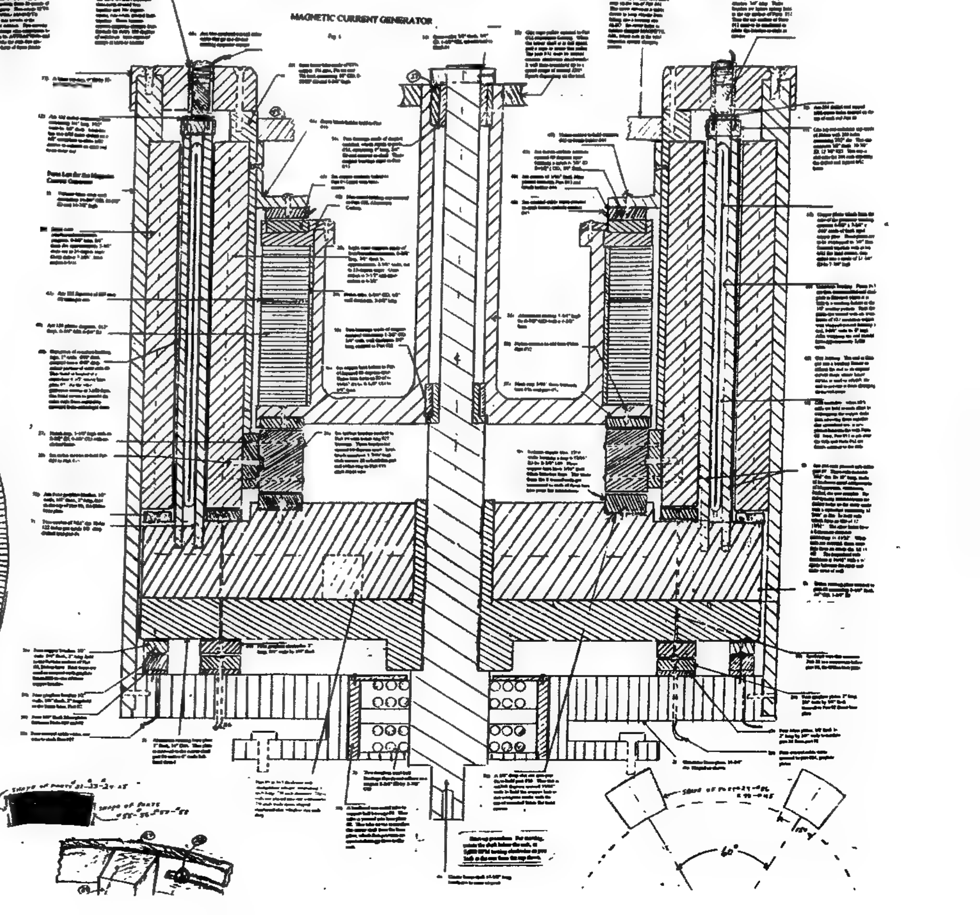
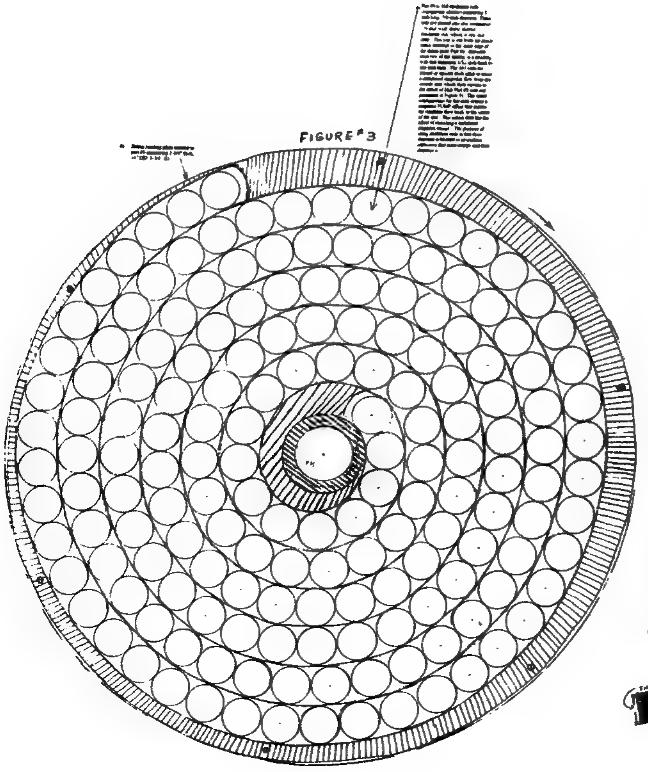

MAGNETIC CURRENT GENERATOR
Parts List for the Magnetic Current Generator
60°

FIGURE #3



MAGNETIC LIGHT BOX

- Specially wired Acrylic Box that accepts magnetic current and causes it to manifest as light
- Suggested uses - Light for structures: Buildings, Greenhouses, Homes, etc.
- Requires the Magnetic Current Generator to power the Light Box

The Magnetic Current Generator supplies the necessary magnetic current to power this unit. This is a magnetic device that encases molecular structures in a see-through box and then causes them to manifest as magnetic light. This device, aside from supplying light, will also aid in proving that the bulk of molecular structures are magnetic.

The light occurs partly due to the arrangement of wires that function as LIGHTING FILAMENTS and do not produce heat as we know it. This device has the needed atmospheric interior that causes magnetic current to manifest as light through a series of magnetic interactions. The device has the correct wiring arrangement, which causes magnetic energy to be subjected to a change of motion that contributes to the manifestation of light.

This light box is made of 3/8" thick acrylic measuring 29 inches high, 18 inches deep and 12 inches wide. This box has the bottom acrylic fastened so as to be removable and secured to hold 5 pounds of air pressure. Magnetic current is circuited into this box in such a way so as to travel around all the interior edges, then be returned to the generator. The magnetic current is attracted back to the generator, but the wiring controls how much current returns to the generator causing a magnetic energy build-up in the box. This energy build-up in the pressured environment causes a molecular reaction that is nuclear in nature with minimal heat and no radioactivity. It is a form of cold fusion as the reaction between the wires spreads and releases the transformed magnetic energy as light.

The acrylic box is sealed to hold 5 pounds of air pressure and magnetic current is circuited into the box. This energy travels 50 percent of its distance in one direction and then completes its return circuit by interacting with the flow of the wire only 1/8-inch away. This magnetic activity becomes transmuted into a light form of magnetism as it utilizes the 5 pounds of air inside the box. There is some modest heating but the wires' temperature could be called COLD when compared to electrical filament heating.

This light box illustrates that most molecular structures are MAGNETIC. People will call the energy inside this unit electricity, but this energy is more accurately described as a LIGHT FORM of magnetism. All light is a form of magnetic energy. Electricity is the misuse of magnetic energy, and electrical light is a form of magnetism that creates unnecessary and unhealthy bi-products. As this unit demonstrates, light can be produced without damaging the environment.

If the air is taken out of this unit the light stops showing that the air is a magnetic conduit. Other gases can be mixed in the box to bring various results. Magnetic fields around the box will produce different results. This simple unit has endless possibilities for scientific investigation.

PARTS LIST:

1. A 3/8 inch thick acrylic box measuring 29 inches high, 18" deep by 12 " wide with a removable bottom plate.
2. Acrylic bottom plate, 1 inch thick measuring 19 inches by 13 inches with a 1/2-inch deep groove to hold the upper portion.

3. An 'O' ring seal that gets compressed between parts #1 and #2 for box sealing purposes.
1. An air intake pipe and valve used to hold 5 pounds of air inside this box.
2. Nylon screws to firmly hold parts 1 and 2 together.
3. Are numbers that identify locations inside this box. These numbers, 1 to 17 show how wires are circuited around on the inside of this box.
4. The wire wrapped around in one continuous length of clean #27 copper coated steel wire.
5. Acrylic wire holding spacers shafts bonded to all 17-corner locations. These shafts allow wires to be firmly tightened so as to maintain a 1/8-inch spacing between all wires.
6. Viewing figure 1. To begin, a small spool of #27 clean copper coated steel wire is located inside the box. This wire should be similar to the wire inside a coaxial cable. Next, the wire is secured into one wall by having an acrylic tube fastened on the box and bonded to the wire's insulation jacket that is on the wire outside the box. This wire should have enough length to go to the Magnet Current Generator which supplies the energy to power this light box.

Next, with the top and bottom open (top to be glued in place after wiring), the wire from the spool is placed over a 1/8-inch short acrylic spacer shaft located at position #1. This wire is held firm by an acrylic snap collar (see figure 1), and is then circuited to point #2 where another collar is pressed into place to keep the wire tight. This winding pattern goes around for all 17-wire holding locations until arriving back at start point #1. This same spool of wire now reverses and goes backwards 1/8 inch away from the first set of wires until arriving back at location #1.

The end of this wire is left DEAD ENDED. Next, this wire end is bent into a hair pin shape that places it 1/4 inch away from the wire which has entered the box at the start of the winding.

The final wire connection inside the box is as follows. The dead-ended wire has a very special connecting method that then returns its flow back to the generator. (See Figure 1). A second copper coated steel wire is secured and protruding inside the box that goes to the magnetic current generator. This wire has a clean #40 copper wire securely attached. This thin wire serves somewhat like a fuse as it makes contact to the dead-ended wire. This thin wire controls how much magnetic current leaves the light box; it keeps a certain magnetic pressure in the box to create bright light. These two wires, while being held 1/4 inch, apart are wrapped around with three wraps of #40 wire. As shown, this contact surface is only 3 BACKSIDES of contact. The use of this thin wire, and its minimal contact prevent the magnetic flow from returning to the generator with a volume that could drain the energy from inside the box.

PARTS LIST:

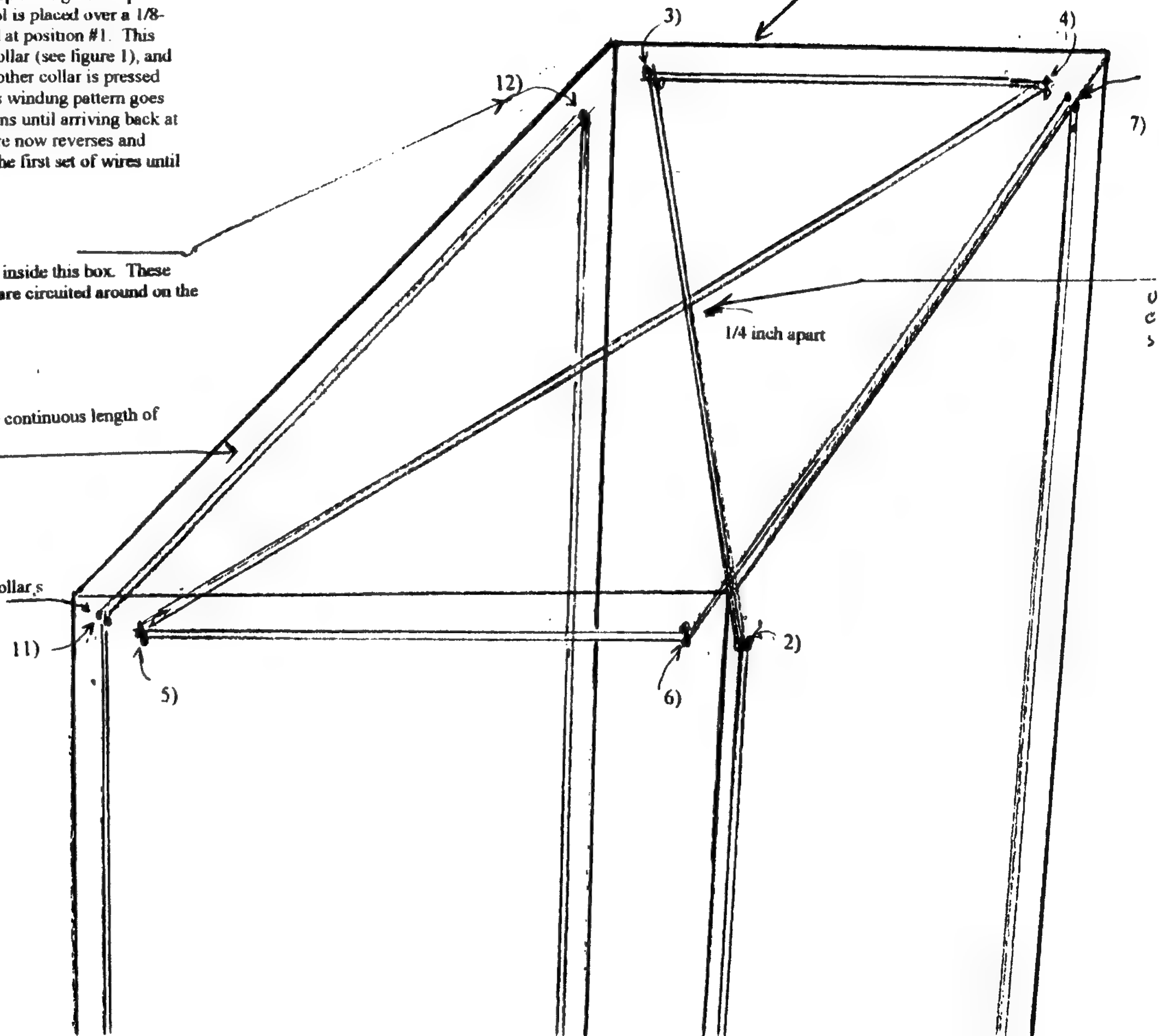
Magnetic Light Box

Home

9) Viewing figure 1. To begin, a small spool of #27 clean copper coated steel wire is located inside the box. This spool of wire is attained by stripping a sufficient amount of coaxial cable to get enough length to wire the total interior of the light box Next, the coaxial cable is secured into one wall by having an acrylic tube fastened on the box and bonded to this insulation jacket. This cable has enough length to go to the magnet current generator

Next with the top and bottom open (top to be glued in place after wiring). The wire from the spool is placed over a 1/8-inch short acrylic spacer shaft located at position #1. This wire is held firm by an acrylic snap collar (see figure 1), and is then circuited to point #2 where another collar is pressed into place to keep the wire tight. This winding pattern goes around for all 17-wire holding locations until arriving back at start point #1. This same spool of wire now reverses and goes backwards 1/8 inch away form the first set of wires until arriving back at location #1.

figure 1.



PARTS LIST:

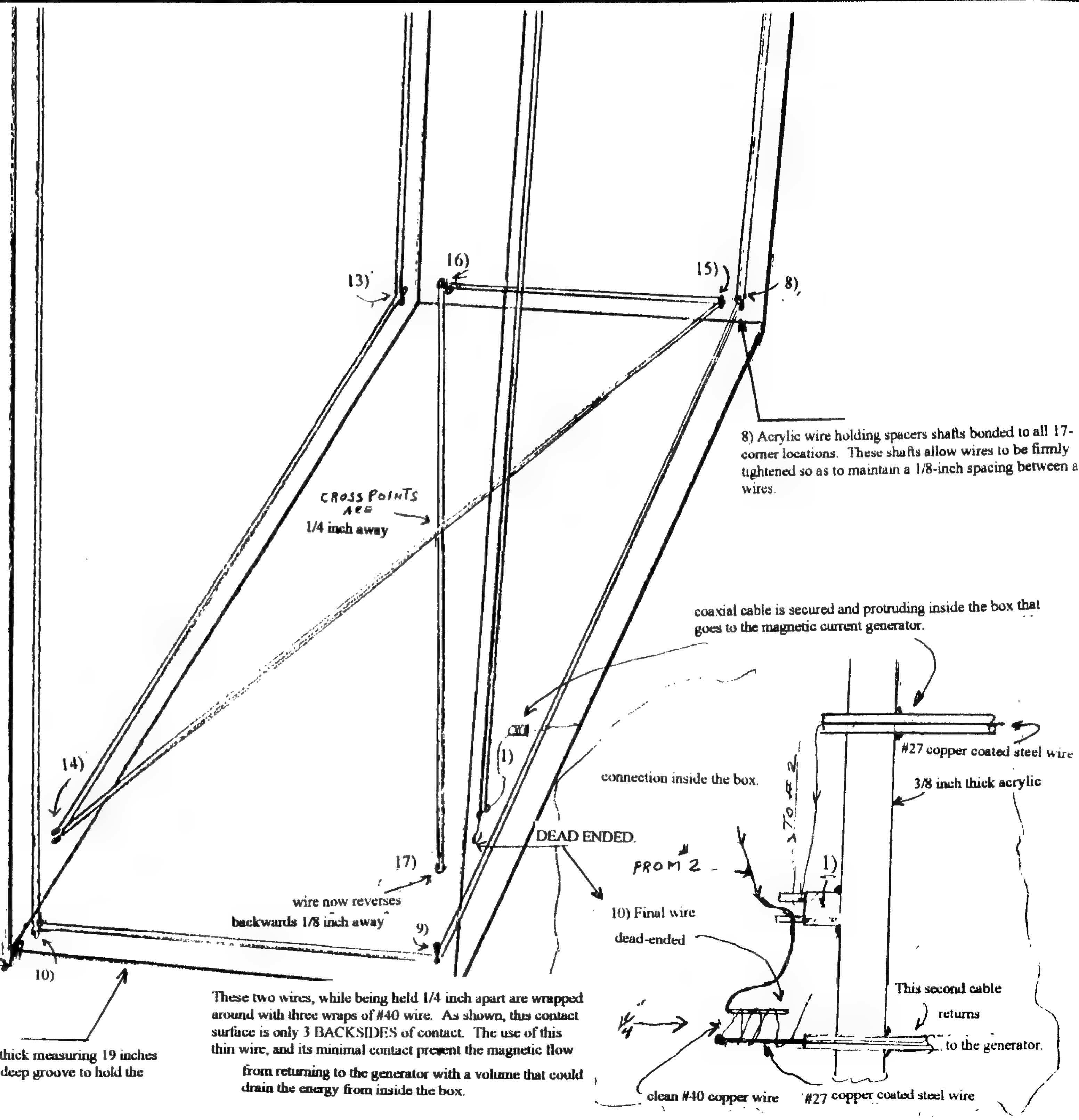
1) A 3/8 inch thick acrylic box measuring 29 inches high, 18" deep by 12 " wide with a removable bottom plate.

6) Numbers that identify locations inside this box. These numbers, 1 to 17 show how wires are circuited around on the inside of this box.

7) The wire wrapped around in one continuous length of clean #27 copper coated steel wire.

acrylic snap collar s

UPPER AND LOWER CROSS POINTS SPACED 1/4" APART


13)
16)
15)
8)
CROSS POINTS ARE
1/4 inch away
14)
1)
DEAD ENDED.
17)
wire now reverses
backwards 1/8 inch away
9)
10)
connection inside the box.
#27 copper coated steel wire
3/8 inch thick acrylic
TO #2
FROM #2
1)
10) Final wire
dead-ended
1/4
This second cable
returns
to the generator.
clean #40 copper wire
#27 copper coated steel wire

8) Acrylic wire holding spacers shafts bonded to all 17-corner locations. These shafts allow wires to be firmly tightened so as to maintain a 1/8-inch spacing between a wires.

coaxial cable is secured and protruding inside the box that goes to the magnetic current generator.

5) Nylon screws to firmly hold parts 1 and 2 together.

3) An 'O' ring seal that gets compressed between parts #1 and #2 for box sealing purposes.

4) An air intake pipe and valve used to hold 5 pounds of air inside this box

2) Acrylic bottom plate, 1 inch thick measuring 19 inches by 13 inches with a 1/2-inch deep groove to hold the upper portion.

These two wires, while being held 1/4 inch apart are wrapped around with three wraps of #40 wire. As shown, this contact surface is only 3 BACKSIDES of contact. The use of this thin wire, and its minimal contact prevent the magnetic flow from returning to the generator with a volume that could drain the energy from inside the box.

ROMAG-GENERATOR

- Produces magnetic current equivalent of 50 H.P. output
- Suggested use is for running magnetic devices including the Magnetic Water Pump and the Pyramid Molecular Vibratory Exchanger Unit
- Requires startup spinning to achieve 1850 RPM
- Requires special sintered magnets

ABSTRACT

The Earth is surrounded with a sea of energy that is pulsing and is constantly being supplied by a Universal energy system. This energy field that we call the Ionosphere supplies all of the energy needs on our planet. Like the other units we have presented, this Romag-Generator taps into this energy field, converts the energy into something that we can use, and then releases the energy back into the system. This unit, like the others, recycles the Earth's magnetic energy, in fact, all these units cannot function if the energy is not getting recycled because the buildup of energy causes them to stop working.

When we present machinery that connects to the Universal energy mechanism, we are opening a whole new world. These concepts are nothing new, but we have yet to see them implemented in our societies. This technology is so far beyond electricity is its versatility and applications, there is absolutely no comparison. Magnetic energy can manifest as force fields, as fields with various characteristics like weightlessness; it can be transmitted through air and space, it can replicate other energy or matter, it can change the characteristics of energy and matter, it can be blended with various elements to produce various results like heat and cold, it can convert matter like garbage into a more pure energy, and the list goes on and on.

Magnetic energy is not confined to the simple force people observe between two magnets. Magnetic energy is more accurately described as an infinite variety of energy manifestations that are multidimensional in nature. This unit would have absolutely no connection to the Ionosphere if magnets were as simple as most people think. When magnets are spun at the proper speed and their fields are harnessed with the proper elements, they produce a frequency very similar to the ionosphere, and something magical happens. Because of the Universal phenomenon of attract-attract (where similar energies are attracted to each other), energy structures in the ionosphere begin to gather and swirl into a vortex as the unit attracts them. The small signal generated by the unit travels at a speed beyond space and time, and energy structures similar to it are attracted to it at the same velocity. This attract-attract phenomenon allows magnets to assist in a tremendous amount of energy generation. This motor is a magnetic device incorporating the use of permanent magnets turning in a rotor to generate a magnetic/electro energy which is then circuited to other mechanisms to do useful work.

PRINCIPLE BEHIND THIS ENERGY SOURCE

This motor attracts neutral magnetic energy into the rotor magnets, sets up a response between various components which then complete a circuit that becomes the driving force to turn the structure.

SUMMARY OF THE DEVICE

An important objective of the present invention is to provide a revolutionary new concept concerning the utilization of power by directly capitalizing on the natural resource phenomenon of magnetism. Electrical power is the result of expending energy to drive a copper wire through a magnetic field. But magnetic energy is a natural resource needing a specific mechanism to draw on. There is no incorporation of a secondary energy source, except at start-up, to cause this magnetic/electro unit to continuously function.

HOW THE UNIT FUNCTIONS

The Ro—Mag magnet motor/generator must be charged up by driving the main shaft at 1350 R.P.M. for 67 seconds. This charging process manifests as magnetic energy within the 10 coils of copper wire, the copper tube supporting these coils and the copper coated steel wires wrapped around the magnets. This charging is accomplished while the ten coil connection wires are making contact and setting up their alternating magnetic poles.

After the 67 second charging time one of these coil connection wires must be opened and this circuit again completed through an energy draw process. As current is drawn from the ten coils this ‘draw’ sets up magnetic poles which are a response between the rotor magnets and the coils. This response then causes the main shaft to be rotated by the permanent magnets as they attract and build a release field. Then the driver unit is disconnected allowing the unit to rotate with the load being the activating driving force.

Do not use ‘electrical teaching’ to presuppose how much of an energy flow is allowed to leave the coils by focusing on the wire size of these 10 coils. The magnetic current flow being circuited out through the copper wire has no dependency on this wire’s inner structure, in that the wire is only a point of transference where an exchange takes place, while producing ‘no heating’ of the wires/coils.

The fields of the magnets must be maintained during their spin movement. These magnetic fields which are encapsulated are achieved by the wiring system. The attract/release of the magnets is a function caused by several factors. First, the magnets attract field between north and south is completed by taking a crossing path of attract (top of one row to bottom of next, etc.). This action has the effect of fields blending into fields, and a hold-back attract does not happen. Each time a magnet set passes a coil an interchange of like energy between the coils around the magnets and the generating coils sets-up neutral polarities which are ‘release fields' and prevents a hold-back attract. One important magnetic assembly is the circuitry that allows this interchange of energy. This is a recycling of a stabilized magnetic/electro energy not electro/magnetic because the field of force is not a case of electrical input, an input that created the magnetic, but rather a build-up of magnetic energy which caused an energy thrust.

In further defining the workings of this unit it is important to understand that although electrical and magnetic (energy) work with similar attitudes, the manner in which they work sets-up a differing energy effect. One of these effects is that magnetic structures want to share their flow, compatible to the Universal Force, while electrical flow argues, (short circuits, sparks, etc.). Because of this fact the working responses (within the unit) take place, ‘how they are needed’, and ‘when they are needed’ which results in a functioning unit. There is a continuous transmutation process taking place whereby magnetic energy continually generates an energy that manifests a measurable current. This ‘removed current’ is best described as low voltage at very high amperage and if this energy is used to its maximum potential then it will outproduce the power produced by a standard 50 H.P. electrical generator.

With a constructed unit that functions continuously, there comes an awesome awareness that by allowing the now set laws of physics to be changed error is corrected. We can then discover that magnetism has a true value and is not an obscure by-product. From this mental freedom will come discoveries heretofore unknown concerning magnetic fields.

The following are claims to summarize important points about the unit:

1) A magnetic powered device that utilizes a natural, neutral and universal magnetic energy and makes the energy available for use to a different device that is designed to attract the energy from this unit. For example, this Romag-Generator can power the Magnetic Water Pump or the Pyramid Molecular Vibratory Exchanger Unit.

a) A device whereby a rotating portion is supported in an appropriate housing

b) Rotating portion being a rotor which has secured to it an array of magnets uniformly spaced and that when properly charged cause motor rotation

c) Said rotor having secured to it coils of wire, properly arranged to encapsulate the fields of the rotating magnets, which then produce an ongoing magnetic energy

d) Said rotor and parts being constructed from known metals that are necessary for the conductive activity used in a magnetic circuit

e) Rotor in said unit having a particular spacing of magnets that produces the necessary requirements to achieve the end result which when in action has a stop gauge effect on the productive magnetic system

f) Part in said device being a stationary metal tube that creates a stabilizing boundary for the magnetic field of the unit

g) Unit has a magnetically pressurized tube that serves as a magnetic reservoir whereby magnetic energy is circuited, as needed, to coils for energy removal, i.e., power lighting fixtures, pumps, etc.

h) Copper coils wrapped around said metal tube in such a manner as to respond to rotating magnets causing continuous rotation. The device utilizes an attracting system that freely converts magnetism, (from permanent magnets) into magnetic/electro energy, utilizes and returns it to its original state.

i) The device has attracting system comprising a wiring arrangement whereby the attracting force is caused to release at the needed release moment to allow continuous rotation.

j) The device uses a rotational movement that includes a control means for accurately maintaining the number of revolutions per minute.

k) The device has a means for activating the unit into motion.

l) Further identified as a device wherewith the magnetic structures of the Earth, which are universal in effect, are utilized to bring about the evolution necessary for the discovery of the outer limits so that people and space can come together.

In the past, inventors have sent devices and drawings to Patent Offices claiming they had invented perpetual motion. We state that this motor, which is driven totally by permanent magnet power, in no way can be compared with perpetual motion in that the principle is not the same. When perpetual motion is discussed, it is mentioned in terms of unknown factors which produce an unknown force.

Here, in this Ro-Mag Generator, the force of attract-attract to attract-release within the magnetic structure can be observed, thereby producing the generating force to turn the rotor which in turn produces the outflow of power. This power source is not predicated on a continuous flow of energy but predicated on the consistency of the transmutation process of the magnetic molecular structures within the Earth’s pressure flow.

Parts list for Romag-Generator

1) ALUMINUM BASE PLATE, 21" DIA., ½" THICK WITH 1-3/8" BORE. THE PURPOSE FOR THIS EXTENDED BASE DESIGN IS TO BALANCE OUT THE STRUCTURE WHICH THEN EQUALIZES THE MAGNETIC FLOW.

2) ALUMINUM TUBE SECURED TO PART #1 MEASURING 2½" O.D.,1 3/8" I.D. BY 1" THICK

3) BOTTOM BRONZE BUSHING, 1-3/4" LONG, 1-3/8" O.D. BY 1" I.D.
4) A TEFLON THRUST WASHER, 1" I.D., 2½" O.D. BY ¼" THICK
5) A 1-3/4" LONG BY 7/8" I.D., BY 1" O.D. TEFLON SLEAVE BEARING, GLASS FILLED (BOSTON GEAR) PRESSED ONTO CENTER SHAFT.
6) CENTER BRASS SHAFT, 14" LONG, 1" DIA., MACHINED AT ENDS TO 7/8" DIA.
7) TOP COVER PLATE, 17-5/8" O.D., 1/2" THICK WITH A CENTER BORE OF 1-3/8" MADE OF CAST SEMI— RED BRASS. DESCRIPTION:

Al 0.005 max Cu 75.0-77.0 Fe 0.40 max Ni 1.0 P 0.02 max Pb 5.5-7.0 S 0.08 max Sb 0.25 max Si 0.005 max Sn 2.0-3.0 Zn 13.0-17.0 Other Cu may include Ni; for continuous castings, P 1.5 max.

THE COVER BECOMES A CONDUCTOR OF THE PARTICLE ACTIVITY THAT IS GENERATED ON THE ROTARY MAGNETS AND SERVES AS AN INCOMING AND OUTGOING POINT OF MAGNETIC TRANSFERENCE.
8) ALUMINUM TUBE SECURED TO BOTTOM SURFACE OF PART #7, MEASURING 2½" O.D., 1-3/8" I.D. by 1" THICK
9) TOP BRONZE BUSHING, 1-3/4" LONG, 1-3/8" O.D. BY 1" I.D.
10) A 1-3/4" LONG BY 7/8" I.D. BY 1" O.D. TEFLON SLEAVE BEARING, GLASS FILLED, PRESSED ONTO TOP OF CENTER SHAFT.
11) ONE TOP ¼" KEY SLOT AND KEY TO SECURE ALUMINUM ROTOR PLATE TO SHAFT #6.
12) TOP ALUMINUM ROTOR PLATE, 13" DIA. WITH 1" BORE, 1" THICK
13) ONE BOTTOM ¼" KEY SLOT AND KEY TO SECURE ALUMINUM ROTOR PLATE TO SHAFT #6
14) BOTTOM ALUMINUM ROTOR PLATE, 13" DIA. WITH 1" BORE, 1" THICK.
15) TUBE HELD TO CENTER SHAFT BY PARTS #12 AND #14 MADE OF 83% COPPER, 3% ZINC, 7% TIN, AND 7% LEAD. TUBE MEASURES 8" HIGH, 14-5/8" O.D., 7/8" WALL THICKNESS
16) THIN PLASTIC TAPE PLACED BETWEEN PARTS #12 AND #14 AS THEY ARE PRESSED INTO TUBE #15
17) ARE TEN TOP GROOVES CUT INTO TUBE #15 EQUALLY SPACED, MEASURING 4" HIGH, 2-1/32" WIDE BY .300" DEEP.
18) ARE TEN BOTTOM GROOVES CUT INTO TUBE #15 EQUALLY SPACED AND ADVANCED FROM TOP GROOVES BY HALF OF GROOVE SIZE, ALSO MEASURING 4" HIGH, 2-1/32" WIDE BY .300 DEEP.
19) A .300" WIDE SLOT CUT IN CENTER OF PART #15 FOR 360 DEGREES, TO A DEPTH OF 5/16"
20) TWO LAYERS OF MASKING TAPE PLACED INTO GROOVES #17 AND #18.
21) ARE 20 SETS OF 78 BENT COPPER WIRES PER SET, WIRES ARE COTTON COATED #19 WIRE (.036" THICK - COPPER, NO VARNISH). THESE WIRES ARE HELD IN PLACE BY PART #20 WITH THE COTTON INSULATION NOT REMOVED.
22) ARE 20 MAGNETS MADE OF ALNICO 5 SINTERED MATERIAL, (COOLED IN A MAGNETIC FIELD) M-1076; 8 AL, 14 Ni, 24 Co, 3 Cu, bal Fe. PEAK ENERGY PRODUCT OF 3.5. EACH MEASURING 3-7/8" HIGH, 1-7/8" WIDE BY 3/8" THICK, SECURED INTO GROOVES #17 AND #18 WITH BACK FACE OF MAGNETS DIRECTLY AGAINST COTTON COATING OF BENT WIRES #21
23) ARE 20 SETS OF 'WIRE WRAPS' PLACED AROUND THE 3/8" WIDE PERIMETER OF ALL 20 MAGNETS; THERE ARE 9 TURNS PER WRAP OF .032" THICK CLEAN COPPER COATED STEEL WIRE, MAKING FIRM CONTACT DIRECTLY TO MAGNETS

24) THE OUTSIDE SURFACES OF PARTS #23 MAKE FIRM CONTACT TO PARTS #21, THUS COTTON INSULATION IS REMOVED FROM BENT WIRES ONLY AT THIS POINT OF CONTACT.
25) THE TEN TOP SET OF WIRES #23 ARE CONNECTED WITH EXTENDED WIRES THAT GO FROM THE NORTH HALF OF THE 3/8" WIDE SURFACE TO THE SOUTH HALF OF THE WIRE SET WHICH IS NEXT TO IT, THUS FORMING A CLOSED LOOP CONNECTION TO THESE TEN SETS OF WIRES.
26) THE TEN BOTTOM SET OF WIRES #23 ARE ALSO CONNECTED WITH EXTENDED WIRES THAT GO FROM THE NORTH HALF OF THE 3/8" WIDE SURFACE TO THE SOUTH HALF OF THE WIRE SET WHICH IS NEXT TO IT THUS FORMING A CLOSED LOOP CONNECTION (NO CONTACT FROM TOP TO BOTTOM).
27) ARE 20 COPPER CONNECTING SLEAVES MEASURING 1/8" O.D. BY .032" I.D. BY 3/8" LONG TO JOIN WIRES #25 AND #26 BY ALLOWING THE STEEL CORE TO CONTACT STEEL TO STEEL AND THE COPPER EXTERIOR COATING TO BE CONNECTED COPPER TO COPPER,THUS MAINTAINING TWO INDEPENDENT FLOW CIRCUITS.
28) ARE TEN PIECES OF MYLAR INSULATION MEASURING 2-1/32" BY 5/16" BY .010" THICK, PLACED BETWEEN THE WRAPPED WIRES FROM THE UPPER MAGNETS TO THE LOWER MAGNETS, THUS THESE MAGNETS ARE LOCATED TO PRESS AGAINST THIS INSULATION WHICH IS LOCATED AT THE CENTER OF PART #19.
29) COPPER TUBE TO HOLD 10 COILS, TUBE MEASURES 15½" I.D., MADE OF THREE PIECES OF 1/16" THICK COPPER RINGS, 8" HIGH.
30) TWO PIECES OF .002" THICK PAPER STRIPS, 8-1/8" WIDE, PLACED BETWEEN PARTS #29.
31) ONE PIECE OF .100" THICK MICA, 1/8" WIDE BY 8" LONG, PLACED AT THE SEAM OF COPPER TUBE TO MAINTAIN A SPLIT COPPER RING SPACING OF 100". THE NEEDED MAGNETIC ACTION IN THESE COPPER RINGS INTERACTS IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS IN A SIMULTANEOUS MANNER AS A RESULT OF THE FACT THAT A MAGNETIC FLOW (AS OPPOSED TO ELECTRICAL) IS DOUBLED IN SPEED CAUSED BY THE MICA SEPARATION OF THESE COPPER RINGS.
32) TEN 'LOCATOR GROOVES' CUT INTO THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF TUBE #29, EQUALLY SPACED FOR 360 DEGREES. EACH GROOVE COVERS A DISTANCE OF 3-1/8"FOR COIL PLACEMENT.
33) ARE 10 BOTTOM COILS OF NUMBER 16 COTTON COATED COPPER WIRE, (NO VARNISH) PLACED AROUND GROOVES #32 WITH 45 TURNS, SPACED CLOSELY - WIRE TO WIRE.
34) ARE 10 TOP COILS OF NUMBER 16 COTTON COATED COPPER WIRE (NO VARNISH) PLACED CENTERED ABOVE THE 45 TURNS AND NESTED INTO THE GROOVES OF THE BOTTOM COIL WITH 23 TURNS WHICH SPAN 1½". AS THE BOTTOM COIL IS HAND WOUND, THE TOP COIL THEN GETS WOUND IN A 'REVERSE DIRECTION' THUS CAUSING A U SHAPED CONNECTION (NOT BROKEN) BETWEEN THE BOTTOM LAYER AND TOP LAYER FOR A TOTAL OF 95 FEET OF WIRE PER COIL.
35) CONNECTION PATTERN FOR THE TEN COILS IS A 1 TO 3 JUMPER CONNECTION PLACED FOR ALTERNATING COIL POLARITIES. (SEE SKETCH.)
36) ONE OF THE CONNECTIONS PART #35 IS OPENED AFTER A CHARGING SEQUENCE OF 67 SECONDS AT 1850 R.P.M. AND THEN GENERATED ENERGY IS

CONTINUOUSLY EXTRACTED WITH THE LOAD BECOMING THE ACTIVATING DRIVING FORCE THUS SERVING AS A REPLACEMENT FOR THE JUMPER CONNECTION.

37) VERTICAL ALUMINUM 'TUBE MEASURING 16-1/8" I.D., 7/8" THICK WALL AND 10½" HIGH. COILS #34 ARE UP AGAINST THIS TUBE'S INNER SURFACE WITH ONLY MASKING TAPE BETWEEN, THUS THE COILS ARE THE ONLY SUPPORT FOR PART #29. THIS ALUMINUM TUBE SERVES TO COMPLETE THE NECESSARY MAGNETIC CIRCUIT BY ITS THICKNESS WHICH SERVES TO SUPPLY THE NEEDED THERMOS-BOTTLE EFFECT, PREVENTING THE ESCAPE OF USEFUL MAGNETIC ENERGY AND ALSO AFFORDING EXIT POINTS FOR UNWANTED STRUCTURES WHICH THEN RETURN TO THE EARTH'S BALANCE SYSTEM.

38) A MINIMUM CLEARANCE OF 1/8" UP TO 3/16" BETWEEN THE INNER SURFACE OF TOP COIL #34 AND MAGNETS #22. A MAGNETIC PARTICLE WIND BUILDS WITHIN THIS SPACING THUS SUPPLYING THE NEEDED CIRCULATION FOR MAXIMUM MAGNETIC ENERGY WITHDRAWAL

39) ARE 20 BRONZE METAL STRIPS MEASURING 4" LONG BY 1/8" WIDE BY 1/16" THICK, MADE OF 83% COPPER, 8½% TIN, 5½% LEAD AND 3% ZINC. EACH OF THESE METAL STRIPS GETS BONDED WITH CLEAR EPOXY GLUE TO THE TOP SURFACES OF THE BENT WIRES, PART #21 AND EXTENDS INWARD TO CONTACT THE WRAPPED WIRE PART #23, THEN RESTS AGAINST THE SIDE OF THE MAGNET. THIS METAL STRIP BUILDS, HOLDS AND RELEASES THE NEEDED MAGNETIC FIELD WHICH SUPPLIES THE RELEASE ACTION.

40) A COATING OF CLEAR ACRYLIC SECURED TO THE OUTER SURFACE OF THE ROTOR TO HOLD MAGNETS AND PARTS AS NEEDED.

41) THE ROTATIONAL DIRECTION IS COUNTER CLOCKWISE LOOKING AT THE UNIT FROM TOP DOWN.

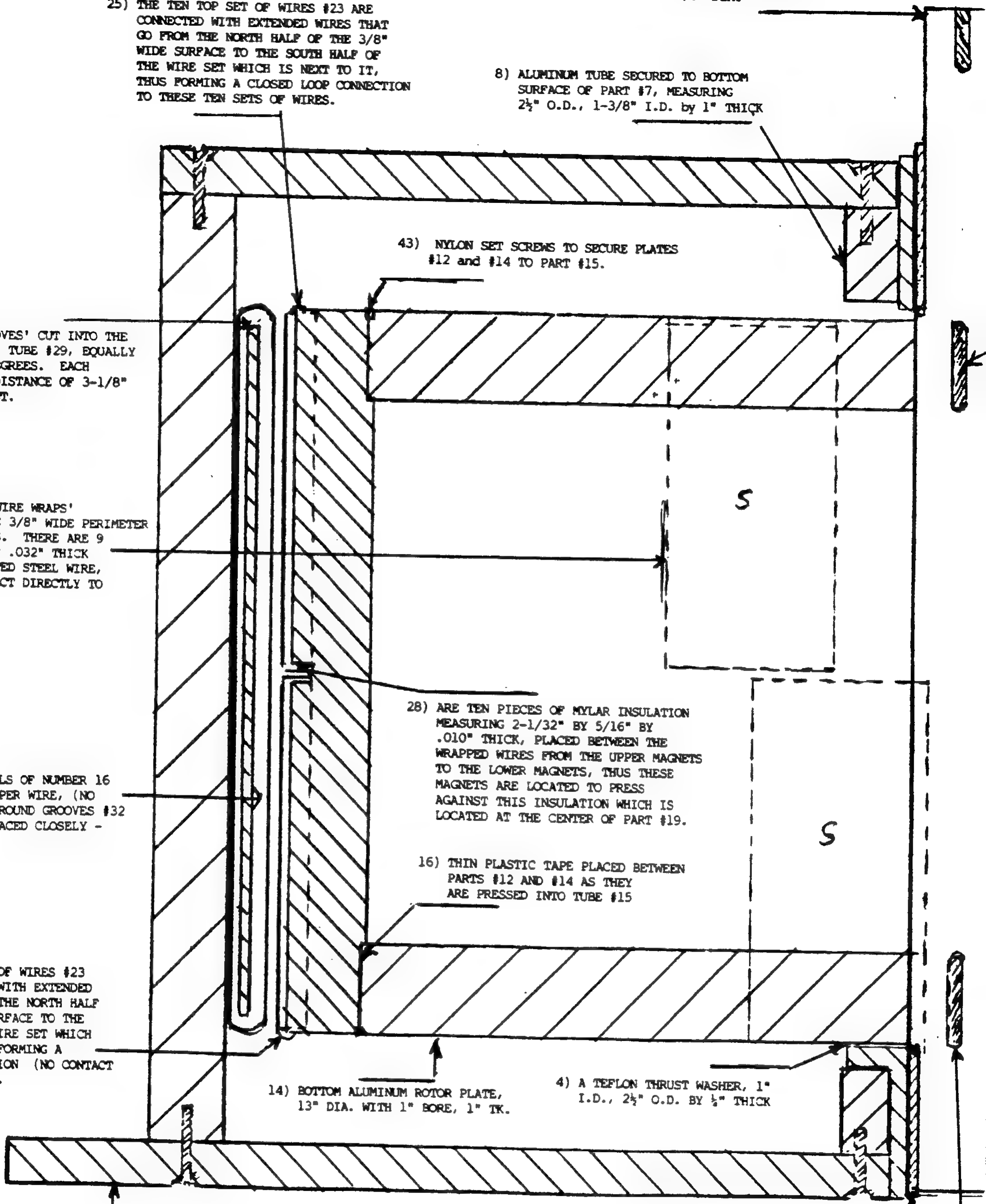
42) NOTE- THE BENT WIRES PART #21, AT THEIR LEAD EDGE, DO NOT PROTRUDE PAST THE OUTER SURFACE OF PART #15. THEIR TRAIL EDGE IS 1/16" BELOW THESURFACE OF THE MAGNET WHICH ALLOWS STRIP #39 TO BE LOCATED TO NOT EXTEND OUTWARD PAST THE MAGNET WHEN PLACED ABOVE THESE BENT WIRES.

43) NYLON SET SCREWS TO SECURE PLATES #12 and #14 TO PART #15.

THIS CONCLUDES THE PARTS LIST.

ROMAG

Home



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6) CENTER BRASS SHAFT, 14" LONG, 1" DIA., MACHINED AT ENDS TO 7/8" DIA.

8) ALUMINUM TUBE SECURED TO BOTTOM SURFACE OF PART #7, MEASURING 2½" O.D., 1-3/8" I.D. by 1" THICK

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14) BOTTOM ALUMINUM ROTOR PLATE, 13" DIA. WITH 1" BORE, 1" TK.

4) A TEFLON THRUST WASHER, 1" I.D., 2½" O.D. BY ½" THICK

1) ALUMINUM BASE PLATE, 21" DIA., ½" THICK WITH 1-3/8" BORE. THE PURPOSE FOR THIS EXTENDED BASE DESIGN IS TO BALANCE OUT THE STRUCTURE WHICH THEN EQUALIZES THE MAGNETIC FLOW.

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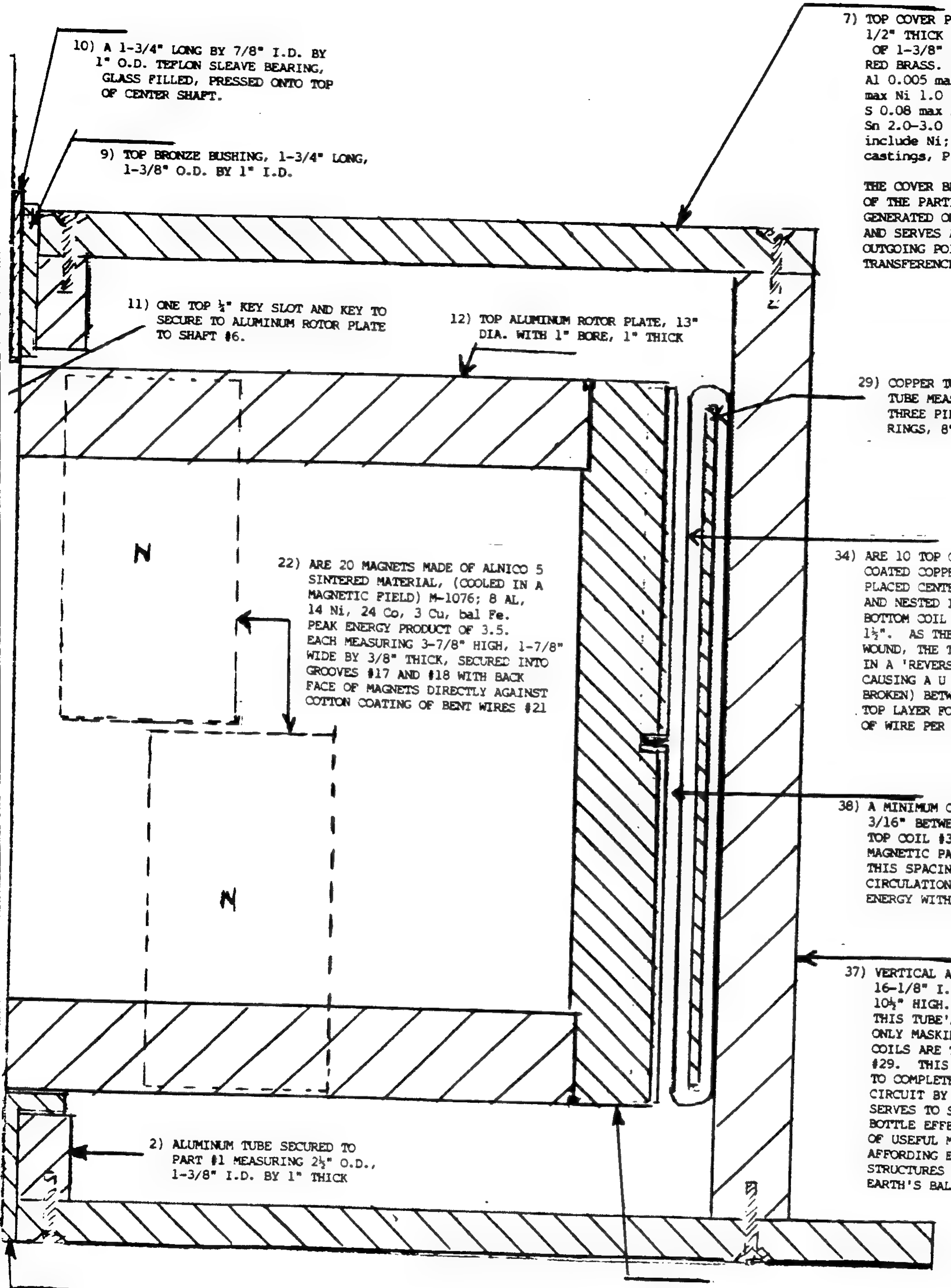

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9) TOP BRONZE BUSHING, 1-3/4" LONG, 1-3/8" O.D. BY 1" I.D.

11) ONE TOP ½" KEY SLOT AND KEY TO SECURE TO ALUMINUM ROTOR PLATE TO SHAFT #6.

12) TOP ALUMINUM ROTOR PLATE, 13" DIA. WITH 1" BORE, 1" THICK

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2) ALUMINUM TUBE SECURED TO PART #1 MEASURING 2½" O.D., 1-3/8" I.D. BY 1" THICK

3) BOTTOM BRONZE BUSHING, 1-3/4" LONG, 1-3/8" O.D. BY 1" I.D.

15) TUBE HELD TO CENTER SHAFT BY PARTS #12 AND #14 MADE OF 83% COPPER, 3% ZINC, 7% TIN, AND 7% LEAD. TUBE MEASURES 8" HIGH, 14-5/8" O.D., 7/8" WALL THICKNESS

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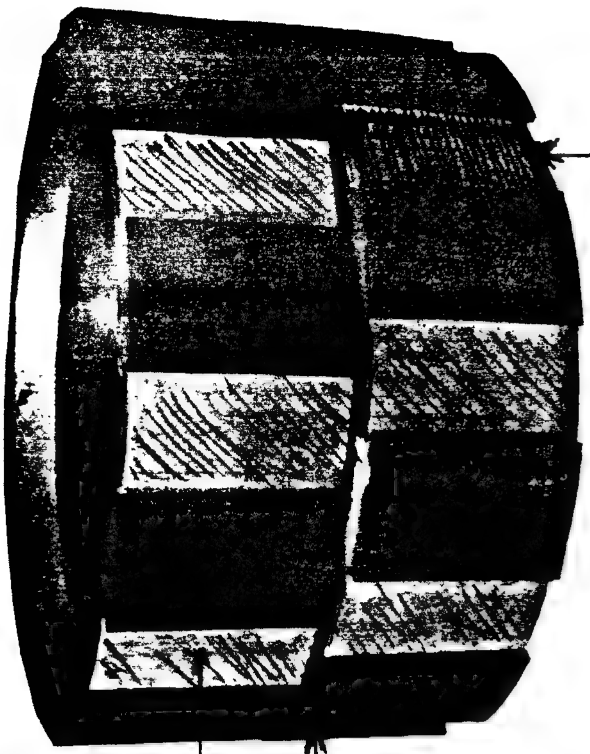

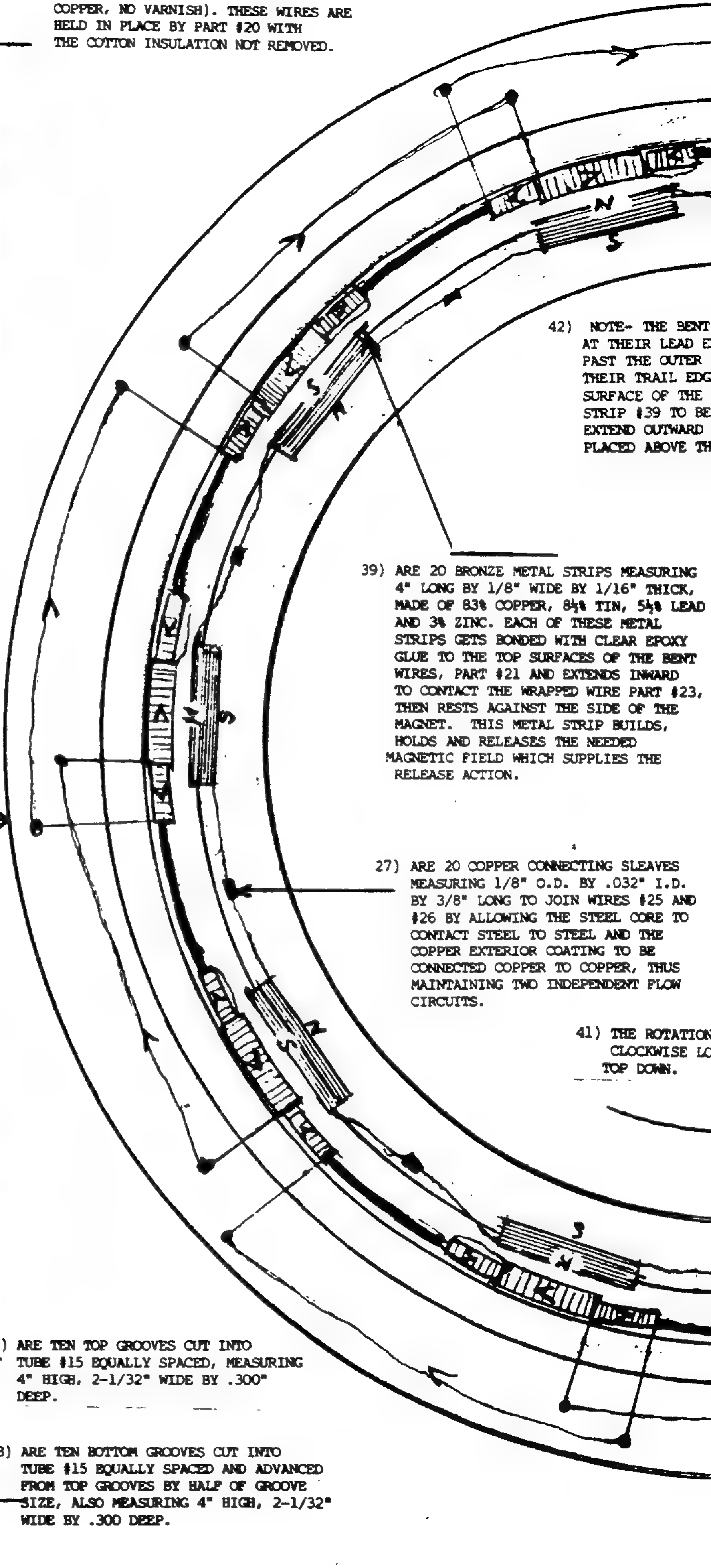

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19) A .300" WIDE SLOT CUT IN CENTER OF PART #15 FOR 360 DEGREES, TO A DEPTH OF 5/16"

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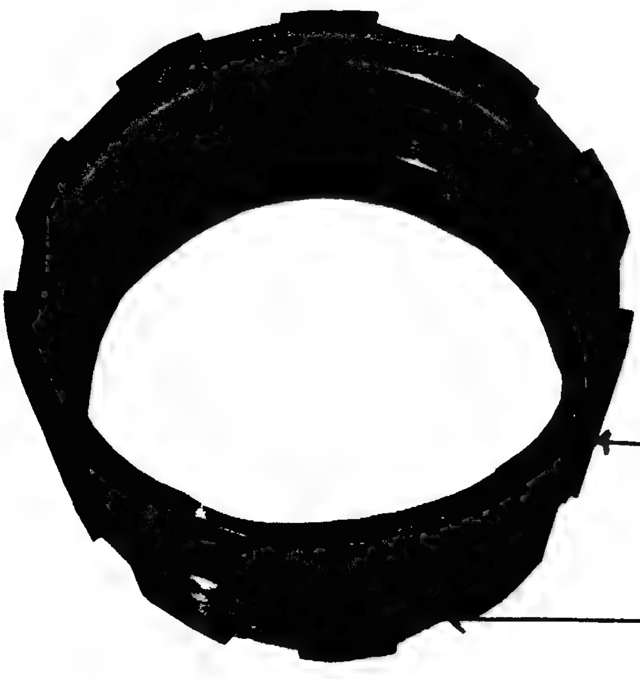
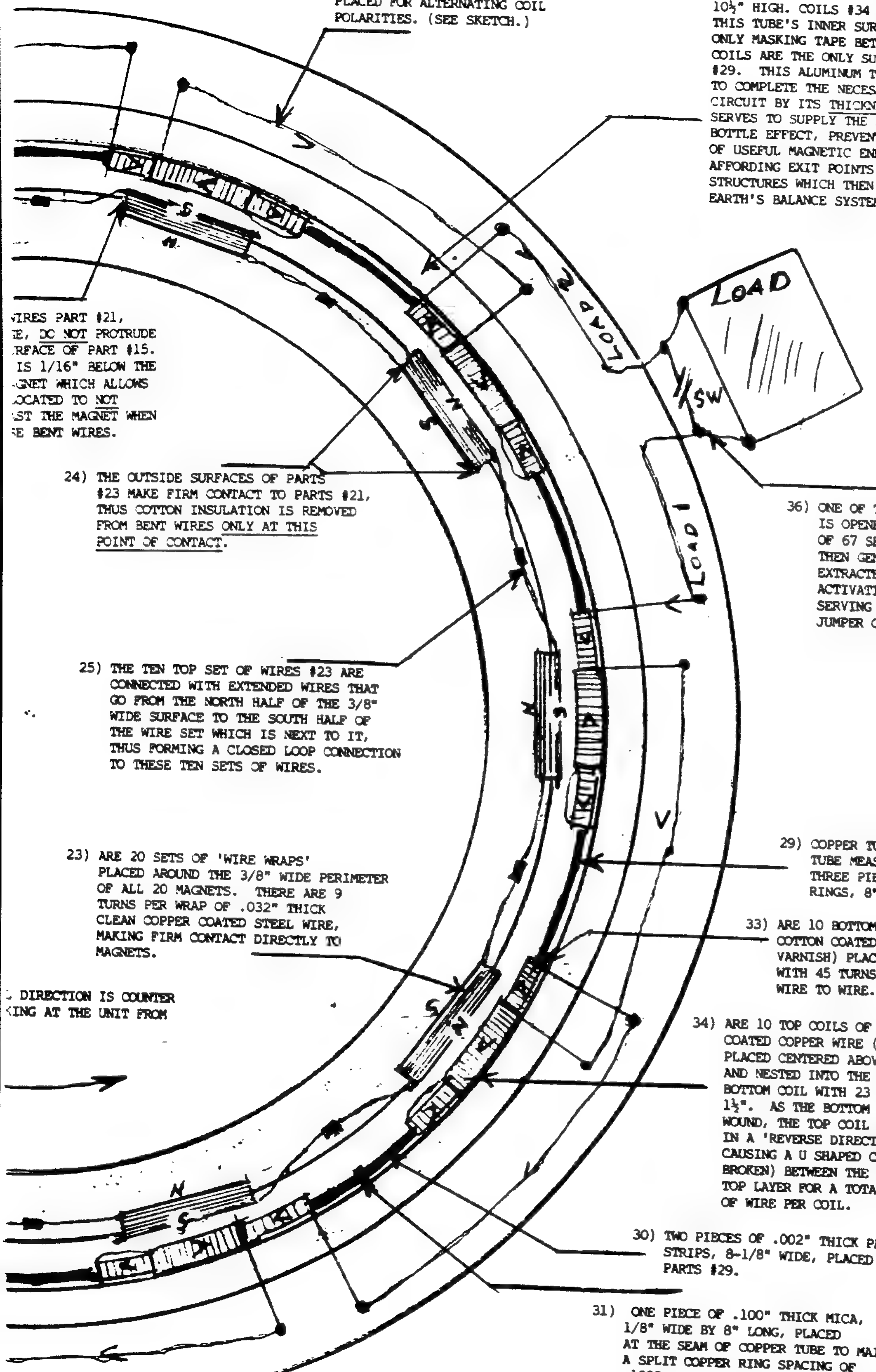
TOP DOWN.



17) ARE TEN TOP GROOVES CUT INTO TUBE #15 EQUALLY SPACED, MEASURING 4" HIGH, 2-1/32" WIDE BY .300" DEEP.

18) ARE TEN BOTTOM GROOVES CUT INTO TUBE #15 EQUALLY SPACED AND ADVANCED FROM TOP GROOVES BY HALF OF GROOVE SIZE, ALSO MEASURING 4" HIGH, 2-1/32" WIDE BY .300 DEEP.



35) CONNECTION PATTERN FOR THE TEN COILS IS A 1 TO 3 JUMPER CONNECTION PLACED FOR ALTERNATING COIL POLARITIES. (SEE SKETCH.)

37) VERTICAL ALUMINUM TUBE MEASURING 16-1/8" I.D., 7/8" THICK WALL AND 10½" HIGH. COILS #34 ARE UP AGAINST THIS TUBE'S INNER SURFACE WITH ONLY MASKING TAPE BETWEEN, THUS THE COILS ARE THE ONLY SUPPORT FOR PART #29. THIS ALUMINUM TUBE SERVES TO COMPLETE THE NECESSARY MAGNETIC CIRCUIT BY ITS THICKNESS WHICH SERVES TO SUPPLY THE NEEDED THERMOS-BOTTLE EFFECT, PREVENTING THE ESCAPE OF USEFUL MAGNETIC ENERGY AND ALSO AFFORDING EXIT POINTS FOR UNWANTED STRUCTURES WHICH THEN RETURN TO THE EARTH'S BALANCE SYSTEM.

IRES PART #21,
E, DO NOT PROTRUDE
RFACE OF PART #15.
IS 1/16" BELOW THE
GNET WHICH ALLOWS
OCATED TO NOT
ST THE MAGNET WHEN
E BENT WIRES.

24) THE OUTSIDE SURFACES OF PARTS #23 MAKE FIRM CONTACT TO PARTS #21, THUS COTTON INSULATION IS REMOVED FROM BENT WIRES ONLY AT THIS POINT OF CONTACT.

36) ONE OF THE CONNECTIONS PART #35 IS OPENED AFTER A CHARGING SEQUENCE OF 67 SECONDS AT 1850 R.P.M. AND THEN GENERATED ENERGY IS CONTINUOUSLY EXTRACTED WITH THE LOAD BECOMING THE ACTIVATING DRIVING FORCE THUS SERVING AS A REPLACEMENT FOR THE JUMPER CONNECTION.

25) THE TEN TOP SET OF WIRES #23 ARE CONNECTED WITH EXTENDED WIRES THAT GO FROM THE NORTH HALF OF THE 3/8" WIDE SURFACE TO THE SOUTH HALF OF THE WIRE SET WHICH IS NEXT TO IT, THUS FORMING A CLOSED LOOP CONNECTION TO THESE TEN SETS OF WIRES.

29) COPPER TUBE TO HOLD 10 COILS, TUBE MEASURES 15½" I.D., MADE OF THREE PIECES OF 1/16" THICK COPPER RINGS, 8" HIGH.

23) ARE 20 SETS OF 'WIRE WRAPS' PLACED AROUND THE 3/8" WIDE PERIMETER OF ALL 20 MAGNETS. THERE ARE 9 TURNS PER WRAP OF .032" THICK CLEAN COPPER COATED STEEL WIRE, MAKING FIRM CONTACT DIRECTLY TO MAGNETS.

33) ARE 10 BOTTOM COILS OF NUMBER 16 COTTON COATED COPPER WIRE, (NO VARNISH) PLACED AROUND GROOVES #32 WITH 45 TURNS, SPACED CLOSELY - WIRE TO WIRE.

DIRECTION IS COUNTER
KING AT THE UNIT FROM

34) ARE 10 TOP COILS OF NUMBER 16 COTTON COATED COPPER WIRE (NO VARNISH) PLACED CENTERED ABOVE THE 45 TURNS AND NESTED INTO THE GROOVES OF THE BOTTOM COIL WITH 23 TURNS WHICH SPAN 1½". AS THE BOTTOM COIL IS HAND WOUND, THE TOP COIL THEN GETS WOUND IN A 'REVERSE DIRECTION' THUS CAUSING A U SHAPED CONNECTION (NOT BROKEN) BETWEEN THE BOTTOM LAYER AND TOP LAYER FOR A TOTAL OF 95 FEET OF WIRE PER COIL.

30) TWO PIECES OF .002" THICK PAPER STRIPS, 8-1/8" WIDE, PLACED BETWEEN PARTS #29.

31) ONE PIECE OF .100" THICK MICA, 1/8" WIDE BY 8" LONG, PLACED AT THE SEAM OF COPPER TUBE TO MAINTAIN A SPLIT COPPER RING SPACING OF .100". THE NEEDED MAGNETIC ACTION IN THESE COPPER RINGS INTERACTS IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS IN A SIMULTANEOUS MANNER AS A RESULT OF THE FACT THAT A MAGNETIC FLOW (AS OPPOSED TO ELECTRICAL) IS DOUBLED IN SPEED CAUSED BY THE MICA SEPARATION OF THESE COPPER RINGS.

MINI-ROMAG GENERATOR

- Produces 3-1/2 volts, 7 amps
- Requires startup of 2100 RPM for 42 seconds
- Suggested use: Battery Charging, lighting, powering smaller devices
- All materials are readily available
- Required load for continuous operation

For new info, PLEASE GO TO www.1magnet.com and www.magneticenergy.com/mini2.htm

This motor is a magnetic device incorporating the use of permanent magnets turning with a rotor to generate a magnetic/electro energy which is then circuited to other mechanisms to do useful work. This unit demonstrates that magnetic principles can be utilized in units of various sizes. Magnetic units can be microscopic or a mile wide, as long as the correct principles are maintained. When magnetic fields are properly harnessed, when the magnets and housing are a certain composition, when the magnets are rotating at the proper rpm, and when the energy is given a redistribution path, a very powerful phenomenon occurs; the natural flow of Universal magnetic energy begins to escalate. All magnets draw energy in to maintain their power, but under the right conditions magnets can assist in attracting large quantities of magnetic energy that can be used for numerous purposes.

PRINCIPLE BEHIND THIS ENERGY SOURCE

This motor utilizes neutral magnetic energy from the Earth's energy field by attracting the energy through the proper magnetic harmonic. The unit captures the energy and changes it into a polarity that magnetic devices can accept. This simple unit is like a water wheel, it only functions if a flow is moving through it, and it will continue turning as long as it is being used to power something.

An important object of the present device is to provide a revolutionary new concept concerning the utilization of power by directly capitalizing on the natural resource of magnetism. Electrical power is the result of expending energy to drive a copper wire through a magnetic field. But magnetic energy is a natural resource needing a specific mechanism to draw on. There is no incorporation of a secondary energy source except at start— up, to cause this magnetic/electro unit to continuously function.

HOW THE UNIT FUNCTIONS:

The here disclosed 3½ volt, 7 amperage magnet motor/generator must be charged up by driving the main shaft at 2100 RPM for 42 seconds. This charging process manifests as magnetic energy within the six coils of copper wire, the copper tube supporting these coils and the copper coated steel wires wrapped around the magnets. This charging is accomplished while the six coil connection wires, Part #22, are making contact and setting up their alternating magnetic poles. After the 42 second charging time one of these coil connection wires must be opened and this circuit again completed through an energy draw at what could be called 7 amps. See load Part #23. As current is drawn from the six coils, this draw sets up magnetic poles which are a response between the rotor magnets and the coils. This response then causes the main shaft to be rotated by the 12 permanent magnets as they attract and build a release field. Then the driver unit (hand crank) is disconnected allowing the unit to rotate with the load being the activating driving force.

The fields of the magnets must be maintained during their spin movement. These magnetic fields which are encapsulated are achieved by the wiring system. The attract/release of the magnets is a function of several factors. First, the magnets attract field between north and south is completed by taking a crossing path of attract (top of one row to bottom of next, etc.). This action has the effect of fields blending into fields, and a hold—back attract does not happen. Each time a magnet set passes a coil an interchange of like energy between the coils around the magnets and the generating coils sets—up neutral polarities which are 'release fields' and prevents a hold—back attract.

One important magnetic assembly is the circuitry which allows this interchange of energy. This is a recycling of a stabilized magnetic/electro energy not electro/magnetic because the field of force is not a case of electrical input, an input that created the magnetic energy, but rather a build—up of magnetic energy which caused an energy thrust.

In further defining the workings of this unit it is important to understand that although electrical and magnetic (energy) work with similar attitudes, the manner in which they work sets—up a differing energy effect. One of these effects is that magnetic structures want to share their f1ow, compatible to the Universal Force, while electrical flow argues, (short circuits, sparks, etc.). Because of this fact the working responses (within the unit) take place, how they are needed, and when they are needed which results in a functioning unit. There is a continuous transmutation process taking place whereby magnetic energy continually generates an energy that manifests a measurable current.

In the past, inventors have sent devices and drawings to Patent Offices claiming they had invented perpetual motion. This motor, which is driven totally by permanent magnet power, in no way can be compared with perpetual notion in that the principle is not the same. When perpetual motion is discussed, it is mentioned in terms of unknown factors which produce an unknown force. Here, in this Mini Ro—Mag, the force of attract—attract to attract—release within the magnetic structure can be observed, thereby producing the generating force to turn the rotor which in turn produces the outflow of power. This power source is not predicated on a continuous flow of energy but predicated on the consistency of the transmutation process of the magnetic molecular structures within the Earth's pressure flow.

Some additional points may be useful in understanding the functioning of this unit. The thin web of brass between the magnets is important because it acts somewhat like a magnetic insulator. Each section of brass, on the sides of the magnets becomes charged, somewhat like a capacitor. This builds into a force which TAKES PART in causing the rotations.

The magnets have a particularly low charge, but their charge is only a catalyst at the onset. It is during the SPIN charging that this blend of alnico elements draws neutral magnetism from the atmosphere that then manifests with the proper magnet strength for continuous running. This 2.2 peak energy product is the power needed that becomes a point of INCOMING and OUTGOING magnetic transference. Too much charge would solidify polarities that would then negate the needed VARIETIES of DIFFERENT magnetic fields.

This mini-Romag unit cannot run horizontally. The magnetism of the earth system FEEDS this unit from the top. Gravity is compressed magnetism. The spinning rotor CAPTURES this compressed magnetism.

Without the copper coated steel wire around the magnets no activity would take place and here is why. As the rotor is spun, an action that MUST happen is that the fields around the magnets need to stay with the magnets. These fields do not manifest as individual flux lines if the magnets are not wrapped as disclosed. The copper-coated steel wire becomes a MAGNETIC

CONTAINMENT FIELD as these wires take on THEIR OWN charge. These SETUP fields then serve as ISOLATOR fields which keep the magnets' flux lines in their place.

The reason these copper-coated steel wires need no insulation is because the COPPER COATING ITSELF builds into a magnetic flow, which insulates the primary flow that travels inside the steel portion. This action results in a magnetic flow circuit that is GUIDED by the activity of the copper coating. This action should serve as a TEACHING to show how magnetic current can be sent through conductors that are TOTALLY UNLIKE the standard electrical insulators. The primary USE of this field (set up by these wires) is that it serves as a RELEASE AGENT that breaks the elastic hold-back during the generating cycle.

The reason for the U-bent wires is that they serve as a CONDUIT that causes the magnets flux lines to take their travel path very close to the magnet. This circuit path is around the back surface and both side edges. This action can be likened to compressing a balloon. The result is that the field on the front or WORK SURFACE is greatly extended OUTWARD. This outward extension impacts the copper stator core, which then FEEDS captured magnetic current into the stator windings.

PARTS LIST AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

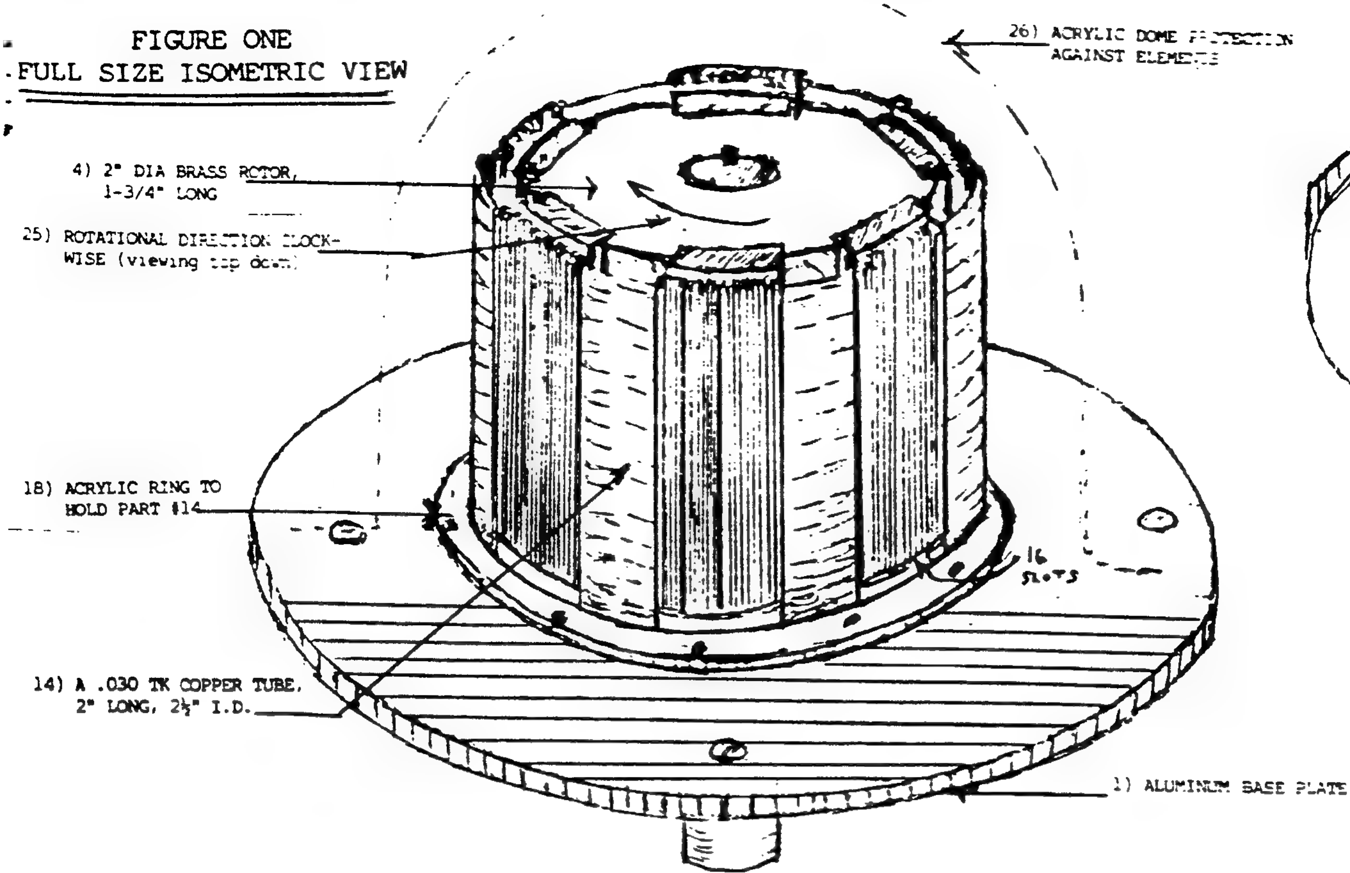
When building your first unit we suggest using the stated materials.

1) Aluminum Base Plate
2) Sleeve Bearing, 1" long, ½" inside diameter, oil impregnated brass.
3) 4" long by ½" diameter Brass Shaft
4) Brass 2" diameter Rotor, 1—3/4" long
5) Six rotor slots, each 1—3/4" long by .260 deep by 23/32" wide. These slots are spaced exactly 60 degrees apart.
6) One slot cut in center of Brass Rotor, 360 degrees around, ¼" wide by 5/16" deep.
7) 12 slots (formed from the six slots as the 360 degree cut is made). Each slot is lined with .010 thick mica insulation.
8) A total of 228 pieces of U—shaped .040 thick copper coated steel wires. Each slot (Part #7) has 19 pieces of these wires fitted into the Mica, thus these wires do not contact the Brass rotor. The lead edge of these wires (See Figure 7) is flush with the Rotor's outer surface and the trail edge protrudes 1/8" above the Rotor's outer diameter.
9) Eleven complete turns of .032 thick copper coated steel wire. These 11 turns or 'wraps' accumulate to 3/8" wide and the same pattern is placed around all 12 magnets. When placed into the bent wires #8, they are a snug fit making firm contact.
10) Are 12 pieces of .005" thick mylar insulation inserted into the cores of the wires #9.
11) 12 permanent magnets, insulated with the mylar, to not contact wires # 9. These magnets measure 3/4" long, 5/8" wide, 3/8" thick and are made of a special composition and strength. Alnico 4, M—60; 12 AL, 28 Ni, 5 Co, bal Fe, Isotropic permanent magnet material cooled in magnetic field, Cast 9100 TS. 450 Brin, 2.2 Peak energy product. When inserted in the rotor the outer faces of these 12 magnets are not to be machined to a radius. The center of these magnets pass the center of the coils with 3/32" clearance. The edges, where the wires are wrapped, pass 1/32" away from the coils. This 'changing magnet spacing' aids in not only the release cycle but also contributes to rotational movement. (Sharp magnet edges which are facing the coils are to be sanded to a small smooth radius.)

12) Magnet polarity placement into Rotor. (See Figure 5.)
13) Connection pattern for wires wrapped around magnets. (See Figure 6.) The 12 wire wraps are divided into two sections, upper and lower of six each. There are no connections between these sections. The magnetic flow direction between the upper 6 wraps and the lower 6 wraps is attained by the 'flow direction' as shown in Figure 5. Viewing Figure 6 shows the wires wrapped around the magnet starting at the top 'north' half and then after 11 complete turns the wire exits at the lower 'south' half. As this wire then goes to the next magnet it arrives at an attract wire which is its 'north' side. Thus all wires get interconnected from south to north magnet half or north to south magnet half. The actual connections should be crimped copper clips not solder with insulation tubing to prevent contact to the Rotor body.
14) A .030 thick copper tube (stiff material) 2" long by 2½" inside diameter.
15) Are six slots cut at the top of tube #14. These slots are 5/ 8" wide by
1/ 32" deep spaced at 60 degrees apart.
16) Are six slots cut at the bottom of tube #14. These slots are 5/ 8" wide by 5/ 16" deep and in line with the upper slots #15.
17) Six copper tube mounting points.
18) Acrylic ring to hold Part #14, measuring 3— 3/ 4" O.D., 2¼" I.D., 3/ 8" thick bolted directly to Part #1. This ring has a .030 wide groove cut ¼"deep to allow the six copper tube mounting points, Part #17, to be inserted.
19) A .002" thick plastic insulation paper to be placed around the inside and outside of Part #14.
20) Are six coils of insulated copper wire, each coil having 72 turns of .014 thick wire. Each coil is wound with two layers, the bottom layer to completely fill the 5/ 8" wide slot with 45 turns and the top layer to span 5/ 16" wide with 27 turns. To be sure each coil has the exact wire length or 72 turns, a sample length wire is wrapped then unwound to serve as a template for six lengths. A suggested coil winding method is to fill a small spool with one length then by holding the copper tube at the lower extension, then start at the plus wire in Figure 2 and temporarily secure this wire to the outer surface of the tube. Next, place the pre— measured spool of wire inside the tube, wrapping down and around the outside advancing clockwise until the 5/ 8" slot is filled with 45 turns. Then, return this wire back across the top of the coil for 15/ 32" and winding in the same direction again advance clock— wise placing the second layer spanned for 5/ 16" with 27 turns. This method should have the second layer perfectly centered above the first layer. After winding this coil, repeat the process by again filling the small spool with another length of pre— measured wire. A very important magnetic response happens as all six coils have their second layers spaced as disclosed.
21) This number identifies the top view of the second layer.
22) Connection pattern for six coils shown in Figure 2. When the unit is driven at start— up (hand crank) for 42 seconds at 2100 RPM, all six jumper wires must be together which means the plus wire goes to the minus wire connected by the start switch. After 42 seconds the load is added to the circuit and the start switch is opened. To double check your connections between the coils, note that the finish wire of coil #1 goes to the finish wire of coil #2, which is top layer to top layer. This pattern then has start of coil 2 (bottom layer) going to start of coil 3 (also bottom layer). When the copper tube with the coils is placed around the rotor, the distance from any magnet to any coil must be identical. If it measures different, acrylic holding shapes can be bolted to the aluminum base, protruding upward, and thus push the copper tube in the direction needed to maintain the spacing as stated.
23) Wires to load.
24) Wires to start switch.
25) Rotational direction which is clock— wise when viewing from top down.

26) Acrylic dome for protection against elements.
27) Coating of clear acrylic to solidify rotor. Do not use standard motor varnish. Pre-heat the rotor and then dip it into heated liquid acrylic. After removal from dip tank, hand rotate until the acrylic hardens, then balance rotor. For balancing procedure, either add brass weights or remove brass as needed by drilling small holes into rotor on its heavy side.
28) Insulation tubing on all connections.
29) Shaft for start purposes and speed testing (if desired).
This concludes the parts list for the Mini— Romag.

FIGURE ONE
FULL SIZE ISOMETRIC VIEW


26) ACRYLIC DOME PROTECTION AGAINST ELEMENTS
4) 2" DIA BRASS ROTOR, 1-3/4" LONG
25) ROTATIONAL DIRECTION CLOCK-WISE (viewing top down)
18) ACRYLIC RING TO HOLD PART #14
16 SLOTS
14) A .030 TK COPPER TUBE, 2" LONG, 2½" I.D.
1) ALUMINUM BASE PLATE

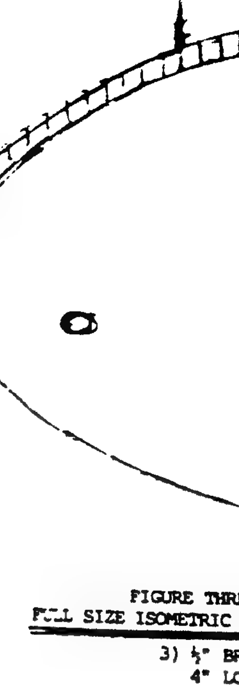


FIGURE THR
FULL SIZE ISOMETRIC
3) ½" BR
4" LO

MINI ROMAG

Home

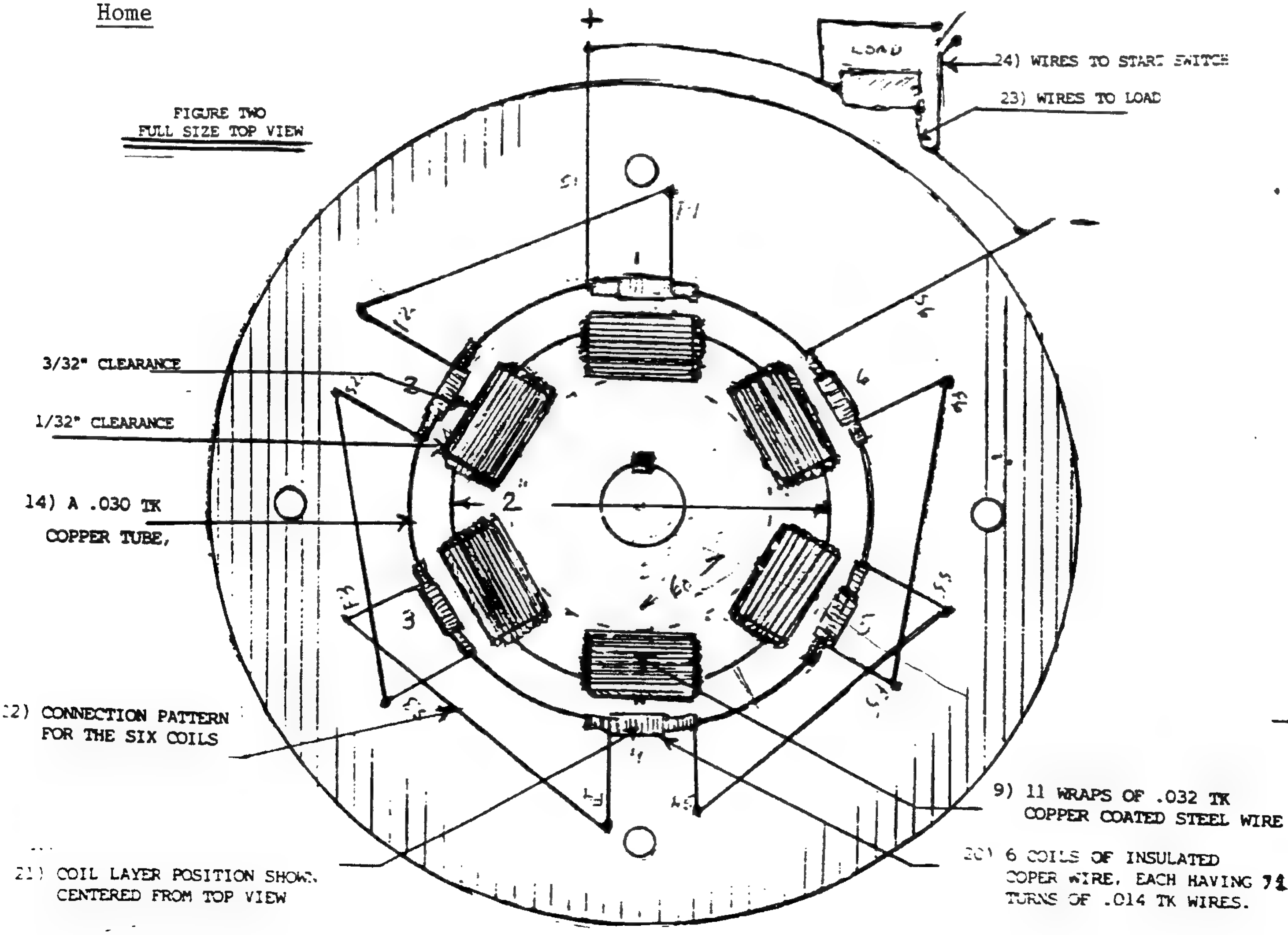
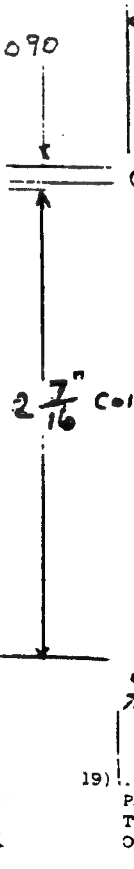
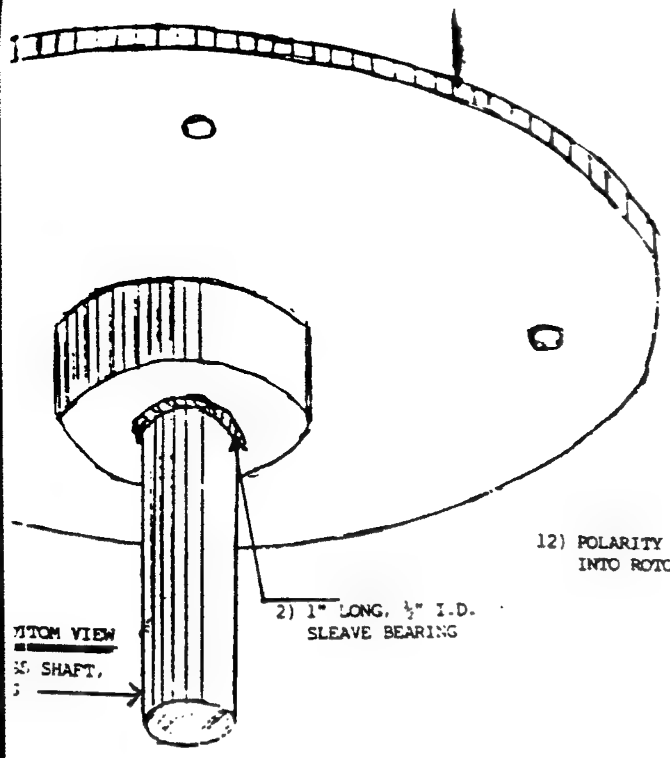


FIGURE TWO
FULL SIZE TOP VIEW
+
LOAD
24) WIRES TO START SWITCH
23) WIRES TO LOAD
−
3/32" CLEARANCE
1/32" CLEARANCE
14) A .030 TK COPPER TUBE,
22) CONNECTION PATTERN FOR THE SIX COILS
21) COIL LAYER POSITION SHOWN CENTERED FROM TOP VIEW
9) 11 WRAPS OF .032 TK COPPER COATED STEEL WIRE
20) 6 COILS OF INSULATED COPER WIRE, EACH HAVING 74 TURNS OF .014 TK WIRES.
1
2
3
4
5
6
2"
60°


.090
2 7/16" Co
19)


2) 1" LONG, ½" I.D.
SLEAVE BEARING

TTOM VIEW

S, SHAFT,

FIGURE FIVE

FULL SIZE ISOMETRIC VIEW ROTOR, MAGNETS AND FLOW DIRECTION OF WIRES #8

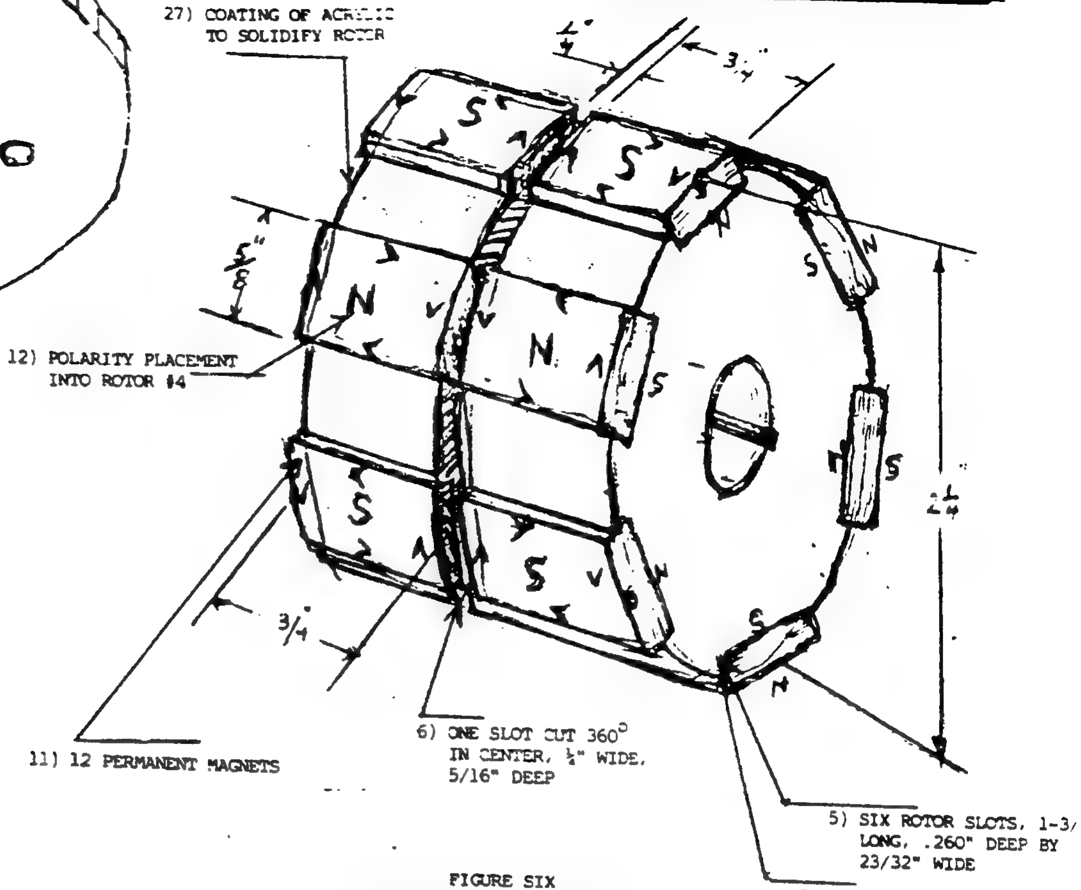
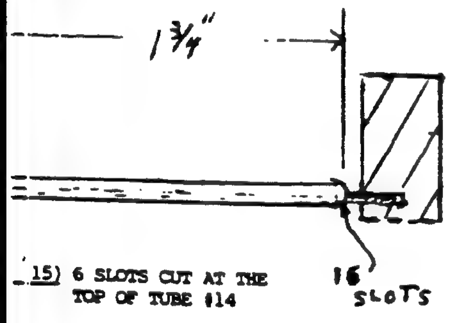

27) COATING OF ACRYLIC
TO SOLIDIFY ROTOR
¼"
3/4"
5/8"
12) POLARITY PLACEMENT
INTO ROTOR #4
2¼"
S
N
3/4"
11) 12 PERMANENT MAGNETS
6) ONE SLOT CUT 360°
IN CENTER, ⅛" WIDE,
5/16" DEEP
5) SIX ROTOR SLOTS, 1-3/
LONG, .260" DEEP BY
23/32" WIDE
7) .010 THICK MICA SLOT
LINER IN 12 SLOTS

FIGURE FOUR

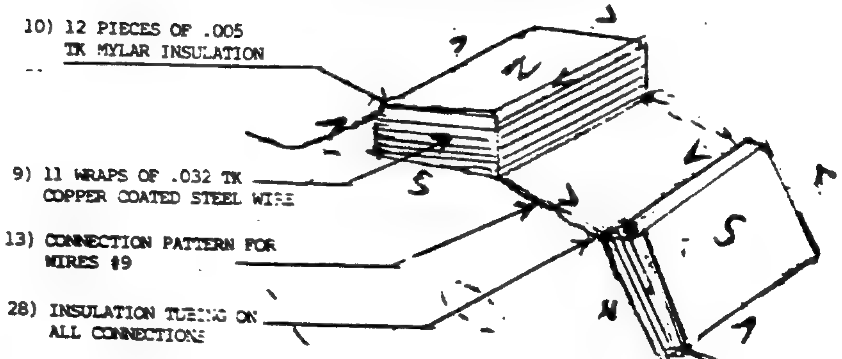
LL SIZE SIDE VIEW OF COPPER TUBE, COPPER COILS AND ACRYLIC BASE

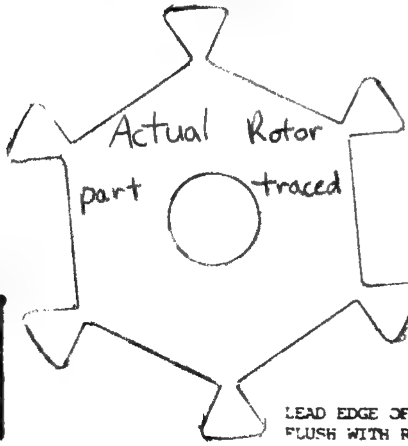

1¾"
15) 6 SLOTS CUT AT THE
TOP OF TUBE #14
16
SLOTS

I.D.

FIGURE SIX

WIRE FLOW PATTERN (SOUTH HALF TO NORTH HALF)


10) 12 PIECES OF .005
TK MYLAR INSULATION
N
S
9) 11 WRAPS OF .032 TK
COPPER COATED STEEL WIRE
13) CONNECTION PATTERN FOR
WIRES #9
S
N
28) INSULATION TUBING ON
ALL CONNECTIONS


Actual Rotor
part traced

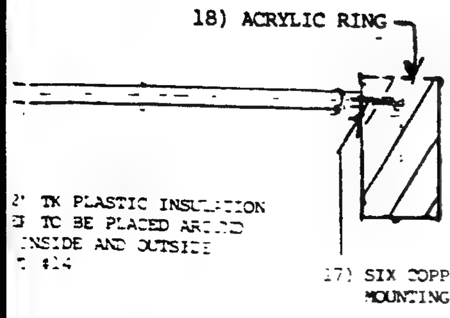
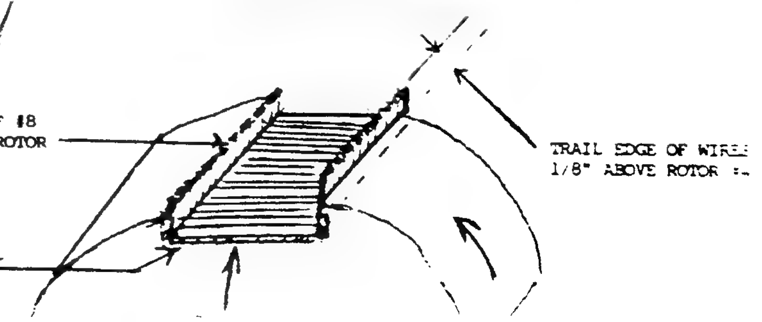

18) ACRYLIC RING
2) TK PLASTIC INSULATION
TO BE PLACED AROUND
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE
#14
17) SIX COPPER TUBE
MOUNTING POINTS

FIGURE SEVEN

ISOMETRIC VIEW OF ONE ROTOR SLOT WITH WIRES #8 INSERTED.


LEAD EDGE OF #8
FLUSH WITH ROTOR
TRAIL EDGE OF WIRES
1/8" ABOVE ROTOR
8) 19 PIECES OF
U SHAPED .040 TK
COPPER COATED STEEL
WIRE

PYRAMID MOLECULAR VIBRATORY EXCHANGER UNIT

- Includes an acrylic pyramid located between two large spinning magnets of specific composition
- Purpose is to show that magnetism holds molecules together and that magnetism is the property that unlocks the molecular lock
- Causes living matter to become unseen
- Suggested use is to explore the uses and properties of magnetic energy
- Requires the Romag generator to supply power

This magnetic device will show that magnetism is the property that unlocks the molecular lock. This unit provides evidence that altering the vibration of molecules can exchange matter into a pure energy form that the human eye cannot see. We use the word "exchange" because all matter has a template that exists at a higher vibration, and this unit exchanges matter with it's matching template that is free of environmentally caused changes. Molecules are held together by magnetic force; this force can be alleviated, allowing the molecules to separate, leaving the molecules that are naturally attracted to each other remaining in tact. For example, injury and disease caused by environmental influences are not part of an organisms matching template, therefore, after an organism is subjected to the energy field of this unit, injury and disease are no longer part of the organism.

This unit has an arrangement of pyramids which when magnetically activated, serve as test chambers where matter is exchanged. The magnets that rotate above and below the pyramids produce vortexing magnetic fields that encapsulate the pyramids. Two walls of wires on opposite sides of the pyramids, are charged with flowing magnetic current from the Romag Generator or the Celestial Particle Transmuter to produce a magnified SOUND OF VIBRATION that aids in creating the proper field for matter exchanging.

The wires that line the pyramids aid in producing REFRACTORY LIGHT which becomes part of the process that makes the object under test APPEAR as though it is not there. The arrangement of hardware causes sound waves to influence the magnetic energy to manifest as pulses. Magnetic pulses produce powerful VIBRATORY CHANGES to the molecular structure of molecules that change the object into energy that human eyes cannot see. What changes is the VISIBLE matter.

PARTS LIST

1. An outer aluminum 2" square tubing frame, 50" sq. at the inside measurement, 6 feet high welded construction.
2. Two non-metal support bars located at the top and bottom of frame #1 to hold non-metal sleeve bearings.
3. Two Delrin sleeve bearings, 2-1/2" ID by 4-1/2" OD by 4" long, secured to Parts #2.
4. Two 6" long non-metal shafts that rotate inside Parts #3.
5. Two Delrin 4 feet diameter plates, 3/4" thick that have shafts Part #4 bolted at the center point.

6. One top magnet 4" dia., 1-1/2" thick bonded to one of Plates #5. This magnet is made of 30% neodymium, 21% Boron, 7% nickel, 42% ferrite, charged to a peak energy product of 4.2.
7. A hand crank pulley drive method to rotate magnet #6 at a speed of 2,000 to 2,400 RPM for a charge time of 1-1/4 minutes.
8. One bottom magnet 4' Dia., 1-1/2" thick bonded to one of Plates #5. This magnet has the same exact composition of elements while being charged to twice the power, or 8.4 peak energy product.
9. Are four aluminum corner supports with scale indicators to support the large pyramid assembly, while detecting weight loss.
10. One acrylic base for large pyramid measures 4' square, 7/8" thick.
11. Four triangular acrylic shapes, 3/16" thick with three of them bonded to Part #10, (one removable). These shapes form a 2' high pyramid with the 4 plates at a 45 degree angle, 4' square.
12. A continuous length of flat clean copper coated steel wire 1/4" wide by 1/32" thick. This wire is bent as needed to allow a 1/8" overlap on all seams and corners.
13. A .032" thick copper coated steel wire secured to the top point of Part #11, connected to #12 and extending downward inside the large pyramid.
14. A 1-foot square acrylic base plate 1/2" thick to serve as a bottom for the small pyramid.
15. Are 4 triangular acrylic shapes, 1/8" thick to form a 6" high by 1" square pyramid. Three of these sides are bonded to Part #14, one side is hinged to swing open for placement of the test object.
16. A center point on the inner pyramid that connects to Wire #13 holding this pyramid 6" above base part #10.
17. A continuous length of clean copper coated steel wire .032" thick (#20 wire) to be secured to all seams of Parts #14 and #15. This wire is located on the OUTER surface.
18. One plate of Part #15 that is hinge mounted but not to interfere with wire #17.
19. Two brass support bars on the left side of Frame #1. These bars are 1" wide, 3/16" thick, 54" long, slid into slots cut in frame #1 that are spaced to hold these bars 2' apart.
20. Wire wrapped around Parts #19 total 1200 wraps of .020" thick clean copper coated steel wire spaced at 25 wraps per inch for the full 4 foot distance. The bottom of the wires is even with the bottom of Magnet #8.
21. Two brass threaded rods located at the centers of Part #19 to prevent the wound wire #20 from bending these bars.
22. Two coaxial cable wires circuited from the Romag generator that gets connected to the wound Wire #20.
23. Two brass support bars located at the right side of Frame #1. These bars are 1" wide, 3/16" thick, 54" long spaced apart by 2 feet.
24. Wire wrapped around Parts #23 total 1200 wraps of the same wire size as Part #20. The bottom of these wires is also even with the bottom of magnet #8.
25. Two threaded brass rods located at the center of Parts #23 to prevent the wound wire from bending these bars.
26. Two coaxial cable wires circuited from the Romag generator to go to the ends of Wires #24.
27. A dotted centerline to show that the center of the small pyramid is almost aligned with the center of the side wires.
28. Four corner scales to record the weight of the unit when testing.
29. The rotation is to be in the direction of the arrows as shown in Figure 1.

The unit functions as follows:

The test object, in this case, a live hamster, is placed inside the small pyramid and a little acrylic door, hinged on one side is closed. One panel of the large pyramid is not used but the flat wire remains in place. This open side allows a direct viewing of the small pyramid.

After the magnetic current is circuited into the walls of wires Parts #20 and #24, the top magnet is rotated using Part #7. When the speed is 2000 - 2400 rpm during the 1-1/4 minutes charge time, several magnetic charging actions happen.

A. The wires Part #12 get charged.
B. The wires Part #17 get charged. This charging of the wires causes the top magnet to follow these charges in route to attracting the bottom magnet, which now gets pulled around in the same direction.
C. This rotating of the bottom magnet completes another magnetic circuit between the bottom location of the wire walls Parts #20 and #24 and the 1-1/2" thick side section of this magnet. After the 1-1/4 minute charge time the bottom magnet, being influenced by the magnetic circuit to the walls of wire, continues to rotate serving as a rotating stabilizer that now pulls the TOP magnet around, at a somewhat slower speed. All of this magnetic activity creates sound that is turning into waves that then cause magnetism to come out as pulses.

The center point of this massive magnetic action is the small pyramid that starts a vibration likened to a salt shaker on a shaking table. The hamster has now been changed into a form of energy that the human eye cannot see. What has changed is the VISIBLE matter.

All of the magnetic activity was caused to happen as this newly formed energy was being setup in the wires around the pyramids. This is why the small pyramid is held from above with a length of the same wire, (part #17), a wire that also contacts the wires around the large pyramid.

When it is stated that the hamster is subjected to VIBRATION, we are referring to an enhanced molecular vibration. ALL matter vibrates at the molecular level and enhancing this vibration is a natural process. This molecular shaking does not cause harm to the hamster.

Comments about the wire walls:

These wire walls are wound with .020" thick clean copper coated steel wire for a reason. This thinner wire, when pulled as snug as possible, responds with a desired LIVELY BOUNCE. This action produces the stated, 'sound of vibration.' If the wire used were thicker, or just copper, the response would be likened to a THUD without the needed vibration action.

Thus, in order to wind the wire wall tightly, the threaded brass rods are used to keep the brass bars, Parts #19 and #23 from bending.

Comments about the Magnet Mounting Method:

These magnets will constantly attract together with a south face from the top magnet attracting to a north face on the bottom magnet. Flange bearings are used to keep the magnets at their set space distance.

Of great importance is the requirement to use all non-metal shafts, bearings and bearing supports both above and below the magnets.

Another point--these magnets are NOT to be made from an assembly of smaller magnets but cast as one single 4-foot diameter magnet, 1-1/2" thick. This one-piece structure causes the magnets to respond with the required activity throughout the casting with 21% Boron doing a special work (when blended with the elements listed).

LOCATION FOR TESTING

The bottom magnet needs to have a clear DRAW-FACTOR to the Earth. Therefore, the best testing location is outdoors on regular soil and NOT on cement.

This unit demonstrates that atoms can be changed without heat. Atoms are magnetic molecular structures that have unique RYTHMIC VIBRATIONS and are in a constant state of change. The bottom line for understanding ALL universal action and events is that there is NOTHING BUT energy, which is in a constant state of change. All energy is ALWAYS forming and reforming until what we call MATTER results.

All matter is made of various combinations of magnetic molecular structures which maintain a unified field of cohesion through a synchronistic vibration. The energy we call matter is constantly changing. Some energy is systemically changing faster than other energy. The molecules of an energy system, a rock for example, are held together by an attract force that is unique, harmonious, and synchronistic. Objects attract to each other o the degree they are similar. For every structure that is known (whatever name we have given it) there are equal structures being made, off shoots, if you will. Every component of energy (or matter) generates energy that is constantly vibrating and producing the pattern of its structure. All matter sings a unique song that can be slowed down and formulated into additional matter under the right conditions. For every energy structure combination that we perceive there is a structure combination outside of our perception, and these structures blend into an unending variety of combinations not unlike the vast array of color combinations available within the color spectrum.

A change in substance NEED NOT NECESSARILY BE a change in molecular structure. Molecular structures can (and do) maintain their OWN integrity while simply incorporating themselves into DIFFERENT structural formations.

If the PMVE unit is used as a tool to expand what has just been stated, it will be a great advance for science. The advancement will be in finding that an intertwining of magnetic circuitry produces the ability to MONITOR what is called a magnetic pulse-rate.

For example, when the hamster is under test inside the small pyramid the very STRUCTURE of this animal becomes the FOCAL POINT for the conductive activity within the total generating force. The hamster is made of elements with every single element emitting three different TESTABLE magnetic responses that are exclusive to each element. A) Each element has a given magnetic pulse-rate, B) Each element as a given magnetic intensity, C) Each element will respond with a GIVEN polarity depending on the conditions surrounding it. Thus, while the hamster is in this new PURE ENERGY state we might find that to exist as this particular animal, the creature must have certain essential properties uniquely specifiable for each part of each element. We might say the properties are essential in the sense that as the PMVE unit is shut down all of the elements must be conserved. Naturally, the proof of conservation is the fact that the hamster is unharmed.

The Universal Mind is offering this unit to us to expand our understanding of the Universe and to heal the ailments we have brought upon ourselves through environmental pollution. The human body is designed to live for countless years if it is free of disease and impurity. Some people who have mastered the ability to raise their vibrations are naturally performing a function very similar to this unit. These spiritual masters are known to heal their own bodies and those around them. This unit can assist people in learning to work with their energy systems to stay healthy and live free of physical problems. There is no flaw in the human design, it is the choices that we make that create the limitations we experience.

The applications of this unit are nearly endless. This basic model can be extrapolated from to produce a vast array of devices incorporating this unit's principles. One day GROUPS of these units just might be arranged to REPLICATE all kinds of elements from other elements. People will use these principles to explore other dimensions, to travel by teleportation, to create unimaginable works of art, to explore micro-cosmos and macro-cosmos, and perform countless other endeavors.

MOLECULAR VIBRATORY EXCHANGER UNIT

Home

One Patent Claim: A magnetic device that will serve to prove that magnetism is the property that unlocks the molecular lock. The said proof being the action of exchanging matter into a pure energy form that the human eye cannot see.

15) Are 4 triangular
high by 1" squa
bonded to Part #
for placement o

PARTS LIST

1) An outer aluminum 2" square tubing frame, 50" sq. at the inside measurement, 6 feet high welded construction.

14) A 1-foot square acrylic base plate 1/2" thick to serve as a bottom for the small pyramid.

12) A continuous length of flat clean copper coated steel wire 1/4" wide by 1/32" thick. This wire is bent as needed to allow a 1/8" overlap on all seams and corners.

19) Two brass support bars on the left side of Frame #1. These bars are 1" wide, 3/16" thick, 54" long, slid into slots cut in frame #1 that are spaced to hold these bars 2' apart.

11) Four triangular acrylic shapes, 3/16" thick with three of them bonded to Part #10, (one removable). These shapes form a 2' high pyramid with the 4 plates at a 45 degree angle, 4' square.

13) A .032" thick copper coated steel wire

10) One acrylic base for large pyramid measures 4' square, 7/8" thick.

8) One bottom magnet 4' Dia., 1-1/2" thick bonded to one of Plates #5. This magnet has the same exact composition of elements while being charged to twice the power, or 8.4 peak energy product.

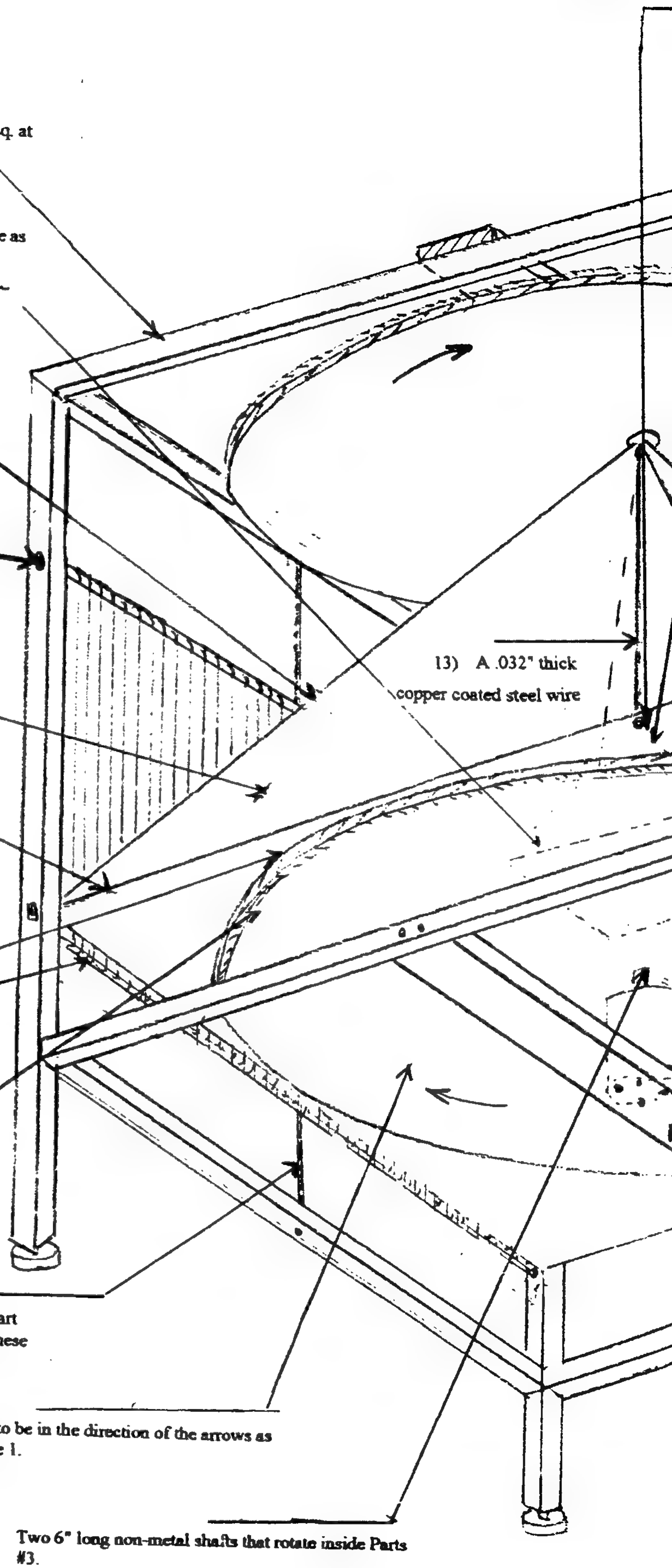
20) Wire wrapped around Parts #19 total 1200 wraps of .020" thick clean copper coated steel wire spaced at 25 wraps per inch for the full 4 foot distance. The bottom of the wires is even with the bottom of Magnet #8.

5) Two Delrin 4 feet diameter plates, 3/4" thick that have shafts Part #4 bolted at the center point.

21) Two brass threaded rods located at the centers of Part #19 to prevent the wound wire #20 from bending these bars.

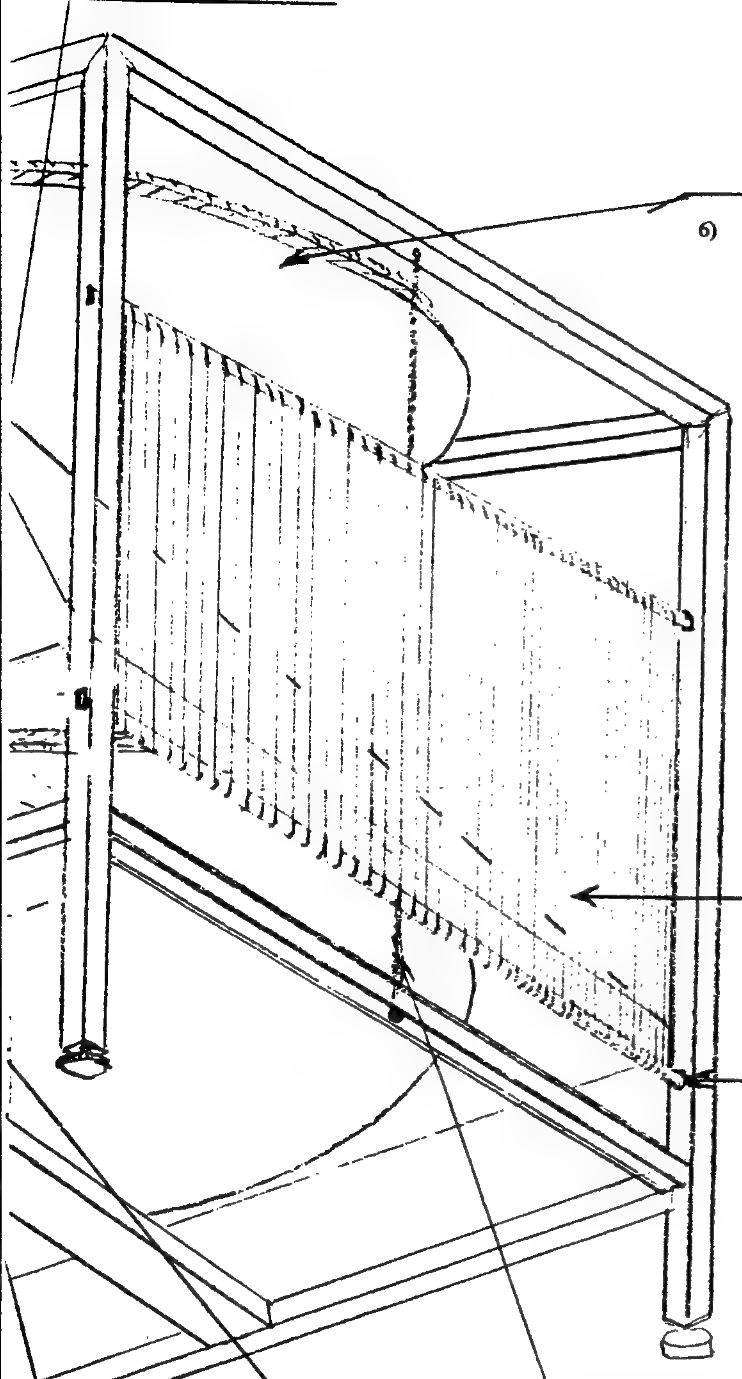
29) The rotation is to be in the direction of the arrows as shown in Figure 1.

4) Two 6" long non-metal shafts that rotate inside Parts #3.



ylic shapes, 1/8" thick to form a 6"
yramid. Three of these sides are
one side is hinged to swing open
test object.

17) A continuous length of clean copper coated steel wire .032" thick (#20 wire) to be secured to all seams of Parts #14 and #15. This wire is located on the OUTER surface.



6) One top magnet 4" dia., 1-1/2" thick bonded to one of Plates #5. This magnet is made of 30% neodymium, 21% Boron, 7% nickel, 42% ferrite, charged to a peak energy product of 4.2.

24) Wire wrapped around Parts #23 total 1200 wraps of the same wire size as Part #20. The bottom of these wires is also even with the bottom of magnet #8.

23) Two brass support bars located at the right side of Frame #1. These bars are 1" wide, 3/16" thick, 54" long spaced apart by 2 feet.

25) Two threaded brass rods located at the center of Parts #23 to prevent the wound wire from bending these bars.

26) Two coaxial cable wires circuited from the Romag generator to go to the ends of Wires #24.

3) Two Delrin sleeve bearings, 2-1/2" ID by 4-1/2" OD by 4" long, secured to Parts #2.

) Two non-metal support bars located at the top and bottom of frame #1 to hold non-metal sleeve bearings.

MC

PARTS LIST

1) An outer aluminum 2" square tubing frame, 50" sq. at the inside measurement, 6 feet high welded construction.

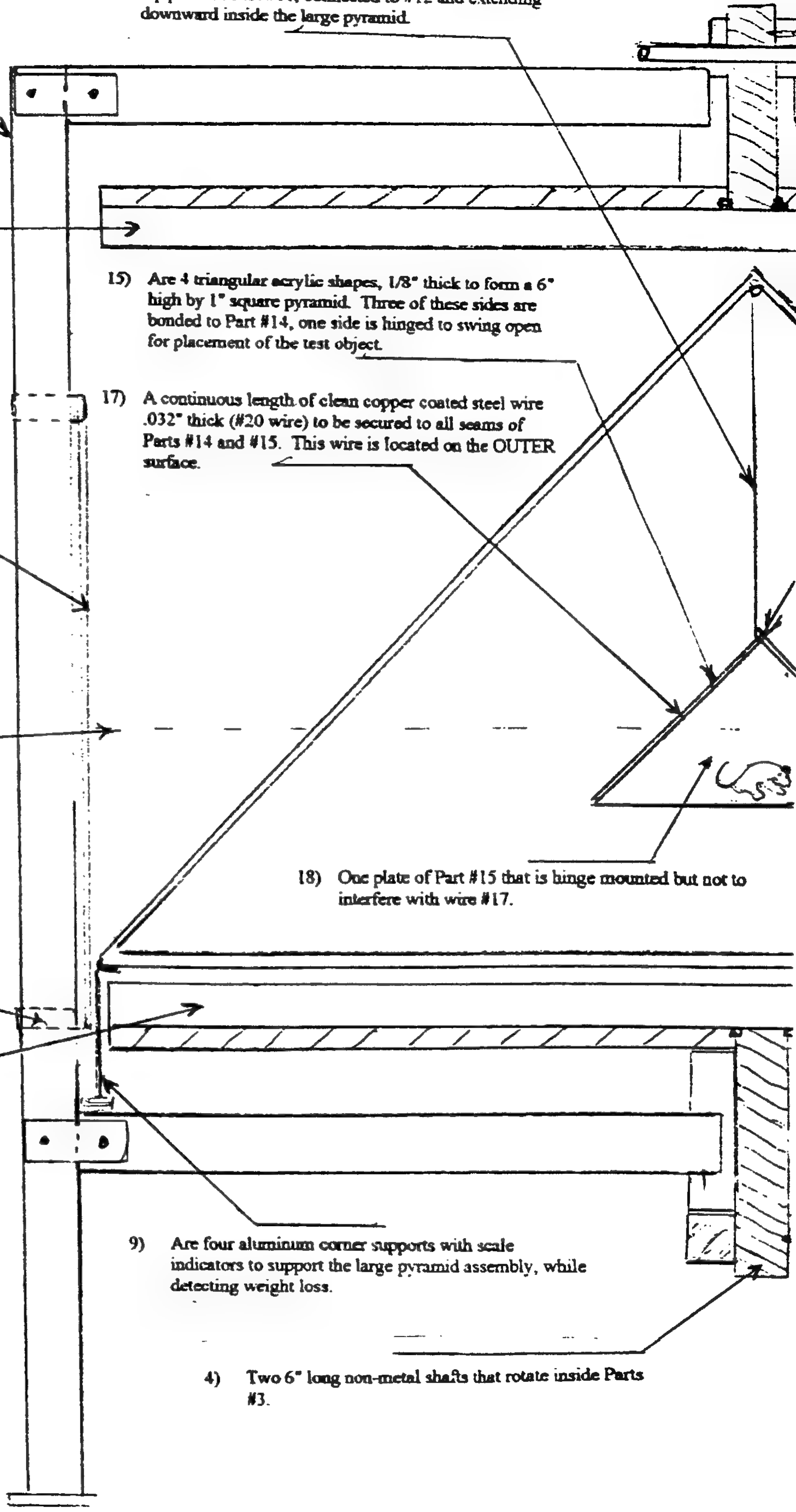
6) One top magnet 4" dia., 1-1/2" thick bonded to one of Plates #5. This magnet is made of 30% neodymium, 21% Boron, 7% nickel, 42% ferrite, charged to a peak energy product of 4.2.

20) Wire wrapped around Parts #19 total 1200 wraps of .020" thick clean copper coated steel wire spaced at 25 wraps per inch for the full 4 foot distance. The bottom of the wires is even with the bottom of Magnet #8.

27) A dotted centerline to show that the center of the small pyramid is almost aligned with the center of the side wires.

19) Two brass support bars on the left side of Frame #1. These bars are 1" wide, 3/16" thick, 54" long, slid into slots cut in frame #1 that are spaced to hold these bars 2' apart.

8) One bottom magnet 4' Dia., 1-1/2" thick bonded to one of Plates #5. This magnet has the same exact composition of elements while being charged to twice the power, or 8.4 peak energy product.



13) A .032" thick copper coated steel wire secured to the top point of Part #11, connected to #12 and extending downward inside the large pyramid.

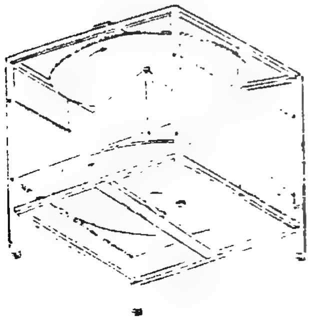
15) Are 4 triangular acrylic shapes, 1/8" thick to form a 6" high by 1" square pyramid. Three of these sides are bonded to Part #14, one side is hinged to swing open for placement of the test object.

17) A continuous length of clean copper coated steel wire .032" thick (#20 wire) to be secured to all seams of Parts #14 and #15. This wire is located on the OUTER surface.

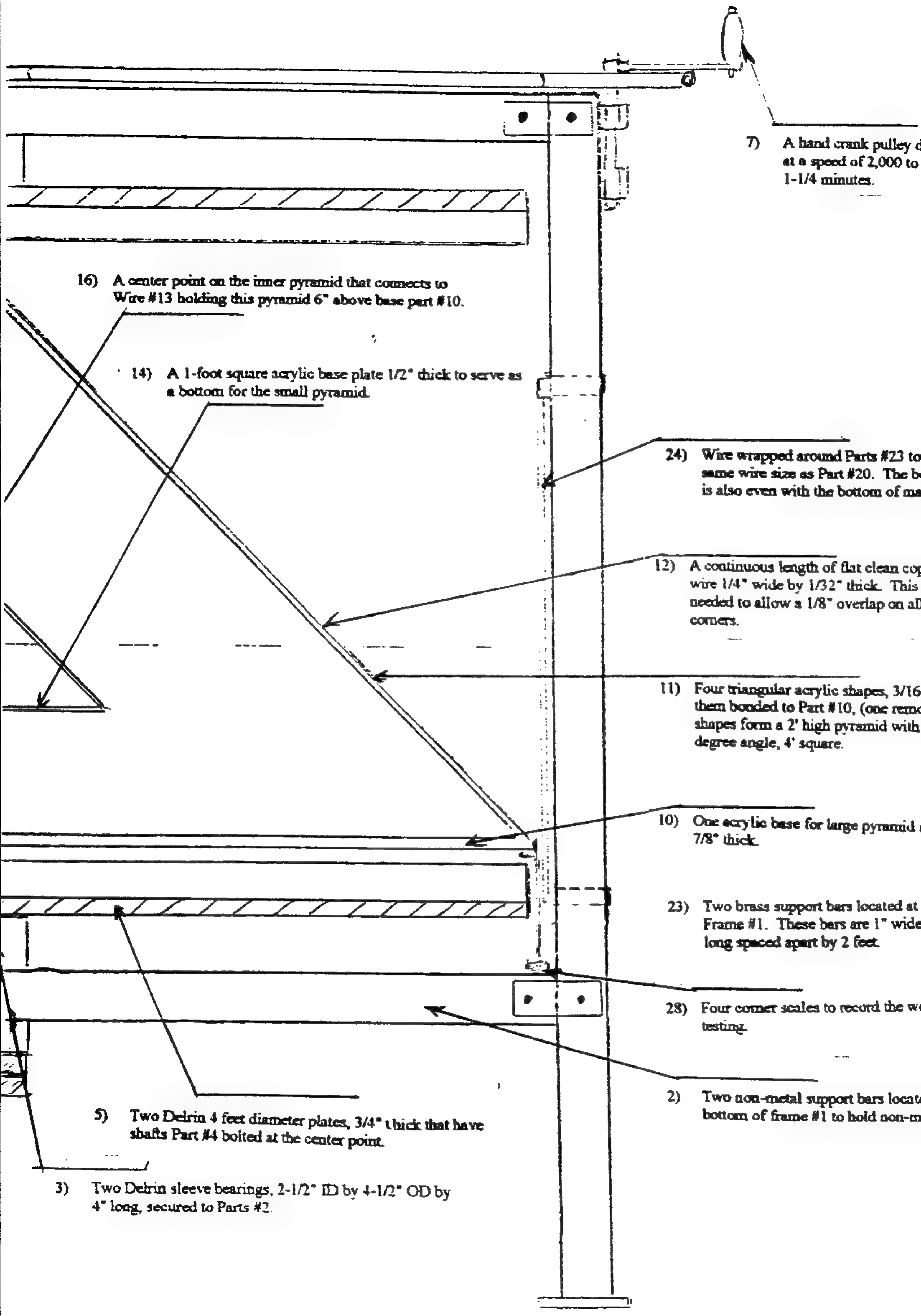
18) One plate of Part #15 that is hinge mounted but not to interfere with wire #17.

9) Are four aluminum corner supports with scale indicators to support the large pyramid assembly, while detecting weight loss.

4) Two 6" long non-metal shafts that rotate inside Parts #3.



LECULAR VIBRATORY EXCHANGER UNIT



7) A hand crank pulley drive method to rotate magnet #6 at a speed of 2,000 to 2,400 RPM for a charge time of 1-1/4 minutes.

16) A center point on the inner pyramid that connects to Wire #13 holding this pyramid 6" above base part #10.

14) A 1-foot square acrylic base plate 1/2" thick to serve as a bottom for the small pyramid.

24) Wire wrapped around Parts #23 total 1200 wraps of the same wire size as Part #20. The bottom of these wires is also even with the bottom of magnet #8.

12) A continuous length of flat clean copper coated steel wire 1/4" wide by 1/32" thick. This wire is bent as needed to allow a 1/8" overlap on all seams and corners.

11) Four triangular acrylic shapes, 3/16" thick with three of them bonded to Part #10, (one removable). These shapes form a 2' high pyramid with the 4 plates at a 45 degree angle, 4' square.

10) One acrylic base for large pyramid measures 4' square, 7/8" thick.

23) Two brass support bars located at the right side of Frame #1. These bars are 1" wide, 3/16" thick, 54" long spaced apart by 2 feet.

28) Four corner scales to record the weight of the unit when testing.

2) Two non-metal support bars located at the top and bottom of frame #1 to hold non-metal sleeve bearings.

5) Two Delrin 4 feet diameter plates, 3/4" thick that have shafts Part #4 bolted at the center point.

3) Two Delrin sleeve bearings, 2-1/2" ID by 4-1/2" OD by 4" long, secured to Parts #2.

MAGNETIC PISTON

- Operates at 5600 piston strokes producing 7 HP per piston
- No exotic materials needed
- Requires strong iron/boron/neodymium magnets
- Suggested use: Power for vehicles of any type
- Requires mechanical startup
- Provides magnetic current to power magnetic devices, drive magnetic motors, etc.

The object of this unit is to provide people with a complete and revolutionary mechanism for utilizing and converting the Earth's magnetic energy field into a usable physical energy. This unit demonstrates that there is order in the apparent randomness of the particle world. Order cannot come from chaos. The reliability of this unit is totally dependent on the consistency of flowing magnetic particles within the Universal system. This machine would not function if the Universe is or ever was chaotic.

Nearly all electrical generators in use today produce a counter— electromotive back pressure and this back pressure is presently overcome by the expenditure of energy from prime movers such as fossil fuel engines, water wheels, etc. With the piston disclosed herein the energy generated during the cycle does not manifest as back pressure. Because of the unit's unique energy recycling system all of the energy generated by the generating coil is fed back into the magnetic-electro system. This accomplishes two primary purposes: a) to charge up stationary plastic magnets that are in close proximity to the coil, thus causing the coil to generate and manifest with a given attract polarity; b) at the proper moment, the coil causes a release of the piston armature magnets through a unique process that reverses the energy flow with a magnetic electro balance thus allowing a completed piston stroke.

To further define the workings of this unit it is important to understand that although electrical and magnetic (energy) work with similar attitudes, the manner in which they work has a differing energy effect. One of these effects is that magnetic structures want to share their flow, compatible to the universal force, while electrical flow argues, (short circuits, sparks, etc.). Because of this fact the working responses (within the unit) take place 'how they are needed' and when they are needed' which results in a functioning unit. There is a continuous transmutation process taking place whereby one form of energy is constantly changing into the other (magnetism to electro or vice versa), however, the beginning point of energy starts as 'neutral' magnetism and after being utilized returns to its original state (which was neutral). Note: when we speak of "electro" energy within this unit, it is an energy created without forcing any physical process that results in pollution; as you will see a magnet moves freely through a coils field producing an energy form similar to electricity.

Because of this working relationship between magnetism and electro, this unit is without the need of a primary mover. It utilizes the energy of permanent magnets by freely converting the existing magnetism into a magnetic-electro energy. It then utilizes the energy, allows it to return to a magnetic state, as stated, and in this the recycling is achieved. This unit is operating proof that magnetism is a constant, always present and always changing.

The unit has a centralized magnetically pressurized coil that serves as a magnetic reservoir whereby magnetic flowing current is removed as needed and circuited to various devices to do work, i.e., power magnetic lighting fixtures, drive magnetic motors, and more. Also, this unit capitalizes on the Universal flow of magnetic molecular structures, enabling it to function during space travel.

The basic shape of this aluminum housing was determined by the needed crank diameter and the length of the crank arms which hold the steel piston (length being set by piston stroke). The upper tube diameter was selected to allow space around the copper/aluminum cylinder for the needed wire assembly.

The unit works as follows. Using Part #61 can start the unit, which is a battery driven starter; however, if this method is not available, a hand crank unit is an alternative. A hand crank (or other method) is used to start the piston moving in and out of the cylinder. After the 54 plastic magnets (part #67) are fully charged (these parts could be called capacitors), they release a magnetic/electro charge into the number 22 motor wire, Part #76, which is wrapped around the 3/8" wide flat insulated copper motor wire (part #73). This charge creates a pulse. This pulse will not properly activate the unit until the magnets on the piston arrive 1/4" inward of the 'stationary magnets' beginning point (parts #67).

This is crucial to the timing. When the piston is in the 'OUT' position to the cylinder, the wire at the entrance of the cylinder is energized and the opposite end of the wire is momentarily 'CAPPED OFF'. The flat copper wire through an induction process then absorbs the magnetic electrical charge. As this charge goes around, the piston follows it and moves into the cylinder. As the charge moves upwards through the flat wires, the magnets respond with an attraction that continues to follow it.

The stationary plastic magnets are used as a point of control for USE of the power. This generates an attract field to the piston magnets that is a pull of concentrated magnetic energy. It is important to note that the moment the first pulse starts the piston will travel inward for a distance of 1/8" before the next pulse happens and this pulsing continues for a total of approximately 56 pulses for the full travel of the piston's inward movement.

When the piston is 7/8 of an inch from the completed inward stroke, a magnetically activated trip switch sends a charge from the part #64 (called a capacitor coil) into the opposite end of the number 22 wire located at the top of the cylinder. This action then reverses the polarity of the 54 plastic magnets releasing the piston magnets and allowing for a completed cycle. The number 22 wire is (at the bottom location) momentarily capped off during the reversal of flow.

When this polarity is reversed as described only one pulse needs to be sent into the number 22 wire and the magnetic response from that point on causes a chain reaction that continues to release the piston magnets on their way out of the cylinder.

FURTHER EXPLANATION AS TO WHY THE PISTON MAGNETS MOVE IN AND OUT OF THE CYLINDER.

When the coil wires (#64) are wound from top to bottom, or INLINE with the piston magnets travel path, the piston magnets are not yet cutting lines of force. As the piston magnets start into the cylinder, their lines of force attract to the 54 plastic (stationary) magnets pulling the piston inward, this inward movement however is NOT breaking lines of force and therefore electricity is NOT YET being generated that will charge the plastic magnets (called capacitors). These lines of force ARE being broken, THAT IS FOR SURE, but by a completely separate magnetic flux line that has a breaking action.

When the piston magnets are first attracted in and out of the cylinder, using the hand crank, the magnets are driven along side of the copper rods part #30 which is a squirrel cage with nine copper bars. This action builds up a magnetic field in these bars as well as the copper plate holding the 9 copper bars. This action responds to the moving (rotating) magnet assembly, part #34 that starts a rotation. This rotation IS ALSO caused to happen by the mounting angle of this magnet. The incoming piston magnets attract TO this magnet and take part in causing it to rotate. The hand driven movement of the piston's path starts a charging of the 54 plastic magnets because the piston magnets DO break a portion of the lines of force as they EXIT the cylinder, and this happens until a pulse takes place through the number 22 wire. This pulse is then manifest through the generating coil and to the rotating magnet assembly allowing the magnet to pass the first copper rod. This copper rod then repels the rotating magnet assembly so it passes using the well-known motor action of copper revulsion, not unlike a standard bar wound rotor. The moment this rotating magnet begins these rotations, the rotations break lines of force that are crossing through the generating coil to the stationary magnets. This action starts a necessary flow of generated electricity, which is used to charge up the 54 plastic magnets. These magnets respond as CAPACITORS. This coil produces electricity at its maximum potential because it is pressurized between two magnetic forces, one inside the coil and one outside. When the plastic magnet capacitors are fully charged, the pulsing of number 22 wire causes a continuous action to the piston.

There is an important reason why these powerful attract lines of force are broken by the rotating magnet. Proof that there is no backpressure (counter electro-motive force) is that the magnet continues to rotate without a secondary drive system. A close examination of the actual magnetic circuitry will show that the approaching faces of the magnet determine these lines of attract-force. They are then momentarily diverted as they pass through the generating coil and at this exact division point the rotating magnet passes through the field.

To conclude, this unit does not have the trappings of so called perpetual motion in that we are not working with unknown forces. In this unit the forces producing FREE ENERGY are KNOWN as magnetic/electro responses.

PARTS LIST

1). Crank housing aluminum bottom plate 18—5/8" square by 1-1/2" thick.

2). Crank housing aluminum top plate 14" square by 1—1/2" thick. This plate is machined to allow the crank arms movement and has slots as shown in Figure 1.

3). Crank housing vertical bearing support, 12—1/2" square,3—3/4" thick. During the start—up, this piston unit will go through a shimmy cycle before reaching the full speed of 5600 r.p.m. and a heavy duty aluminum support frame is needed to prevent any damage which could result if a weak frame were used.

4). Crank housing vertical support 1—1/2" thick, 12—1/2" square.

5). Piston unit upper 8" diameter tube, 1" wall thickness 21—1/8" long. This tube is machined to be a tight fit into top plate part #2. After this tube is pressed into part #2 a series of 8 bolts are used to firmly secure these two parts. A slot at the top of this tube allows a coaxial cable assembly to be slid into the tube after being connected to various wiring areas.

6). Piston unit top cover 8" diameter, 1" thick. This top cover has a starter motor firmly bolted to it. The slot machined on this cover’s underside is a tight fit to a copper/aluminum cylinder. A series of 8 bolts are used to secure these parts, the bolts are 10—32 brass. No insulation is used between the copper/aluminum cylinder and the top cover. The assembly procedure is to lower this top cover and the pre—wired cylinder into part #5 allowing its cable to slide into the tube from the top thus the reason for a machined slot.

7). Brass output shaft, 11—1/2" long. A brass output shaft is used because this shaft ‘passes through’ the distributor housing and certain magnetic activity inside this housing would be disrupted if this shaft were made of improper material. The 1—1/4" thickness is to withstand the start—up shimmy and to carry the full seven horsepower load.

8). Outside crank bearing, 1— 1/4" bore, 2— 1/2" O.D., 7/8" thick.
9). Inside crank bearing 1— 1/4" bore, 2— 1/2" O.D., 1— 5/8" thick.
10). A copper disk 1/2" thick, 3— 3/4" O.D. and a 1— 5/32" I.D. This plate is bolted in place and serves as a magnetic flow control preventing energy from escaping into the bearing housing.
11). Circular bearing housing, 6— 1/2" O.D., 4— 1/4" long.
12). Circular steel plate, 1— 1/4" bore, 2— 1/4" thick, 11— 1/2" O.D. This circular steel plate is made 'lighter' on one side by drilling the holes as shown, this 'weight removal' is adjusted to counter balance the piston unit assembly. The correct weight for counter— balance will be found by first bolting on the counter— weight part #13 and this bolted on weight and steel plate counter balance the piston assembly. This assembly includes the crank arm and bearing, etc. After a balance is established the steel piston housing part #20, with its magnets mounted, is removed from the crank arm upper housing part #18. This 'assembled' steel piston is next checked for weight and whatever this piston weight is, exactly 25% of its total weight is removed from the counterweight part #13. This initially will create an 'out— of— balance' condition. This will cause 'start— up shimmy'; however as the magnetic attract activity accelerates the unit to 5600 r.p.m., this 'wrong' counter— balance becomes the 'correct' balance. If 25% of this piston weight were not removed from the counterweight, the unit would 'lock— up' therefore the exact counter— balance, as disclosed, is critically important to the piston's performance. A magnetic holdback force to the piston creates the need for this 25%less weight.
13). Counter— weight shaped 5" I.D. 180° around with 11— 1/2" O.D.
14). Fastener secured to output shaft.
15). Two ball bearings — 1— 1/4" I.D., 3— 1/4" O.D., 3/4" thick.
16). Fly wheel crank shaft 1— 1/4" diameter, 5— 1/8" long.
17). Crank arm aluminum bar 13— 1/8" long, 2— 1/2" wide, 1— 1/4" thick. This aluminum crank arm is designed in the manner disclosed because of the need to gain an even pull to the piston as these arms are on both sides of the center support shaft.
18). Crank arm upper housing 5— 1/2" long, 3— 1/4" high. This crank arm housing is made to allow the cam follower bearings to be inserted from the outer edge inward, which then allows them to be made in one piece as shown. Nine bolts hold this housing to the steel piston due to spacing of the nine permanent magnets.
19). Two crank arm bearings, 1— 1/4" wide, 1— 5/8" O.D., 1/2" shaft.
20). Steel piston housing 7" long, 2— 13/16" O.D., 1— 5/8" I.D. The actual shape of this steel piston accomplishes several different functions. The length of 7 inches is set by the need for a 7 inch long magnet to be attracted into the cylinder. The inside bore of 1— 5/8" needs to travel over the generating coil, thus this steel piston is supported by a bottom bearing only. The 9 magnets need to be mounted at the exact angle as shown, thus the need to have these nine 'magnet shelves' machined as disclosed. All the nine magnets face the same polarity 'outward' which creates very powerful opposite poles between the magnets. These opposite poles are utilized by copper bars that are held 1/16" away from the steel piston housing at the area machined between the magnet locations (see Figure four). The magnets are machined on the outer surface as shown to attain a smooth release, 'by— pass', for the single rotating magnet.
21). Nine permanent magnets — 7" long by 1/2" wide by 1/4" thick. These nine permanent magnets, 7" long are among the most powerful magnets now available for purchase. These magnets are secured directly onto the steel housing, (with no insulation between). During assembly, as the 'ninth' magnet is brought to its steel shelf, the repel from the other eight magnets attempt to 'rotate' this magnet and thus not allow it to attract to its steel piston shelf. The magnets therefore are bonded, one by one, to the steel piston by the use of a very thin coating of a non— metal bonding

agent and also by being captured between the two end holding supports. The need to have all the same polarity facing 'outward' necessitates this mounting method. Viewing Figure 4 shows the outer surface of the nine magnets machined in a special way. When the piston is operating, the nickel tube rotates clock— wise (viewing the unit from the top). This rotation is assisted by the curvature of these magnets in that the rotating magnet approaches each of the nine piston magnets from the thick magnet edge that has had very little magnet 'ground off' to form the outer radius. As the rotating magnet leaves each piston magnet, it breaks free on the edge that is ground off thus having the holdback polarity somewhat weakened. We see therefore that the direction of rotation for the nickel tube is established partly by the magnet mounting angle which then caused one edge of all nine magnets to be 'changed' in favor of the needed magnetic passing response.

22). Aluminum end ring 1/8" thick, 1— 5/8" I.D., 2— 13/16" O.D. This aluminum end ring serves two purposes. First, it contains the nine piston magnets from pulling free of the steel piston during the high speed stroke action. Second, aluminum is a reflector of magnetic energy and this ring helps to contain the magnetic power of the magnets to the steel piston housing. Brass screws are to be used to secure this ring plus a thin coating of a good non— metal bonding agent.

23). Piston unit center shaft, 1" brass shaft, 22— 1/2" long. This center shaft is made of brass to prevent an expansion of the magnetic field. (For example, stainless steel which a magnet does not adhere to would still be unusable in that certain magnetic responses would expand the field.) Brass has the unique quality of completing a magnetic circuit without manifesting as a magnet. All along the path of the steel piston this brass shaft is being magnetically influenced, however this captured magnetic 'flow' travels to a usable point which is primarily the core area of a small coil where it completes the needed magnetic flow circuit.

The spline section of this shaft is needed to prevent any torque movement or sidewise movement to the piston magnets. This prevents damage to the crank arms and bearings. When the piston starts into the cylinder, after the unit is operating at full speed, the nickel tube is rotating at a speed of 1400 r.p.m. and the piston magnets attract to the single rotating magnet thus causing a momentary stopping of this tube. This stopping of the nickel tube causes a slight torquing of the piston in the direction of the nickel tube's rotation. Thus a potential problem is alleviated because of the spline bearing's holding action which does not allow sidewise movement.

24). One splined non— metal bearing, 1" bore, 3— 1/2" long, 1— 13/16" O.D.

25). Splined section of center shaft 11— 7/8" long.

26). Copper wire coil, 5— 1/4" long, 1— 1/2" O.D., 3/16" thick, number 27 wire, 850 turns.

26A) One wire

26B) Second wire

This coil is wound with standard plastic coat motor insulated wire in even layers having thin paper between layers, however it is important to not wind the coil wraps too tightly. The coil is firmly held by non— metal spacers that contact the center shaft. The piston's center bore must pass over this coil with only 1/16" clearance thus a firm holding is needed to prevent coil damage. This coil's wires need to be circuited up through the center shaft by use of coaxial cable wire, because this coil generates an energy which could dissipate along the wire's transfer path if standard insulated copper wire were used instead of wire having an outer jacket of metal. As the piston unit goes inward this coil generates an energy polarity' which is usable as is, thus this magnetic electro energy is circuited directly to the large generating coil. However, when the piston magnets pass along this same coil on the 'out— stroke' this creates a different energy flow. This flow is not to be circuited to the same coil but this reverse flow energy is then circuited to a plastic magnet where it is 'pulse fed' to plastic magnet material thus causing the energy to build up and jump across a 1/2" space gap to the piston magnets. This action then results in an instant ‘recharging’ of the piston magnets before they again enter the generating coil assembly.

This coil creates a centralized pressure that expands and enhances the power of the permanent magnets. During the out— stroke, when the nickel tube is rotating clockwise the energy direction flowing around the coil must be rotating in the opposite direction of the nickel tube, which then helps to create the needed ‘centrifuge’ condition inside the nickel tube. To accomplish this opposite flow it is important to wind the coil in the direction as disclosed on the drawing.

27). Three nylon spacer rings, 1— 1/4" O.D., 1" I.D., 1/4" thick.

28). A 3/8" hole bored into brass shaft, 3— 1/4" deep.

29). Two coaxial cable wires fitted into shaft which goes to coil.

30). Copper squirrel cage, 8— 3/8" long, top to bottom. Nine copper bars are held from two mounting points at the top and bottom of each bar. As the steel piston and magnets go up and down they pass these copper bars and cause a magnetic field to build up in the bars. This captured ‘field’ must not be allowed to dissipate, therefore the end plate mounting is of particular importance. Brass is used for the top plate because it does not draw energy away from these bars, thus this top brass plate can be bolted directly onto the center brass shaft, no insulation necessary. The placement of this part is such that as the steel piston arrives at its full inward stroke, the aluminum end ring #22 comes within 3/32" (safety distance) from the bottom surface of this brass top support. The nine copper bars are shaped as shown to clear the piston and magnets by 1/16". (See Figure 4.) This view shows how these bars are caused to cut the magnetic ‘flow’ that takes place between the nine piston magnets, thus getting them charged with magnetism. This ‘charge’ not only supplies the needed polarity to cause the single magnet and the cast— iron counterweight to rotate the nickel tube, but also to charge as needed the nickel tube itself. The outer curvature of these nine copper bars are held within 1/16" from the inner surface of the nickel tube and this captured magnetic energy ‘influences’ the nickel tube with a needed magnetic polarity. As this unit’s operation is further defined it will show how the ‘natural’ attract of the nickel tube serves as a catalyst for the ‘total— attract— structure’ which becomes the driving horsepower for this piston.

The bottom support plate for these bars is a welded copper ring because, at this point a common energy flow plate is needed between and to all 9 bars. This copper bottom support could discharge energy therefore to prevent a loss of magnetic energy from this support ring, a .010 thick mica insulation plate is put between this copper ring and the frame (the frame being the bottom surface of the cylinder). Non— metal screws are to be used for this mounting. One suggested method for making this squirrel cage is to use the steel piston housing as a holding fixture (before the magnets are inserted). The curved 7 inch long slots are first fitted with a 1/16" thick shim stock material. Next the nine copper bars are firmly held (with clamps) into these slots. The brass top ring is machined with 9 curved holes to allow this ring to go around the nine bars and then this ring is welded only at the top end. While still in the steel piston fixture, the lower copper ring is also welded. Finally the fixture is used to rotate these bars in a lathe to cut the outside diameter of 2— 13/16".

The finished squirrel cage will now have all surfaces of the nine bars a distance of 1/16" away from the steel piston. The reason for welding the copper bars quickly to only the top surface of the brass plate is to prevent a ‘heat warpage’ along the length of the copper bars.

31). Nickel tube, 2— 15/16" I.D., 1/8" wall thickness, 6— 3/8" long. The nickel for this tube should be an alloy consisting of not less than 92% nickel with the remaining 8% composed of ‘magnetic material’. Nickel is used for this very important pact because it exhibits extremely high magnetic permeability, but more important for this use is its ability to ‘acquire' high magnetization. This important feature is necessary because the tube becomes the central point of attract for the coil and plastic magnet assembly.

The 1/8" thickness of this tube is very important. As an expanded understanding of all the parts becomes known, it will show how several items all contribute to allowing the nickel to exhibit its extremely high magnetic permeability, but more importantly, to exhibit the ability to allow this strong attract field to be released, with the thickness being critically important to the release process. The length of the nickel tube is important in that this length allows several magnetic actions to happen. First the nickel tube extends downward past the plastic magnets and this extension allows the magnetic hold to the piston magnets to remain unbroken when the piston is in the 'full out' stroke. This maintained 'magnetic attract' is compensated for by the pounds of counterweights as was disclosed. Second, the nickel tube does not extend upward into the 7/8" reverse polarity zone, which then allows the needed magnetic conditions for the release of the piston magnets. The diameter is important in that this nickel tube passes only 3/32" away from the generating coil. Inserted into this nickel tube are two items, the 6—3/4 inch long permanent magnet and the cast—iron counterweight of the same weight and length.

The mounting procedure for these parts actually causes the nickel tube to be cut almost into two separate halves. This zoning of the magnetism causes a back and forth magnetic flow from one half to the next which assists in charging the generating coil. This nickel tube also has a 'charge flow' that causes the piston magnets to accelerate their inward attract by the action of an interior atmosphere called a centrifuge attract action.

This nickel tube is magnetically influenced 'differently from the magnets inserted into its 1/8" wall as opposed to the cast—iron's counterweight influence. The magnet is insulated from the nickel tube and magnetic energy that builds up in the nickel 'crosses' this thin insulation paper and then, using the magnet as a conduit, flows into the upper insulated copper ring, then into the generating coil. The cast—iron counterweight however is not insulated from the nickel tube and becomes attracted 'differently' to the piston magnets as related to the nickel's attract. This different attract manifests along the length of this counterweight and during the 'out—stroke' becomes a point of twisting attract that aids in rotating the nickel tube. The function of this counterweight is therefore more extended than just being a counterweight. It also serves as a spacer to divide the nickel tube into two separate zones of polarity.

32). Slot machined into outer surface of nickel tube.
33). Insulation paper .002" thick placed into slot #32.
34). Six permanent magnets, 1/4" sq., 1—1/8" long, fitted into slot #32.
35). Second slot machined into outer surface of nickel tube.
36). A cast iron counterweight placed 180° (back to back) away from magnet #34.
37). Insulation paper for bottom of nickel tube.
38). Brass ring secured to tube #31 with 2—15/16" I.D., 3—5/8" O.D., 3/8" wide. Brass is used for this ring instead of copper because the brass is to allow a magnetic flow through it, not to become a magnet. Also it serves as a contact point for the nylon ball bearings.
39). Slot machined into ring #38 to allow magnet #34 to make firm contact.
40). 1/4" SQ Boron carbide brush that contacts bottom surface of ring #38. Boron carbide is used as 'brush material' to carry the magnetic/electro flow because this material has good stability.
41). A silicon insulation brush holding arm for pact #40.
42). A pull spring that forces brush #40 to contact ring #38.
43). Brass ring to hold 18 nylon balls, 1/8" dia., ring is 3—3/4" I.D., 4—3/4" O.D., 3/8" thick. Eighteen nylon balls are selected because there are nine plastic magnet stacks at the bottom of the cylinder to which the ring will be bolted. Between these plastic magnets is the only area where

screws can be placed, therefore nine screws are used, one between every other plastic ball and between each stack of plastic magnets.
44). 18 nylon set screws to push nylon balls toward inside area.
45). A Mica insulation ring .010" thick, 3— 3/4" I.D., 4— 3/4" O.D.
46). Bottom copper support part of #30.
47). Nylon screws to hold lower support ring #46.
48). A strip of .002" thick insulation paper secured to part #54.
49). Copper ring to go above insulation #48. Ring is secured to part #54; 3/8" wide, 3— 1/4" O.D., 1/8" wall thickness. This ring clears the inside of the generating coil by 1/32". This ring is up against the nickel tube with .002" thick insulation paper.
50). Contact clip to secure magnet #34 to copper ring #49.
51). Boron carbide top brush makes contact to ring #49.
52). Silicon brush arm to force brush downward.
53). One compression spring to hold arm #52 downward.
54). Brass framework bolted to nickel tube #31. This brass framework is pressed into the nickel tube with thin brass pins for safety to prevent vibration from shaking the two pieces apart. The magnet that makes contact to the copper ring #49 is fitted to this ring by having a small opening machined into this brass framework to allow the magnet to make good contact to the copper ring but not to the brass. Care must be taken to not allow the magnet to contact either the nickel tube or the brass framework. There are several reasons for this brass framework being made in this particular manner. The inside bore is 2— 27/32 inches which gives minimal clearance to the piston magnets as they enter this framework. If necessary, as a safety measure, the top area of the piston can be cut back for a 7/8 inch space (an amount of 1/32 inch).
This close fitting is necessary to allow the copper ring #49 to have a 1/8 inch top surface which is the contact point for brush #51. When this brass framework is rotating it is prevented from moving downward by having a spacer washer up against the top surface of the squirrel cage's top brass plate. The slot opening construction serves various purposes. a) It affords openings to allow air to escape as the piston takes its inward path. b). It serves as a magnetic fan, so to speak, by dissipating the magnetic energy that builds up at this upper area, primarily during the release stroke. c). It also serves as a mounting surface for the start— up spur gear and the ratchet gear.
55). Sleeve bearing pressed into part #54, 1/8" bore, 1— 1/4" long, 1/8" wall thickness. This sleeve bearing is an oil impregnated bushing having an oil packing reserve, thus not needing continuous maintenance lubrication. This bearing is a loose fit of .005" which allows this assembly to rotate with a vibratory action, side to side of .005". The lower brass ring is also contained by the nylon ball bearings which then allows this same movement. The 5600 piston strokes per minute will cause a vibration to this nickel tube in that during every inward stroke of the piston, this tube is stopped momentarily. The rotating magnet and steel counterweight will cut the proper amount of lines of force as this tube is allowed to vibrate, in this manner, as it rotates at 1400 r.p.m.
56). Fiber spacer washer mounted to part #6 to allow part #54 up travel movement of 1/32".
57). Fiber washer above part #30 to allow part #54 to be supported from moving downward.
58). Ratchet gear secured to part #54, 3— 1/2" O.D., 2" i.d.,1/8" thick.
59). a). Ratchet gear holding arm to stop part #54 from going backwards.
b). Manual release mechanism.
60). Start— up drive spur gear fastened to part #54, 2" o.d.1— 3/8" I.D., 1/4" face.
61). Battery driven starter motor with spring return gear clutch. During start— up (after setting release arm 59 b), this starter motor rotates the nickel tube counter— clockwise (looking at the unit from the top down) at 1400 r.p.m. After only a few seconds the generating coil becomes

magnetically charged and the starter is then disconnected. Next, the piston starts its up and down motion by first being released, then again getting attracted in. When the nickel is rotated backwards in this manner, during start— up, it builds up magnetic momentum somewhat like tightening a spring.

62). .007" thick copper tube, 6— 11/16" long, 3— 9/16" O.D. Care needs to be taken to bond this thin copper tube into the 3— 9/16" O.D. as needed. A special fixture needs to be supplied whereby this tube is held at the correct size during the bonding to prevent out— of— round forming. The tube is lapped for bonding, 3/32".

63). Insulation paper, .005" thick wrapped on inside and outside of tube #62. After the tube is at the correct size, the insulation paper is bonded inside and outside with a 3/32" strip of insulation on each end. Thus when the winding begins, the end insulation can be somewhat supported by this 'glued together' insulation. Without the inside and outside insulation papers having this strip of .005" paper to cap off the ends, the wires could compress these ends and ground out to the copper core.

64). Coil of plastic coat copper wire, 7" long, 3— 3/4" O.D., 3/16" thick, wound inside to outside with 3200 turns of #28 wire (wrapped around part #62 & 63). One of the ways to wind this coil is to pre— wind about 3500 turns of #28 wire onto a seven inch long nylon bar which is notched to contain the wire. Next the insulation paper, inside and outside the tube should be marked with lines going from top to bottom to serve as wire guides for correct wire placement. Finally, brown masking tape 3/4" wide is cut to a 6— 3/4" length and a glue stick is used to secure this tape to the inside surface having the tape's glue side out. The wire then is placed one row next to the other by having each loop held by the masking tape's sticky surface. This process can continue until 4 layers of wraps are accumulated which will total slightly over 3200 turns of #28 wire. Using #28 wire, each layer of wire will total about 888 turns, thus four layers should accumulate to 3,352 turns. As the coil is wound there is a definite winding pattern that must be used because the energy flow through the coil creates a magnetic rotating pattern that assists in rotating the nickel tube.

Viewing Figure 7 shows the insulated copper cylinder just as the winding pattern begins. Point "A" on the bottom of the cylinder is where the wire is temporarily taped to the exterior of the insulation which is fastened to the copper core. This winding then goes up along the outside of the cylinder and down inside progressing in a counter clockwise pattern as shown (looking at the coil top down), until four complete layers of #28 wire are wrapped around this tube. The top of the coil remains on top as this coil is slid into the cylinder.

The ending wire at the final outside layer (after completing the four filled layers) goes to the brush at the top of the nickel tube. The flow then going from this brush takes a path up along the outside of the coil, and down inside, but also the flow travels around the coil rotating clockwise which then assists the rotating nickel tube. The wire at the bottom, or the 'start' end is circuited to the pulse ring inside the distributor, part #103 wire to ring #101. The magnetic energy at this inside wiring layer is under a power strain because of being pressured from both sides, therefore it has a strong attract polarity which wants to get to the outside of this coil. This condition then makes it possible to circuit this energy to the exterior of this coil by first allowing it to pulse to the plastic magnets and then back to its attract point, which is its home, the exterior of the coil.

The flow through the coil aids in rotating the nickel tube as the nickel turns during the 'out' stroke. On the 'in' stroke the flow travels along the outside of the coil going up and around and on the inside going down. This down flow causes a strong attract, close to the coils inner wall, which then strongly grabs the nickel tube creating a centrifuge condition on the inside of the nickel. This centrifuge condition is further enhanced by the reverse flow of the small coil part #26. This 'magnetic atmosphere' inside the nickel tube causes a powerful attract inward for the piston magnets.

65). Winding "start" wires from coil #64.
66). Winding "finish" wire from coil #64.
67). 54 plastic magnets, each measuring .092" thick, 7" long, 3/8" wide, spaced into 9 slots, 6 magnets/slot. When these plastic magnets are placed in the slots they will fit snug into the 5/8 inch wide machined grooves. Each stack is arranged whereby all six plastic magnets (of each stack)attract into a stack with .002" thick steel shims placed between. Care must be taken when placing each stack into the slot because all nine stacks must have the same attract 'edge' facing the piston magnets. When correctly mounted, each attract edge will face directly toward its attract location which is one of the permanent magnets of the piston spaced apart 40 degrees. The thickness and number of plastic magnets controls the magnetic flow which results in the 5600 r.p.m.
68). 45 steel shims, .002" thick, 7" long, 3/8" wide, placed between magnets #67.
69). Aluminum cylinder 9— 3/8" long, 4— 1/8" I.D., 1/16" wall with nine 5/8" slots machined to hold parts #67 and #68. This aluminum cylinder should be machined so as to fit snug into the copper cylinder part #71 so as to have good metal to metal contact between each surface. It is important to machine the slots in these metals separately because of the machining system used to cut the slots in the copper cylinder. The aluminum should be fitted onto a steel fixture that has the slots ready to accommodate the 5/8 inch wide tool and this fixture then supports this thin aluminum shell as the slots are being cut into it.

This aluminum tube protrudes past the copper 1/8 inch at the piston entrance. The aluminum tube completes a magnetic/electro circuit from the flat 3/8 inch copper wire which goes directly to one of the aluminum strips that is between the plastic magnets. This strip does join all the other eight strips by circuiting up to the non— cut area at the top of the plastic magnets, however the circuit needs to join all nine aluminum strips at the same exact time. Another circuit action must happen between the aluminum and plastic magnets in that the bottom edge of all nine plastic magnets stacks must be capped off with aluminum to properly contain the magnetic force field. Thus separate aluminum 1/8 inch thick plates not only serve to join the nine aluminum strips between each set of plastic magnets but these plates also cap off the magnets as stated.

70). Set of nine aluminum end plates, 1/8" thick, 5/8" wide, 3/8" high, filled to bottom surface of parts 67 and 68. These are the nine aluminum end plates that complete the aluminum's magnetic circuit. These plates make firm contact to the 1/8 inch aluminum extension that protrudes past the copper cylinder. The aluminum serves as a magnetic reflector which causes a magnetic flow to impregnate the generating coil, thus squeezing this coil from the outside surface inward. The magnetic centralized pressure squeezes the coil from the inside surface thus the coil maximizes its generating potential, not unlike the action of an orange juice squeezer.

The flat wire end part 74 gets connected directly on one of the nine inner aluminum strips located between the plastic magnets. This magnetic flow not only needs to be circuited to all nine strips of aluminum but this circuit must accomplish another purpose. The bottom end of each plastic magnet stack has an energy which needs to be captured and circuited. To accomplish this circuit the aluminum tube protrudes 1/8 inch past the copper and plastic magnets. Next nine aluminum plates measuring 3/8" x 5/8" are snapped between all nine of the aluminum strips and then go up against the bottom of each plastic magnet stack.

As the energy from the flat wire enters one of these inner aluminum strips the flow is attracted by a plastic magnet (at this bottom contact point) and quickly flows up along all nine aluminum strips. It is important that these nine plates' parts #70 do not contact the copper cylinder, only the plastic magnets, (being held by the 1/8" extensions of the nine aluminum strips).

Using this arrangement the nine aluminum plates make the circuit go over the bottom of these magnets, which is the desired flow.

71). Copper cylinder 9— 1/4" long, 4— 1/4" I.D., wall thickness of .300, 9 slots machined to hold parts 67 and 68. Part #69 fits inside snug fit. This copper cylinder is 9-1/4" long because above the plastic magnets there needs to be a zone where needed magnetic activity must take place for the release reverse polarity. The best way to make this part is to machine the I.D. and O.D. to size and then machine the nine 5/8 inch wide slots. In that the slots are not cut through 5/8" holes ace drilled at the 7 inch length to serve as chip removal ports. These holes are then plugged with copper plugs to give the needed backing to the plastic magnets. After the aluminum tube is inserted and pinned with copper pins, then the holes for wiring can be drilled through both metals at the same time.

The pinning is to prevent the aluminum from moving inward during this hole cutting operation. The actual thickness of copper left after each slot is cut is about 3/32 of an inch. This then is a very thin copper wall between the backside of the plastic magnets and the bottom surface of the 3/8 inch flat wire which is wrapped around this cylinder. The magnetic action from the flat wire therefore need travel a very short distance to influence these plastic magnets. No insulation paper goes against this copper cylinder where the plastic magnets are located, thus good clean contact is maintained between the steel shims as well as the plastic magnets and the copper. The steel shims must be against this copper surface because they serve the important purpose of allowing certain magnetic molecular structures a place to go during the polarity change.

Without these shims the plastic magnets would have their polarities destroyed after a given period of run— time. This copper/aluminum cylinder must be firmly secured into the top cover part #6 with an accuracy that would allow this tube to rotate concentric if the top cover were held in a lathe and rotated. This tube serves as a bearing support housing for the lower nickel tube bearing and also the machined surface of the plastic magnets serves to hold the generating coil in a perfect alignment for clearance.

72). One coating of .002" thick insulation paper on outside of part #71. This thickness of insulation paper is a minimum amount because it insulates against an energy that could be identified as having a force the equivalent of only 32 volts. Thicker insulation would reduce the effective passage of the magnetic flow which would then be counter— productive.

73). Twelve turns of 3/8" wide by .008" thick insulated copper motor wire wrapped around outside of part #71. As these twelve turns of plastic— coat motor wire are wrapped around the copper cylinder the wrapping starts 3/8 of an inch from the cylinder opening. By spacing 1/4 inch between each wrap the final top wrap will be 3/4 of an inch from the top plate part #6. Nine of these wraps, starting from the bottom, get pulsed during the ‘in’ stroke, however twelve of these wraps get pulsed during the reverse cycle. During the ‘in’ stroke the flow from the generating coil goes into this flat wire by ‘total induction’ because no direct wire— to— wire contact is made to the flat wire during this ‘in’ cycle. (The top flat wire is open during the ‘in’ stroke.) At no time during this piston’s operation is the flat wire removed from the entrance location where it is firmly secured to the aluminum. During the ‘release cycle' the generating coil wire goes directly to this flat wire at the top of the cylinder and the flow is then finalized at the entrance location where it contacts the aluminum. By starting the release flow 3/4 of an inch from the top plate #6, the area above the plastic magnets gets ‘magnetically charged’. One might ask that if the piston magnets do not go into this area, what is the purpose for charging this upper area? The answer is that as the piston arrives 7/8" from its full inward stroke, the release circuitry is activated. This release action causes a momentary attract field to set up above the plastic magnets thus the piston magnets switch their hold from the plastic magnets to a field ‘above’ the plastic magnets. This action results in the piston magnets not arriving at a top grab— lock position but in fact continues to move in, then outward. To prevent a re— attract to the plastic magnets, the release cycle is maintained for 50% of the

outward travel of the piston. At this point no chance of re— attracting could happen thus the circuitry instantly begins the needed magnetic charging process for the next inward attract pull. Looking at the cylinder from the top down, the wrapping of the flat wire starts at the bottom of the cylinder being wrapped counter— clockwise. This wrapping direction is backward of the rotation for the rotating nickel tube. When the piston enters the cylinder (about one fourth of its inward distance) the nickel tube is then stopped, therefore the pulsing circuit going around the flat wire counter— clockwise has no effect in that the nickel tube has stopped. When the piston leaves the cylinder the tube then starts to rotate clockwise and this corresponds to the reverse polarity flow which when pulsed from the top downward, goes around the cylinder in a matching rotation which is clockwise, complimenting the rotating magnet by adding needed magnetic rotational pulsing.
74). 'Start' end of wire #73 at cylinder entrance wound counter— clockwise.
75). 'Finish' end of wire #73 near top of cylinder.
76). One continuous coil length of #22 copper motor wire wrapped around #73 with 444 wraps. As this wire is wrapped around the flat wire it has four turns around between each loop. There are 93 loops going from the bottom side of the flat wire and into the copper/aluminum cylinder thus to total the wraps, 93 x 4 = 372. This wrapping continues around the flat wire as the flat wire makes two additional turns at the top without any loops, thus an additional 72 wraps are needed for a total of 444 wraps.
The wrapping starts outside down as shown on Figure Two. To accomplish this kind of wire wrapping and loop forming, one good way is to pre— wire a length of the 3/8 flat wire. The proper length of flat wire is suspended from each end and the #22 wire is next wrapped around this wire using 4 wraps. Next this wrapping stops at pre— marked locations where the loops need to go into their prescribed elongated holes. A spacer is then used to form one larger loop (the size needed to go into the cylinder). This spacer remains contacting the flat wire to hold this loop away from the flat wire and the next four wraps are then accomplished by hand turning a small spool of #22 wire. This process continues until 93 loops are formed with four wraps between each loop, somewhat like a spaced 'w' pattern. When completed this assembly is carefully brought to the cylinder and the flat wire is placed next to the cylinder as the first loops are 'closed down' to where this double wire goes into the first elongated hole.
All of these wires are fed into the 93 holes as the flat wire takes its circular path. Finally the flat wire is gently 'forced against' the outside surface of the copper tube before the inside loops are actually opened to be formed into 5/8" circles.
When complete this number 22 wire should not be grounded to the copper/aluminum tube and it should have unbroken plastic— coat motor varnish to the flat wire, thus not making metal to metal contact. To add a safety feature the flat wire should have rounded corners to prevent sharp bends to the number 22 wrapping wire.
Now another factor must be considered. On the opposite side of this flat wire we need to locate 46 crimp points 1/2" long. These crimp connectors can be added as the winding is accomplished as next described. The actual spotting of these crimp points is accomplished by first wrapping the 3/8" flat wire around the cylinder and by using Figure 2 for crimp locating points the flat wire can be pre— marked with these 46 locations. When wrapping the flat wire for this purpose it is necessary to add the correct thickness of a spacer to the underside of the flat wire to simulate the distance away that the flat wire will be when the #22 wire is between the cylinder and flat wire.
77). 'Start' end of coil wrapping part #76 near cylinder entrance.
78). 'Finish end of wrapping wire part #76 near top of cylinder.
79). 99 elongated holes .200" long by .100" wide, cut through parts #69 to 71.
80). 99 pieces of insulation tubing fit into part #79.

81). 99 loops formed with parts #76, each loop is inside parts 69 to 71 measuring 5/8" diameter circle (passing through tubing #80). When these 93 loops are formed into 5/8" circles of wire (using a dowel rod) each loop will fit away from the plastic magnets by 1/16". This is a desired spacing because the magnetic energy must jump this space gap and in so doing it manifests as a magnetic flash that can then do its needed work. These loops when installed, should be up against the .002" insulation spaced away from the plastic magnet by 1/16". To hold each loop in this manner, it is advisable to place a small drop of fast setting glue on each side of the circle to be assured that the loops do not get misaligned during cylinder assembly.

Figure Two shows that the 93 loops are formed into two kinds of loops, 46 loops having 'no turn' and 47 loops having a 'half— turn'. When a loop is half— turned the energy flow goes backwards thus creating an oscillating current flow that bombards the coil with an alternating flow. This results in a complimentary flow pattern that causes the repel side of the plastic magnets to attract thus adding more pull— in power to the piston by allowing the opposing side to pick up a positive. When forming this first row of loops every other loop is half— turned.

82). Eighteen holes drilled through parts 69 to 71, nine near bottom, nine near top, all measuring 1/16" diameter.

83). Nine lengths of #23 plastic coated copper motor wire circuited from outside bottom of cylinder to inside and exiting out upper end of parts #69 to 71. To actually accomplish the wrapping of this #23 motor wire it is best to prepare as follows. First, place the cylinder on a holding frame and have only the bottom row of loops protruding 'inward' with the other eight rows held temporarily 'out of the way'. Next starting at the first loops near the cylinder entrance, have this loop supported by a 5/8" dowel rod which has a small slot at the top. The #23 wire is next wrapped around the #22 wire twice and because of the dowel support, this #23 wire can be pulled to form 'close' wraps around the #22 wire. Next, while in the standing position, this loop is held in place by spacers as the same dowel rod is fed into the second loop. The spacers which are snapped into this same dowel rod serve to secure the first loop as the two wraps are next pulled around the second loop. The spacers set the length of the #23 wire as it is circuited from loop to loop. This method then results in a smooth snug wiring pattern that can be pushed flat against the insulation paper when each row is completed.

Care must be taken to not pull the #22 wire against the 93 pieces of insulation tubing with a force that could break this insulation. The wires going through the copper/aluminum cylinder must not be grounded to it. After all nine rows are wrapped with this #23 wire the top ends are pulled through the insulated holes and soldered directly onto the top brass ring. Next the bottom ends are pulled through the insulated holes and all nine of these wires are soldered to the lower brass ring. A #16 brass ring is used as a circuit completer because brass carries the magnetic/electro energy without an undue amount of manifesting as a magnet. (Using copper rings would cause unwanted rings of magnetic energy outside the copper cylinder).

Before the actual brass ring is formed into a completed circle, pieces of insulation tubing are slid over this ring which are then slid over the nine soldered connections.

84). Size 16 brass wire ring 4— 7/8" I.D. at entrance of cylinder parts #69 to 71. Nine of part #83 at entrance are soldered to ring.

85). A size 16 brass wire ring 4— 7/8" I.D. located near top of parts #69 to 71. All 9 wires of part #83 located here are soldered to this ring.

86). A total of 186 wraps of part #83 are formed as they get circuited inside parts 69 to 71.

MAGNETIC-ELECTRO PISTON

1. Crank housing aluminum bottom plate 18-5/8" square by 1-1/2" thick

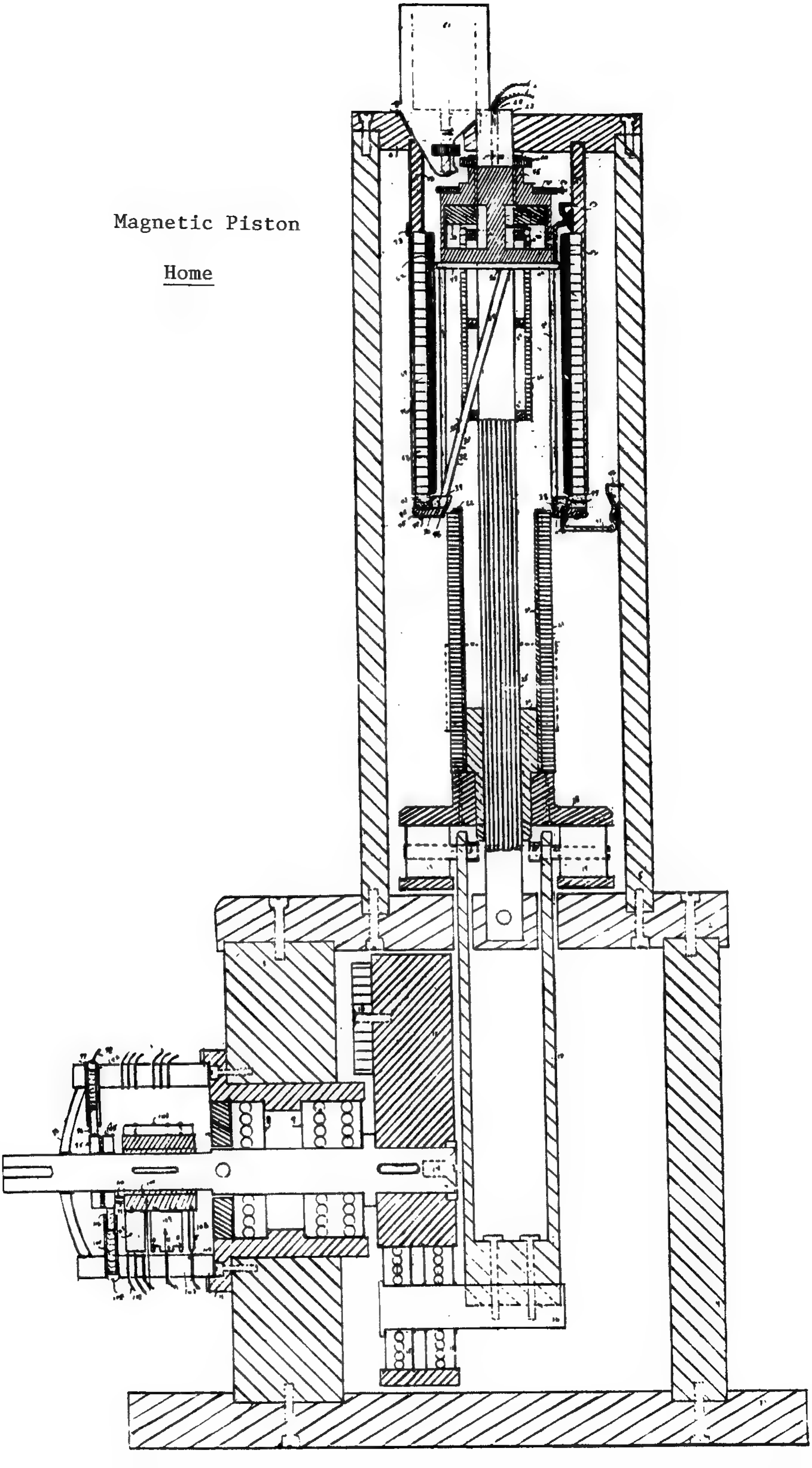
2. Crank housing aluminum top plate 14" square by 1-1/2" thick. This plate is machined to allow the crank arms movement and has slots as shown in Figure 1
3. Crank housing vertical bearing support, 12-1/2" square, 3-3/4" thick
4. Crank housing vertical support 1-1/2" thick, 12-1/2" square
5. Piston unit ;upper 8" diameter tube, 1" wall thickness 21-1/8" long machined to fit into top plate #2
6. Piston unit top cover 8" dia., 1" thick to hold the starter motor
7. Brass output shaft, 11-1/2" long, 1-1/4" thick.
8. Outside crank bearing, 1-1/4" bore, 2-1/2" OD, 7/8" thick.
9. Inside crank bearing, 1-1/4" bore, 21/2" OD, 1-5/8" thick
10. Copper disk, 1/2" thick, 2-3/4" OD, 1-5/32" ID.
11. Circular bearing housing, 6-1/2" OD, 4-1/4" long
12. Circular steel plate, 1-1/4" bore, 2-1/4" thick, 11-1/2" OD. Adjusted to counter-balance the piston unit assembly.
13. Counter-weight shaped 5" ID, 180 degrees around with 11-1/2j" OD
14. Fastener secured to output shaft
15. Two ball bearings, 1-1/4" ID, 3-1/4" OD, 3/4" thick
16. Fly wheel crank shaft, 1-1/4" diameter, 5-1/8" long
17. Crank arm aluminum bar, 13-1/8" long, 2-1/2" wide, 1-1/4" thick.
18. Crank arm upper housing 5-1/2" long, 3-1/4" high
19. Two crank arm bearings, 1-1/4" wide, 1-5/8" OD, 1/2" shaft
20. Steel piston housing 7" long, 2-13/16" OD, 1-5/8" ID
21. Nine permanent magnets, 7" long by 1/2" wide by 1/4" thick, iron/boron/neodymium
22. Aluminum end ring, 1/8" thick, 1-5/8" ID, 2-13/16" OD
23. Piston unit center shaft, 1" brass shaft, 22-1/2" long
24. One splined non-metal bearing, 1" bore, 3-1/2" long, 1-13/16" OD
25. Splined section of center shaft 11/7/8" long
26. Copper wire coil, 5-1/4" long, 1-1/2" OD, 3/16" thick, number 27 wire, 850 turns
27. Three nylon spacer rings, 1-1/4" OD, 1" ID, 1/4" thick
28. A 3/8" hole bored into brass shaft, 3-1/4" deep
29. Two coaxial cable wires fitted into shaft which goes to coil
30. Copper squirrel cage, 8-3/8" long, top to bottom.
31. Nickel tube, 2-15/16" ID, 1/8" wall thickness, 6-3/8" long
32. Slot machined into outer surface of nickel tube
33. Insulation paper .002" thick placed into slot #32
34. Six permanent magnets, 1/4" sq., 1-1/8" lo0ng, fitted into slot #32
35. Second slot machined into outer surface of nickel tube
36. Cast iron counterweight place 180 degrees (back to back) away from magnet #34
37. Insulation paper for bottom of nickel tube
38. Brass ring secured to tube #31 with 2-15/16" ID, 3-5/8 OD, 3/8" wide
39. Slot machined into ring #38 to allow magnet #34 to make firm contact
40. 1/4" SQ boron carbide brush that contacts bottom surface of ring #38
41. Silicon insulation brush holding arm for part #40
42. Pull spring that forces brush #40 to contact ring #38
43. Brass ring to hold 18 nylon balls, 1/8" dia., ring is 3-3/4" ID, 4-3/4" OD, 3/8" thick
44. 18 nylon set screws to push nylon balls toward inside area
45. Mica insulation ring .j010" thick, 3-3/4" ID, 4-3/4" OD

46. Bottom copper support part of #30
47. Nylon screws to hold lower support ring #46
48. Strip of .002" thick insulation paper secured to part #54
49. Copper ring to go above insulation #48.
50. Contact clip to secure magnet #34 to copper ring #49
51. Boron carbide top brush makes contact to ring #49
52. Silicon brush arm to force brush downward
53. One compression spring to hold arm #52 downward
54. Brass framework bolted to nickel tube #31
55. Sleeve bearing pressed into part #54, 7/8" bore, 1-1/4"long, 1/8" wall thickness
56. Fiber spacer washer mounted to part #6 to allow part #54 up travel movement of 1/32"
57. Fiber washer above part #30 to allow part #54 to be supported from moving downward
58. Ratchet hear secured to part #54, 3-1/2" OD, 2" ID, 1/8" thick
59. A-Ratchet gear holding arm to stop part #54 from going backwards, B-manual release mechanism
60. Start-up drive spur gear fastened to part #54, 2" OD, 1-3/8" ID, 1/4" face
61. Battery driven starter motor with spring return gear clutch
62. .007" thick copper tube, 6-11/16" long, 3-9/16" OD
63. Insulation paper, .005" thick wrapped on inside and outside of tube #62
64. Coil of plastic coat copper wire, 7" long, 3-3/4" OD, 3/16" thick (wrapped around part #62 & 63).
65. Winding "start" wires from coil #64
66. Winding "finish" wire from coil #64
67. 54 plastic magnets, each measuring .092" thick, 7" long, 3/8" wide, spaced into 9 slots, 6 magnets/slot.
68. 45 steel shims, .002" thick, 7" long, 3/8" wide, placed between magnets #67
69. Aluminum cylinder 9-3/8" long, 4-1/8" ID, 1/16" wall with nine 5/8" slots machined to hold parts #67 and #68
70. Set of nine aluminum end plates, 1/8" thick, 5/8" wide, 3/8" high, fitted to bottom surface of parts 67 and 68
71. Copper cylinder 9-1/4" long, 4-1/4" ID, wall thickness of .300", 9 slots machined to hold parts 67 and 68
72. One coating of .002" thick insulation paper on outside of part #71
73. Twelve turns of 3/8" wide by .008" thick insulated copper motor wire wrapped around outside of Part #71
74. 'Start' end of wire #73 at cylinder entrance wound counter-clockwise
75. 'Finish' end of wire #73 near top of cylinder
76. One continuous coil length of #22 copper motor wire wrapped around #73 with 444 wraps
77. 'Start' end of coil wrapping part #76 near cylinder entrance
78. 'Finish' end of wrapping wire part #76 near top of cylinder
79. 99 elongated holes .200" long by .100" wide, cut through parts #69 to 71
80. 99 pieces of insulation tubing fit into part #79
81. 99 loops formed with parts #76, each loop is inside parts 69 to 71 measuring 5/8" diameter circle (passing thru tubing #80)
82. Eighteen holes drilled thru parts 69 to 71, nine near bottom, nine near top, all measuring 1/16" diameter

83. Nine lengths of #23 plastic coated copper motor wire circuited from outside bottom of cylinder to inside and exiting out upper end of parts #69 to 71
84. Size 16 brass wire ring 4-7/8" ID at entrance of cylinder parts #69 to 71. Nine of part #83 at entrance are soldered to ring
85. A size 16 brass wire ring 4-7/8" ID located near top of parts #69 to 71
86. A total of 186 wraps of part 383 are formed as they get circuited inside parts #69 to 71
87. Overflow energy return plate is a 2-1/2" square piece of .092" thick plastic magnet curved to maintain a 1/2" distance away from Part #21
88. Copper distributor housing 5-3/4" OD, 5/8" wall thickness, 3-3/4" long
89. Copper cap screwed to part #88 with a shaft dust seal, 3/8" thick rounded outward by 1/2"
90. Coaxial cable assembly housing 52 separate coaxial cables
91. Brass slip ring 3/16" wide, 1-1/2" OD, held to shaft #7 but insulated with Mica
92. One brush spring held to part #91
93. Brush holder to hold brush and sprint part #92
94. One coaxial cable shunt wire from coil #26 to circuit to ring #91
95. Wire to feed current from #91 to load #96
96. An insulated contact support housing to hold several separate pulse contacts
97. A counterweight to counter balance the contact assembly
98. A rotating contact
99. A stationary contact that gets pulsed from contact #98
100. A second contact that gets pulsed from contact #98
101. A second brass slip ring, 3/16" wide, 1-1/2" OD held to Shaft #7 but insulated with Mica
102. A brush spring held to Part #101
103. A brush holder to hold brush and spring #102
104. A coaxial cable wire secured to Brush #103 from coil #26
105. Three point contacts, Face A, Face B, Face C

Magnetic Piston

Home



COLD FUSION MOTOR

- Produces magnetic equivalent of 12 HP
- Suggested use - power bank of Magnetic Oscillating Water Purifiers to convert salt water to fresh water
- Requires mechanical startup
- Requires paladium plates and tank to hold hydrogen peroxide solution
- Motor must be kept level and stationary
- Unit proves that it is the misuse of nuclear energy when radioactivity results

Several groups of researchers around the globe are exploring the area of cold fusion, and they are producing results that demonstrate the validity of this concept. We are on the threshold of opening a new paradigm of science that will produce pollution-free technology. This power source is dependable and controllable, but we do not recommend it for transportation (unless this unit is modified) because it must remain level.

There is a Universal perspective that could greatly assist people in bringing forth a new scientific paradigm. Empiricism is holding back the development of technology that could heal our ailing planet. Science has resisted the belief of multidimensional energy and omnipresent energy fields that can be easily harnessed. Ironically, science has also resisted the idea of a Creator Force that is omnipresent and unlimited in nature. It is time for people to stop ignoring evidence that contradicts current theories that are leading us into destruction. We must embrace theories and technology that hold promise for our future, that reach beyond the current limitations we have arbitrarily set for ourselves, and we must begin consciously working with the Creator Force that we are one with to create a world that will flourish in love.

This unit does not work on conventional nuclear principles. It is a misconception that heat is required to perform fission or fusion. Certainly, high heat can produce nuclear reactions but this process is not natural, nor is it the process stars utilize. Magnetic fields of certain vibratory frequencies allow molecules to be blended without high heat to produce various results including heat, light, and usable energy. Harmful radioactivity is not necessary to perform nuclear reactions. It should go without saying that people should avoid working with chemicals and elements that harm humans, animals, and the environment.

As with the other units we have presented, this unit did not evolve through trial and error, it was produced through a series of revelations. Other cold fusion experiments may not be at this level, but given the condition of our planet, we cannot afford to lose many years to development of a concept that could be critical to our survival. We welcome other researchers to finish their projects with this information.

Natural magnetic energy from the earth's magnetic field can be used for our benefit and safely recycled, allowing us to harness an unlimited supply of energy. This unit is a vivid demonstration of the power of blending certain elements, in certain conditions with flowing magnetic current to produce mechanical power that is useful. This unit is basic model that can be modified to produce various results.

All energy is magnetic molecular structures with some of these structures being magnetized and some not. To explain this unit, certain forms of ‘influencing energy’ can not be ignored, therefore when referring to "all energy" it includes what is now called gravity, which is actually compressed magnetism, the catalyst for all energy. Gravity plays a critical role in most technology, including this unit. All magnetic molecular structures are in a constant state of change, forming and re— forming with the action always resulting in 100% efficiency. Magnetic structures draw from an unlimited source of energy that is multidimensional in nature. When magnetic structures are in need for restructuring they automatically attract the necessary structures that respond at a nearly infinite velocity. For every molecular structure that is known, there are equal ones being made, offshoots if you will, so that ultimately there are no unknown structures. The offshoots of the molecular structures exist at a higher vibration, but the proper magnet field can lower the vibrations of the offshoots and allow those structures to be utilized for various purposes. This utilization of energy offshoots is precisely how this unit maintains a consistent supply of energy. For every unknown structure combination there is a known structure combination. There are unending varieties, not unlike the vast array of color combinations available within the color spectrum.

Using this background of knowledge, let us now address the unit’s mode of operation. The main shaft is first driven at 5700 r.p.m.s, and a 3 volt power source is caused to feed energy into the system. (When applying the voltage do not misconstrue the amperage required.) This action starts a charging process which manifests as magnetic bubbles. It could be stated that the copper screen, part #15, after building a magnetic charge, has this energy move basically in an ‘upward direction’ (as minute bubbles). Simultaneously magnetic waves from the permanent magnets flow through the 96 palladium plates which creates a disturbance factor. The disturbance factor intermingles the molecular structures that are already (recycling of itself) present, fusing them together in a giant mass that ultimately creates the liquid surface tension, which then resolves itself by recycling.

We see therefore the basic mechanical design of this unit is to incorporate a system of hardware to capture this energy during its recycling transfer movement and thereby produces continuously 12 horsepower of energy. The capture of this energy is achieved at the surface of the liquid through use of a certain ‘polarity charge’ that is manifest within and on the top row of 32 palladium plates. Palladium is used because it stimulates and motivates to movement after being contacted. The contact to these plates ‘must be at’ only the very bottom surface. The unbroken bubbles are drawn to the magnets through the palladium to itself. Thus we see the bubbles are captured just before they break. It is important to note that the bubbles being drawn through the palladium are compatible with the magnets.

The liquid level needs to be exactly maintained. The key to correctly capturing this ‘bubble’ magnetic energy is to capture it ‘while in the bubble state'. The liquid level or height of the surface tension is one important feature for this correct 'flow capture’. A second action almost of equal importance is to offer this surface tension magnetic energy the proper field to go into, a field having a particular polarity. How does this unit produce this desired polarity? The method used is to drive, at start— up, a generator winding made of insulated copper coils ‘in front of’ permanent magnets. These coils are connected as closed loop windings that have each start wire connected to its compatible finish wire. As the north and south magnetic faces bombard these closed loop coils the magnets appear to cancel each other. However, what is created is a usable, neutral energy. This neutral magnetic energy flow is the 'offered polarity’ that is compatible to the ‘bubble energy’. As this ‘captured’ energy then joins the flow system of the permanent magnets, these magnets respond as very powerful force fields.

This explanation allows our thinking to expand and entertain vast possibilities of the neutral magnetic molecular structures blending into LIKE ACCEPTANCE thus eliminating the idea that an attract field is required.

The following explanation of the parts will be given 'proper attention' as we continue to address this subject of magnetism. One must observe and take note that the pulses which drive the motor are achieved by the magnets as they interact in two different directions in a simultaneous manner. This pulsing happens as a result of the fact that a magnetic flow (as opposed to electrical) is doubled in speed.

To accommodate this magnetic flow activity, jumper wires are secured to the motor commutator that actually cause a double turn of commutation. These jumper wires allow a 'flow balance' to happen. For example, the connection pattern shows the motor has a 1,2,3 pattern of flow, however, each group of coils' does not build up an exact charge from the passing of the magnet faces. The magnetic energy in the bubbles flows to the surface randomly thus some groups of coils charge— up more than others. The jumper wires (and the graphite ring) allow this energy to be distributed in a pattern as needed to the motor coils that are 'ready for' a new energy charge.

To simplify the matter, the magnetic pulse sequence is being identified as if there were only one kind of magnetic energy involved. With a greater desire to learn how this motor functions, further investigation will reveal that there are differing kinds of magnetic charge. The copper bars (as stated in the theory of copper revulsion) establish an opposition to the polarity herein. The generating coils, as their pulse charge exits, set up a magnetic response that, in turn, contributes to rotation. As this charge 'crosses over' to the graphite ring #17, it causes the motor commutator to attract the 'graphite charge', which adds to the speed control and horsepower.

When the motor coils 'pull toward' the permanent magnets and are momentarily shut— off, this magnetic energy flow then instantaneously joins the generating flow, recycling a stabilized magnetic/electro energy. Therefore, the concept that is connected to the word 'magnetism' is inadequate to describe the total variety of like and compatible energies which have been left, to date, unidentified.

One final item needing to be addressed, before the actual commutator circuit is explained, is that if only 'electrical flow knowledge' is applied to check out this circuit then a problem of understanding will result. For example, the two commutators (generator and motor) only pass very 'close to' the graphite ring #17 and their travel path then shows what in electrical terms would be called an 'open circuit' or 'shut down'. It is important to know that when focusing on the 'magnetic circuit' inside this motor, cut— off time does not mean a shut down of the magnetic power driving this motor. The set— up poles maintain their strength to a needed degree without a continuous flow crossing over from the graphite ring to the motor commutator.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

It now becomes important to focus on the statements made about energy in order to avoid making serious mistakes during motor construction. The desire is to have a motor produce 12 horsepower for an indefinite amount of run time without any loss of power. The materials used for construction have a direct bearing on 'how long' the energy production will remain constant.

The permanent magnets have a draw factor to the atmosphere and draw the needed magnetized magnetic molecular structures to remain constant in energy. Thus the magnets must remain in correct relationship to the atmosphere which then allows this draw factor to take place unobstructed. Other than the steel laminated armature frame #5, there are no metals used that could cause the magnets to expand their field. For example, if the outer housing were made of iron, as is common in electric motors, then a magnetic short circuit would happen and this negative event would quickly manifest as a problem of energy dissipation.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE ONE DRAWING

This full size side view shows the relationship between the motor/generator windings and the permanent magnets as well as the palladium plates. The following parts list explains how to construct this unit. However, we wish to draw a strong focus, at this time, on very important magnetic/electro activity that 'helps to' create the 'disturbance factor' which results in structures fusing together in a giant mass that ultimately creates the needed surface tension.

Notice the point where the two center permanent magnets are 1/32 of an inch apart. A very powerful magnetic activity takes place because of this 1/32 inch spacing. The tank thickness of 1/16 inch is the distance that the 40 thousandths thick steel wire is away from the magnets. The steel wire is copper coated. This wire forms a ring 13— 9/16 inches in diameter. All along this ring a total of 64 powerful permanent magnets are attracted to the inner steel core of this wire. The copper coating is not influenced by this same 'attract condition'.

Next, we focus on the action of the 3.5 volts Direct Current being fed into this wire and for the most part the copper coating is the flow path which circuits this voltage. We see therefore, for the magnetic attract to 'get to' the steel core, it must cross through the copper coating which is flowing the 3 volts D.C. This copper coating makes firm contact to the palladium plate on the side facing the permanent magnets. Copper, in this instance, serves somewhat like a magnetic insulator and must not be scratched, exposing the steel core. The palladium plate responds to this magnetic/electro action by allowing a magnetic/electro flow to pass through this plate enroute to attracting the plus wire which is firmly mounted to the opposite face. The 'core' of this 'plus' wire, being steel, attracts the magnetic flow through the palladium.

Now as we focus on the plus wire, we find that it is actually completing a magnetic attract circuit of opposite polarity to the bottom palladium plates, which have permanent magnets penetrating these plates, thus causing an attract field to pass through them. This intense magnetic/electro interaction is happening while submerged in the hydrogen peroxide. As the motor coils get 'charged up' by the graphite ring this energy 'crosses over to' either north or south permanent magnets because it is neutral energy. Thus an alternating current flow, caused by rising and falling coil charges, constantly bombard the 'structures' which are inside the liquid, To grasp the full excitement of this wonderful circuitry demands very close attention to detail.

PARTS LIST

lA,B,C) Brass base, brass center shaft and non— magnetic ball bearings. Brass is ideal in that it does not expand the magnetic field. The 12 H.P. of energy is removed for use through this shaft which is located at the bottom of the unit. This shaft is also used for start— up 'spin charging' of the unit.

2) Outer wall made of aluminum because it allows the motor to build a certain magnetic circuit that 'enhances' the draw factor to the atmosphere for the permanent magnets.

3) Copper bars bonded to outer aluminum wall, 1/8 inch clearance from steel core. Their relationship to the magnets is aligned to the spacing between the magnets. These copper bars are located at the upper motor winding area. The 'polarities' of these magnets are arranged to pull to the magnetic/electro coils. These copper bars respond by manifesting as a 'push' or opposing field.

4) Brass support plate rotates the parts shown without expanding or 'interfering with' the magnetic flow of the unit.

5) Ring of laminated steel assembled by using standard motor laminations with each lamination measuring 25 thousandths thick. Before winding, this part should first be firmly bolted to part #4 and balanced at 5700 r.p.m. Next, this welded laminated core could be removed and coils inserted. (Row weld, as needed, on the back side only.) The space opening for inserting the coils should be minimal.

6) Motor winding inserted at top core winding location with coil wires having a thin tubing cover. Next, these wires are circuited through the generator slots, directly to the motor commutator (using holes in part #4 as needed). The insulation between groups of coils and the slot liner need be minimal because high voltage is not produced as this unit operates. The generator slots could be

used as a circuit passageway because the 144 turns of #26 copper motor wire in each slot will 'easily fit', thus allowing room for these motor coil wires to 'pass through'.

7) The generator winding is wound with the identical coil turns and groups. However, as each group of two coils is inserted into the slots, the wires should be left long enough to be circuited 'directly to' the generator commutator. As these wires travel to the commutator they are to be gently twisted together (with the plastic coat varnish insulation not removed) and an insulation tube slid over both twisted wires. The generated magnetic/electro energy travels across from wire to wire as the energy advances, thus keeping these two wires in 'close tight proximity' allows for the best energy transfer.

8) Partial cover plate allows quick access to the center of the motor. This 'open area' inside the motor is used as a liquid storage area with the storage tank supported from the underside of the center cover. As time passes, this tank will need to be removed for refilling, thus a partial cover plate allows for quick, easy maintenance. NOTE: The liquid does not need to be changed or replaced, as for example, changing your oil. The liquid gets used but does not have its properties destroyed. Explanation of Part 8. By saying the liquid gets used but does not have its properties destroyed, we mean that the properties were used in a transmuted form — hydrogen peroxide and water into energy, which is their basic property anyway, (the peroxide being the catalyst for the hydrogen). Nothing exists outside of energy; it is the basis of all life and all matter. So although the level lowers it isn't that it's been dissipated, merely transformed into another use. You simply add to continue the transforming or transmuting, if you will.

9) Tank made of aluminum (if cost is a factor). Ideally, this tank could be made of injection molded material having no metal, thus eliminating the need to insulate the palladium plates. Do not change the liquid volume of the tank because this volume has been adjusted to produce the required magnetic surface tension, which is the exact amount needed to feed a 12 H.P. unit.

10) Tank liquid, a blend of two/thirds Hydrogen Peroxide (3% solution) to one—third distilled water. Liquid is readily available through any pharmaceutical supply company. Deuterium is not used as it is of paramount importance that the bubbles be captured 'before they break' and deuterium is TOO HEAVY. The Hydrogen peroxide produces very light bubbles, and because of the vacuum inside the unit these light bubbles maintain their strength and 'transport' the energy as needed to the place where capture takes place. Think of this liquid as a conduit which transports the magnetic energy.

11) Magnets are new powerful iron/boron/neodynium, mounted with a 1/8 inch clearance from the steel armature, part #5. There are two sizes. The top and bottom rows are 1—1/4 inches high by 3/4 inch wide by 1/4 inch thick, totaling 64 pieces. The two center row magnets are 1 inch high by 3/4 inch wide by 1/4 inch thick for a total of 64 magnets. The generator/motor has a total 128 magnets. Enclosed is a drawing showing the magnets' polarity placement. A very intense magnetic activity happens as the center magnets are mounted 1/32 inch apart. For safety reasons, after the magnets are bonded to the outer surface of Tank #9, it would be wisdom to use armature bonding tape (non-metal tape) about 1 inch wide. Wrap this tape around the exposed face of these magnets for a thickness of 1/32 inch.

12) Two sizes of palladium plates. The top and bottom plates measure 1—1/4 inches high, 3/4 inch wide and 1/8 inch thick, totaling 64. The center row of 32 palladium plates measure 2 inches high, 3/4 inch wide and 1/8 inch thick. All 96 plates are held to the tank by their 'side edges' only, with mylar insulation between. The inner face of all these plates has a 1/16 inch space clearance from the tank wall. This space gives access for the liquid to fill in the middle and bottom rows. The top row has the liquid level only covering the very bottom of each plates which necessitates a level mounted motor. A measurement then, from the face of the permanent magnets to the face of the palladium

plates is 1/8 inch. This 1/8 inch is comprised of 1/16 inch tank thickness and 1/16 inch space for liquid.
13A,B) Represent the wire circuit explained previously. The wires must not exit the tank enroute to the D.C. 3 volt power source by being circuited through the liquid surface line. This circuit placement, understandably would be simpler, however, a certain energy disturbance would result causing a break in the surface tension. For this reason, the drawing shows the wires exiting the tank at the tank's inner vertical surface.
14) Permanent magnets measuring 1— 1/8 inches long, 7/8 inch wide and 1/4 inch thick, bonded directly into machined holes located in Part #4. They are positioned as alternating polarities to influence the copper screen located inside the bottom of tank #9. These magnets are also iron/boron/neodynium.
15) A 40 thousandths thick copper screen of close weave. This screen covers the bottom of tank #9 and measures 10— 1/4 inches inside diameter and 13— 1/4 inches outside diameter. As magnetic energy waves 'bombard' this copper screen from the 14 permanent magnets, this energy starts to migrate away from the screen, going 'basically' in an upward direction.
16) A 1/8 inch thick coating of mica insulation secured to the tank as shown. Energy that is captured within the tank would dissipate into the motor interior if this inner surface were not properly insulated.
17) Ring of dense graphite held by the tank but insulated from it. This ring is held 'so as to' allow the commutators to pass above and below it, as close as possible. This ring of graphite not only serves to 'store and discharge' the generator coils' energy, but also serves as a 'modulating' filter sponge that slows down the energy going into it and then accumulates and discharges the energy with 'controlled pulse charges'. Without the use of this 'transfer material' air 'structures' would attempt to join the magnetic pulse stream and cause an uneven flow of energy. Therefore, we could say it screens out air 'structures'.
18) Top commutator for the motor winding needs to be made a 'special way'. Enclosed is an isometric drawing that shows how mica is not to be between the bars, at the location above the graphite ring part #17, because as the graphite energy charge transfers over to the motor commutator, an attract pulling happens that utilizes this 'space between bars' as a pull zone. Ideally these bars should pass 'as close as possible' to the graphite without actual contact. Of primary importance is the need to align bar #1 to slot #1 as these parts are secured to brass rotor #4. Figure 2 highlights this placement with a red center line. The group of motor coils in slots #1 and #4, also in #2 and #5 are to be connected to motor commutator bars #50 and #52. This is a vital connection circuit and must be accomplished exactly as shown.
19) 51 jumper wires secured to motor commutator on a 1 to 4 span as shown. Also shown are the jumper wires formed by taking two #26 insulated copper wires and tightly twisting them together, making the needed loop for soldering to the commutator. As stated previously, magnetic energy 'advances' by jumping from side to side, somewhat like a tight spaced W pattern, thus jumper wires are formed to accommodate magnetic travel needs.
20) Brass support tube serves as a container to secure the motor commutator. For simplicity this tube could be welded to rotor #4.
21) Mica insulation to insulate commutator from rotor #4.
22) Generator commutator shown in Figure 2, 'not being aligned' to the motor commutator bars. The placement as shown is important because the energy is circuited to 'go first' in the direction of rotation, thus the generator winding group in slots 1 and 4, and slots 2 and 5, get their start and finish wires connected together, then get circuited ahead of the #1 motor commutator bar, (as shown).

Using this circuit pattern all the generating coils energy gets transferred to the graphite ring where a 'graphite charge' makes the connection flow to the motor commutator. The generator bars protrude 1/8 inch past the mica (that is between them) which allows for the needed 'pulse transfer space. Again, the generator commutator should come as close as possible to the graphite ring without actual contact.

23) Mica insulation to commutator from rotor #4.

24) Holes pre— drilled into part #4 to allow insulation tubing and wires to be circuited to the commutators. For long run time, these holes (after circuit is complete) should be filled with insulating wax to prevent breakage from static vibration. Also the windings should be encapsulated as needed for this same reason.

25) This number represents the Center Cover Plate, all motor joints, including the shaft, which need to be sealed to hold a vacuum.

26) D.C. power source to supply needed 3.5 volts to the palladium plates.

27) Liquid add assembly includes reserve tank inside center portion of this motor (tank not shown) and sensing switches to register liquid level. This liquid level must be controlled within 1/8 inch to prevent loss of power. The bottom of the top row of palladium plates must not be totally out of liquid at any time, otherwise the flow circuit is broken.

This concludes the parts list/explanation.

It appears as if the major factor which will open the door to this 'energy technology' is simply recognizing the neutral magnetic field. Historical research indicates that at least one person with vision identified this energy form. In the year 1885 a physicist, C. A. Bjerkness, had the idea that energy could be explained as small spheres that pulsate at some unknown universal frequency. The positive result of his theory is that, if the pulsations are in phase, the particles attract according to the inverse square law, and if they are out of phase completely they repel according to this same law. The same pertains if they are halfway between being completely in, or out of phase, they are then neutral. History shows that Bjerkness's great work was rejected because of the "speed of light" theory which has now become priori true, when in fact the very word, theory, suggests possible change. The scientific community stated that for his system to function properly the action would need to happen at an infinite velocity. In our limited knowledge we have determined that there is nothing faster than the speed of light, but that is merely because we have not allowed ourselves to discover it. It's called a comfort zone which produces complacency and destroys true progress. Theories can be more than limiting; they can become a scientific prison forming a darkened state while being called enlightenment.

Constructing the enclosed unit and correctly explaining the observed phenomenon, should result in a lifting of the 'mental anguish' that has resulted from the limited use of words. For example, when Albert Einstein held to the view that the relative relationship of one PARTICLE to another did not matter, he was in error. Each particle IS a molecular structure. Einstein's error was not so much the calculations but the verbiage. Had he said molecular structures the door of the mind could not have been closed. Scientific minds being what they were could not take the word 'particle' any further. His view then suggested that the redistribution of PARTICLES WAS NOT POSSIBLE. The problem has always been with our understanding the manner in which the redistribution takes place. When a molecular structure breaks down there is a transfer of energy to the greatest part which is the attracting force.

Because of Einstein's statement that others have taken to be written in stone, any further discoveries are automatically limited. We believe that Einstein's mind was too far reaching to inhibit further discoveries and if he were here today, he himself would be willing to discover and he himself would 'discover' by questioning his own theories. This is true genius.

A Popular Science magazine dated October 1925, states, "The Einstein theory of relativity soon may fall, and we may have to look for another explanation regarding the mysterious movements of the Universe. Professor Einstein himself has just admitted it." He spoke for himself and left an OPEN door to the world of science.

The past is past, but not forgotten. The work of a multitude of visionaries who capitalized on this same principle should no longer be suppressed. The science community, by simply constructing this Fusion Unit, can usher in our golden age of civilization, thus allowing magnetic energy to take its rightful place to meet our energy needs.

Additional items of importance:

ITEM A.

As the 14 permanent magnets rotate around at 5700 r.p.m., their magnetic fields will somewhat scatter, resulting in being less effective. The method needed to contain and properly utilize these magnetic fields is as follows. Each 1/4 inch high magnet is wrapped in a wire jacket (steel wire copper coated) of seven strands of .040 wire. Mylar insulation .010 thick is placed between the magnets and the wire jackets.

Because of the actual location of these wire jackets they will capture and store a harnessed energy and thus serve the purpose of becoming Connective Distributors.

A necessary connection pattern between the fourteen wire jackets allows the built—up charge, stored in them, to be discharged in such a manner as to allow the motor to rotate at 5700 r.p.m.'s. To explain, as the fourteen magnets pass under the 32 steel wire loops, part #13—A, the magnets attract to the wires and would attempt to slow down the main rotor. This attract 'hold back' does not happen because of the connective distributors (wire jackets). When the fourteen magnets actually pass under the wire loops only two magnets arrive at an attract hold back position at any given time. The stored harnessed energy from all 14 wire jackets rushes to the two wire jackets which have taken over the attract hold back and next discharges their energy into the two wire loops causing an instantaneous release.

The fourteen wire jackets are interconnected whereby the area of the wire jacket located at the north half of the magnet is connected to the magnet next to it at its north half. Also the wire jacket located at the south half is connected to the magnet next to its south half thus forming a complete connection circle. (See Figure 1.) This connection pattern allows like poles to attract and create a 'flow balanced' energy storage system.

Mylar insulation is used between the wire jackets and the magnets so the wires do not discharge their captured magnetic charge into the magnets. The outside surface of these metal jackets should have .010 mica between them and plate #4. The wire jackets with magnets inside are secured properly to withstand the rotating action. The bottom surfaces of the magnets need 1/8 inch thick mica under them to further contain the magnetic fields. See Figure 2. Of primary importance is to have the wire jacket's top loop wire be flush with the top of the magnet to allow the 'attract transfer' to correctly switch as stated.

ITEM B

With this release system it is now possible to gain a further magnetic response between the 14 magnets and the 32 loops #13A by mounting the magnets 3/16 inch closer to the outer diameter of plate #4. Again see Figure 2. The 14 magnets will then form an outside diameter of 13—1/4 inches and cause one edge of each magnet to pass directly under all 32 loop wires. The action of transferring a harnessed energy from these metal jackets to the 32 wire loops is important, not just to prevent an attract hold—back, but to capitalize on this new captured energy. This activity causes a magnetic flow which contributes to the surface tension. This new tension then sets off another release of magnetic energy which allows another tension to form. The surface tension is maintained but is not stagnant. These various magnetic actions, as described, all have a part in releasing an energy which is best identified as a COMPOSITION OF MOLECULES.

ITEM C

Further clarity on the motor coils connection sequence. While each of the 104 coils are connected in groups of two, this grouping terminology is in reference to a set of two coils being connected to the same commutator bars. However, all 104 coils respond as separate attract structures.

To correctly assemble this motor winding, 104 coils must be wound, each with two wires that get circuited to the motor commutator. The start wire of coil #1 (the coil in the top of slot #1 and in the bottom of slot #4) goes to motor commutator bar #50 (as stated previously). The needed reverse polarity happens as the finish wire of the coil located in slots #2 and #5 is connected to this same bar — #50. The finish wire of coil #1 then goes to bar 52 along with the start wire of the coil located in slots #2 and #5. See Figure 3. Yes, Coil One's start wire and Coil Two's finish wire are together, at the commutator. However, they also need to be twisted together with the plastic coat varnish not removed, from the coil area all the way to the commutator. Next, a single insulation tubing is placed over both wires. This is the needed 'vehicle' for properly transferring magnetic energy.

Magnetic pulses control and establish the 5700 r.p.m.'s, therefore the pulse figures are as follows. There are 104 coils, with each coil having two wires, thus 208 wires get connected to 52 motor commutator bars (4 wires to each bar). Every time a graphite electrode pulses to one bar it sends its magnetic energy charge into four separate locations. Therefore we take 104 x 52 which = 5408. Next the total number of permanent magnets used for the motor winding, which is 64, then gets multiplied by four separate pulse locations which = 256. We then add 5408 + 256 = 5664 r.p.m.'s. The 36 r.p.m. differential is the 'Rev' time.

ITEM D

There is a very important time spacing between the pulses from the graphite as they pulse to the motor commutator. This pulse time is controlled by the thickness of the 52 graphite electrodes which should be .170 of an inch thick for their full 9/16 inch length. They should pulse to motor commutator bars that are .100 of an inch thick along their full contact surface (no taper). As these electrode thicknesses are used, the result is slightly less than 2° of travel off time, which is the needed quick pulsing action. Again see Figure 3.

ITEM E

As we review graphite ring #17 it shows exposed surfaces at the top and front locations. This graphite will store and hold its charge best if these exposed surfaces are covered with a 1/8 inch thick mica covering, (bond with a non—magnetic glue). The work of the generating magnets and the generating winding is to maintain the graphite charge, therefore correct 'charge containment' will allow the generating magnets to do their work — to balance to the proper flow.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON COLD FUSION UNIT

Item A). Another kind of necessary magnetic field is set— up to power the unit as the graphite part #17 is also positioned above the motor commutator part #18.

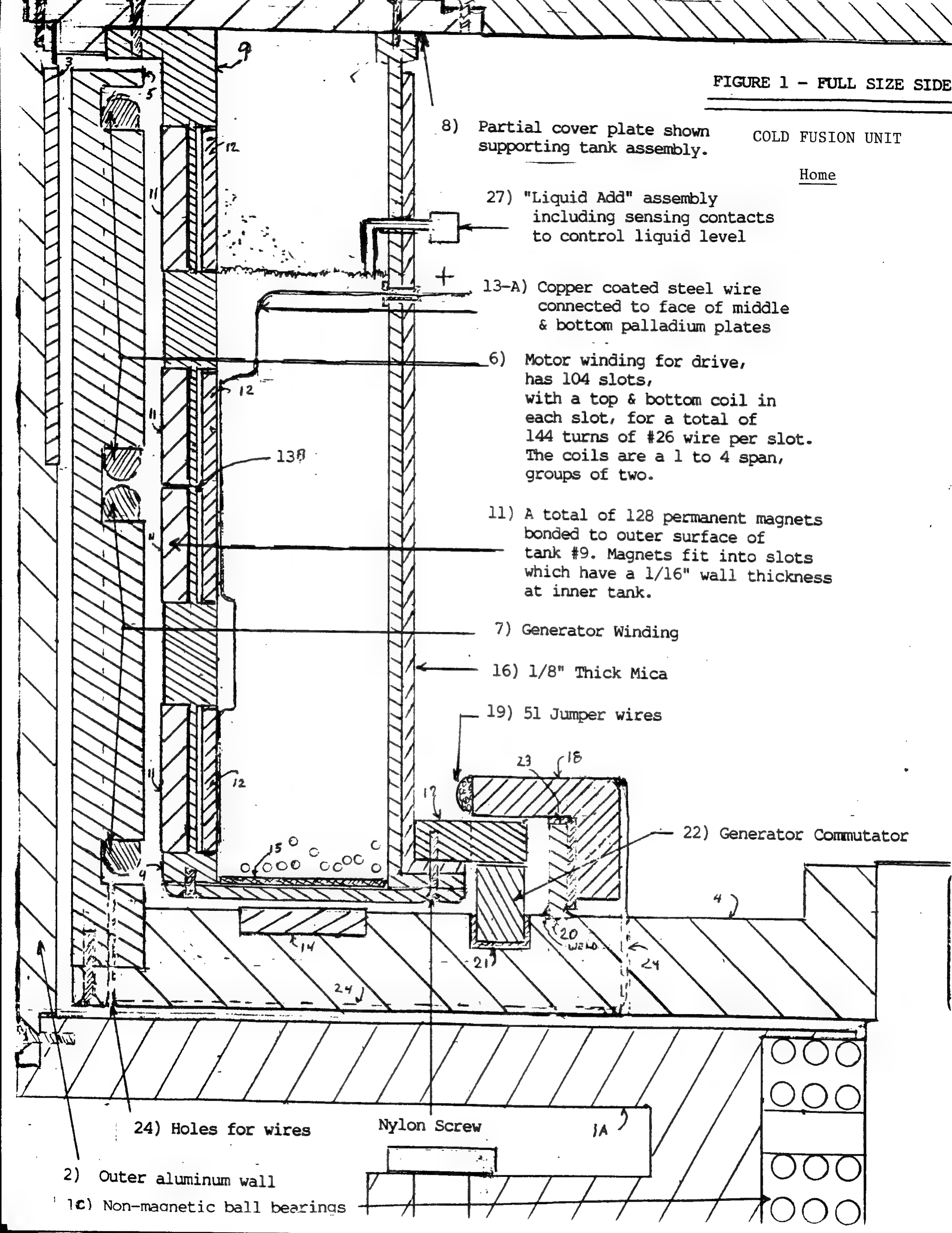
Item B). The previous drawing disclosed how 32 copper coated steel wires bonded just above the copper screen. To complete the needed circuit each of these wires should be continued downward and be curved under and up through the copper screen as shown without scratching the copper coating. There must be copper to copper contact. This upward travel is 1½ inches — maintaining a 3/16 inch distance away from the bottom palladium plate, then connected as shown, using a copper clip (not solder).

Item C). The 13— 5/ 8 inch diameter ring wire now behind the middle palladium plates must have a mating ring wire behind the lower palladium plates. A jumper wire made of the same material should connect these two rings.
Item D). If tank #9 is made of aluminum then mylar insulation (.005) should be placed under the copper screen.
Item E). Wire 13— A contacts the faces of the palladium plates, however as these wires get joined to the incoming 'plus' wire, all 32 wires are to be curved around to join as one. A single common ring wire is not to be used. (Again use a copper clip, not solder.)
Item F). To charge the unit, drive it at 5700 r.p.m.'s for 12 to 15 minutes.
Item G). The peroxide is the catalyst for the hydrogen.
Item H). After a motor run time of 36 days, under full load, operating 24 hours per day, the liquid level will drop 1/ 8 inch thus causing a shut— down (unless more liquid is added to tank #9).

FIGURE 1 - FULL SIZE SIDE

COLD FUSION UNIT

Home



8) Partial cover plate shown supporting tank assembly.

27) "Liquid Add" assembly including sensing contacts to control liquid level

13-A) Copper coated steel wire connected to face of middle & bottom palladium plates

6) Motor winding for drive, has 104 slots, with a top & bottom coil in each slot, for a total of 144 turns of #26 wire per slot. The coils are a 1 to 4 span, groups of two.

11) A total of 128 permanent magnets bonded to outer surface of tank #9. Magnets fit into slots which have a 1/16" wall thickness at inner tank.

7) Generator Winding

16) 1/8" Thick Mica

19) 51 Jumper wires

22) Generator Commutator

24) Holes for wires

Nylon Screw

2) Outer aluminum wall

1C) Non-magnetic ball bearings

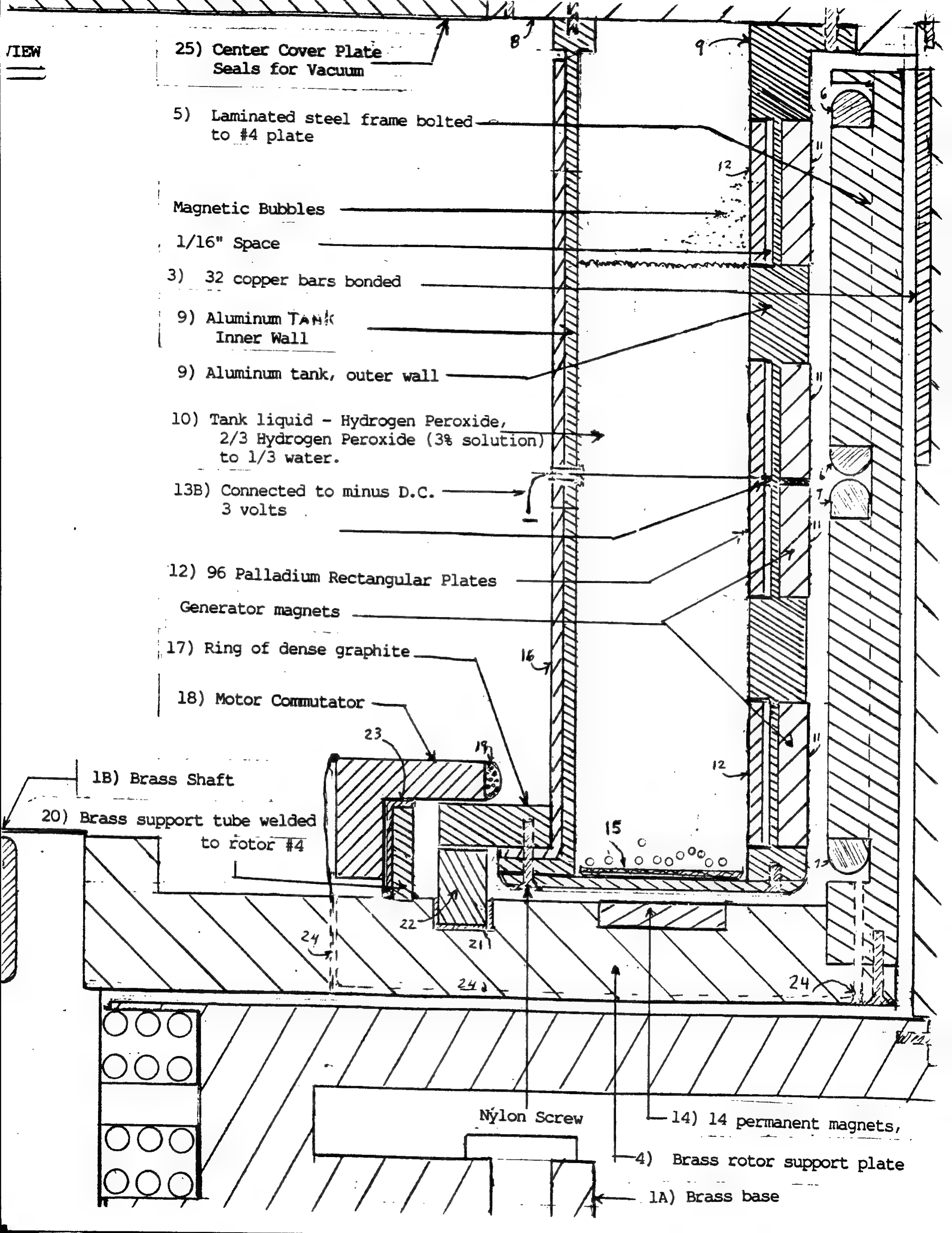

VIEW
25) Center Cover Plate Seals for Vacuum
8
9
6
5) Laminated steel frame bolted to #4 plate
11
12
Magnetic Bubbles
1/16" Space
3) 32 copper bars bonded
9) Aluminum TANK Inner Wall
9) Aluminum tank, outer wall
11
10) Tank liquid - Hydrogen Peroxide, 2/3 Hydrogen Peroxide (3% solution) to 1/3 water.
6
13B) Connected to minus D.C. 3 volts
7
11
12) 96 Palladium Rectangular Plates
Generator magnets
17) Ring of dense graphite
16
18) Motor Commutator
11
23
19
12
1B) Brass Shaft
20) Brass support tube welded to rotor #4
15
7
22
21
24
24
24
Nylon Screw
14) 14 permanent magnets,
4) Brass rotor support plate
1A) Brass base

FIGURE 2

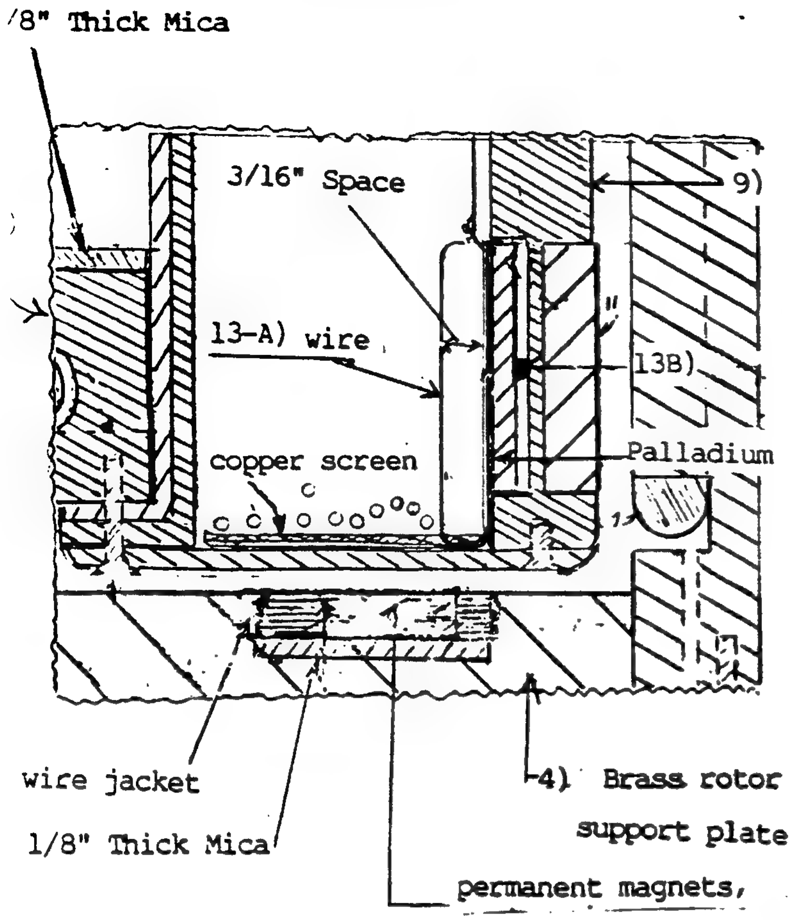

/8" Thick Mica
3/16" Space
9)
13-A) wire
11
13B)
copper screen
Palladium
wire jacket
4) Brass rotor support plate
1/8" Thick Mica
permanent magnets,

FIGURE 3

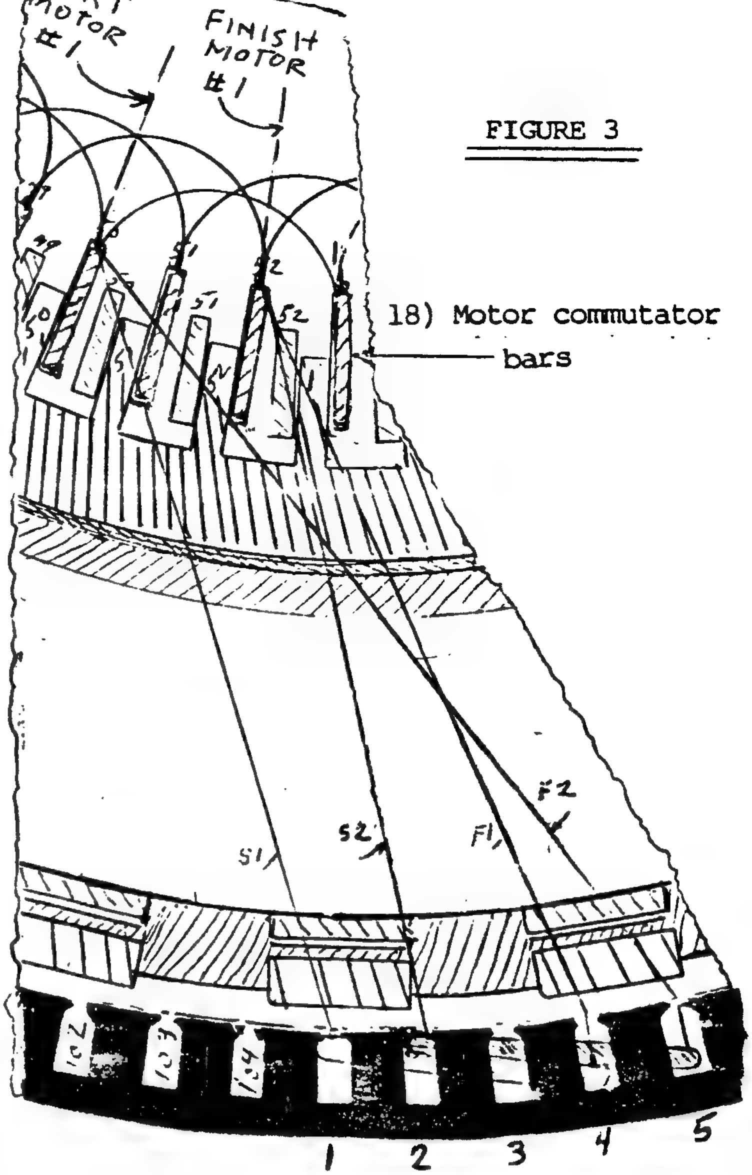
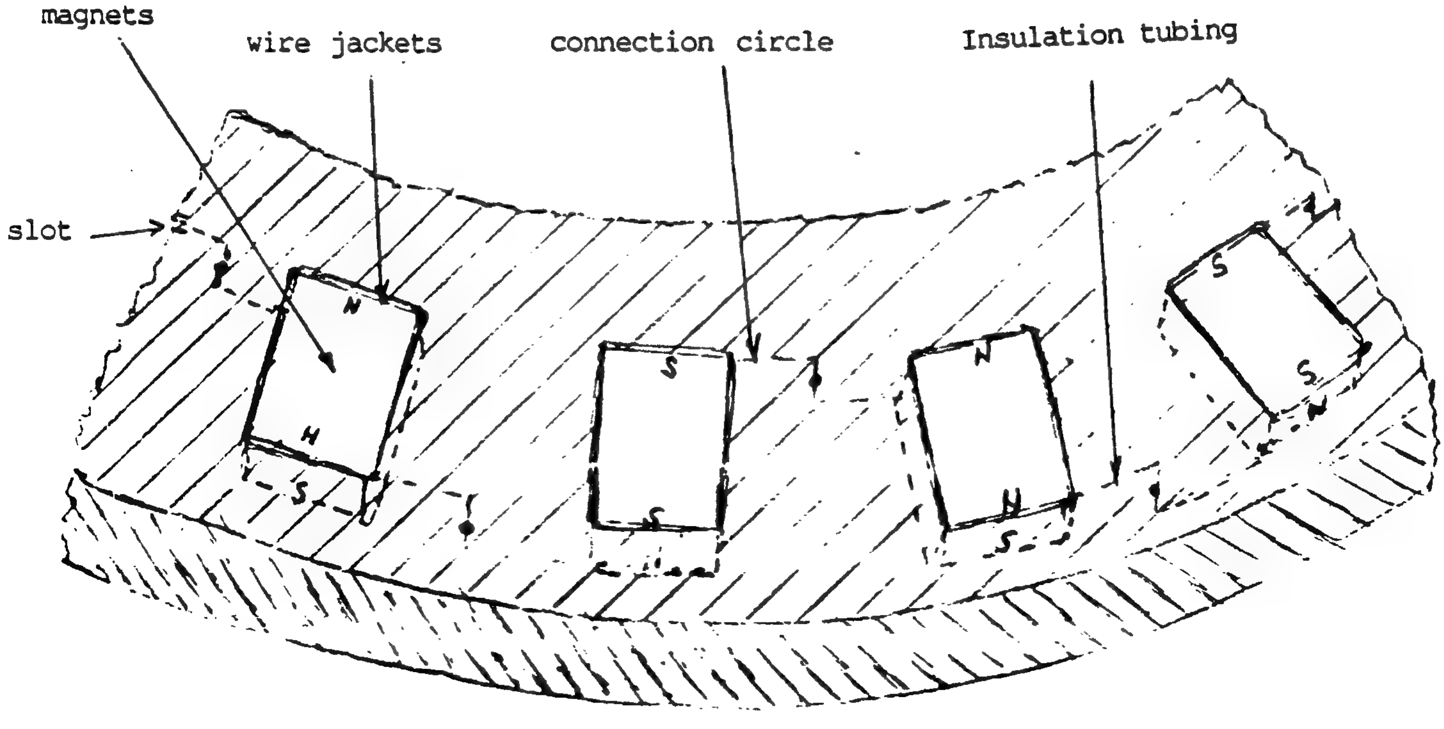
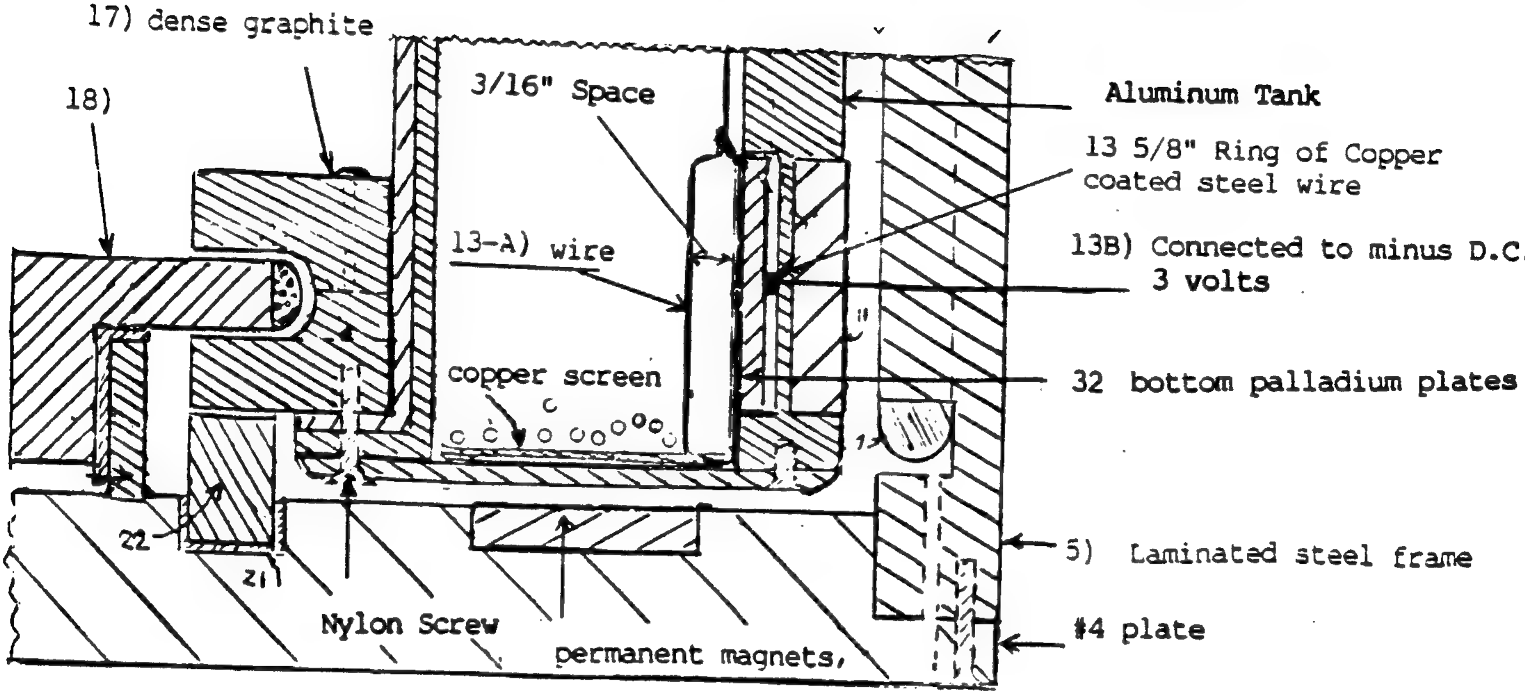
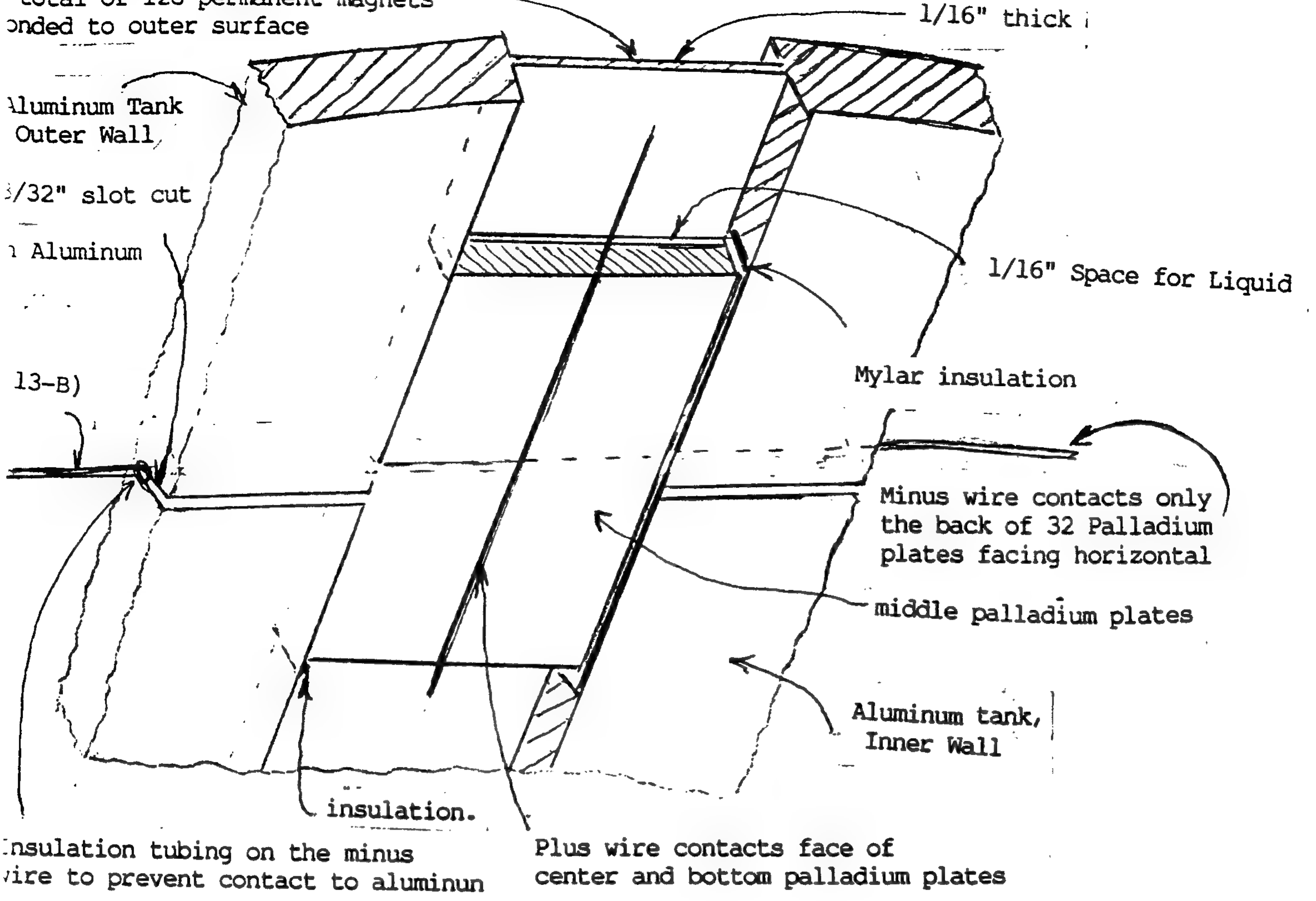
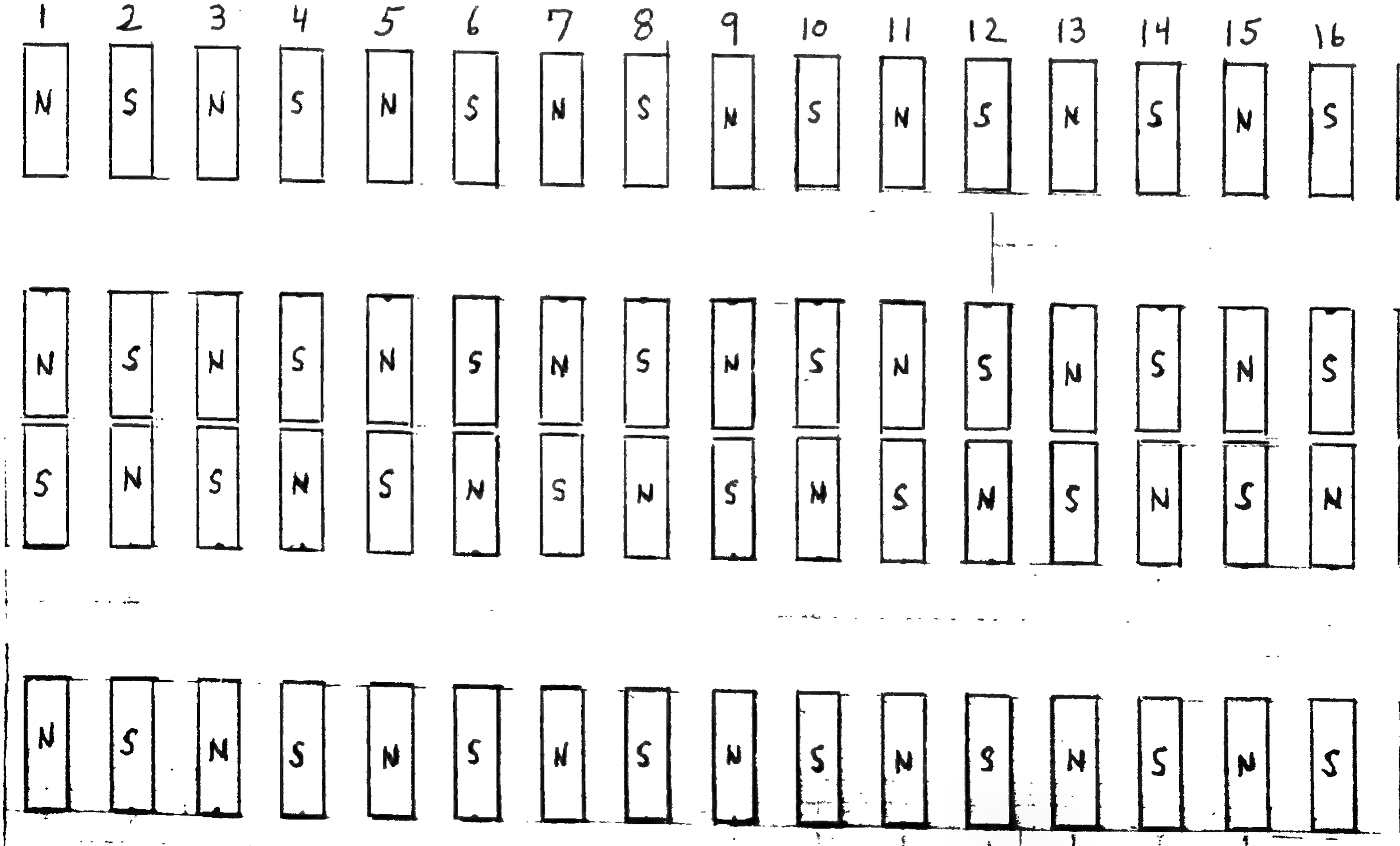

MOTOR #1
FINISH MOTOR #1
18) Motor commutator bars
S1
S2
N
S1
S2
F1
F2
102
103
104
1
2
3
4
5

FIGURE 1


magnets
wire jackets
connection circle
Insulation tubing
slot
N
H
S
S
S
N
H
S
S
S

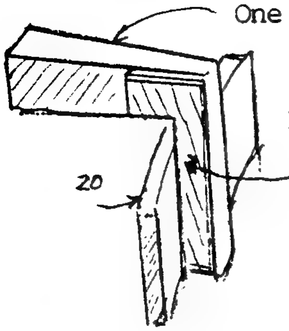

17) dense graphite
18)
3/16" Space
Aluminum Tank
13 5/8" Ring of Copper coated steel wire
13-A) wire
13B) Connected to minus D.C
3 volts
copper screen
32 bottom palladium plates
22
21
Nylon Screw
permanent magnets,
5) Laminated steel frame
#4 plate


total of 128 permanent magnets
onded to outer surface
1/16" thick
luminum Tank
Outer Wall
/32" slot cut
Aluminum
13-B)
1/16" Space for Liquid
Mylar insulation
Minus wire contacts only the back of 32 Palladium plates facing horizontal
middle palladium plates
Aluminum tank, Inner Wall
insulation.
nsulation tubing on the minus ire to prevent contact to aluminun
Plus wire contacts face of center and bottom palladium plates


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
N S N S N S N S N S N S N S N S
N S N S N S N S N S N S N S N S
S N S N S N S N S N S N S N S N
N S N S N S N S N S N S N S N S

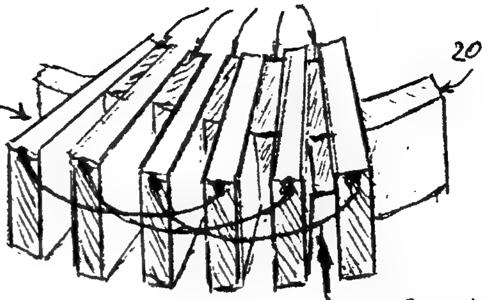
Powerful

One bar of motor commu



Mica, angle shape

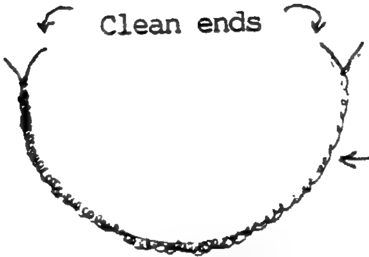
Mica,



18) Motor commutator bars extend without mica between

Location for 51 jumper wires on 1 to 4 span

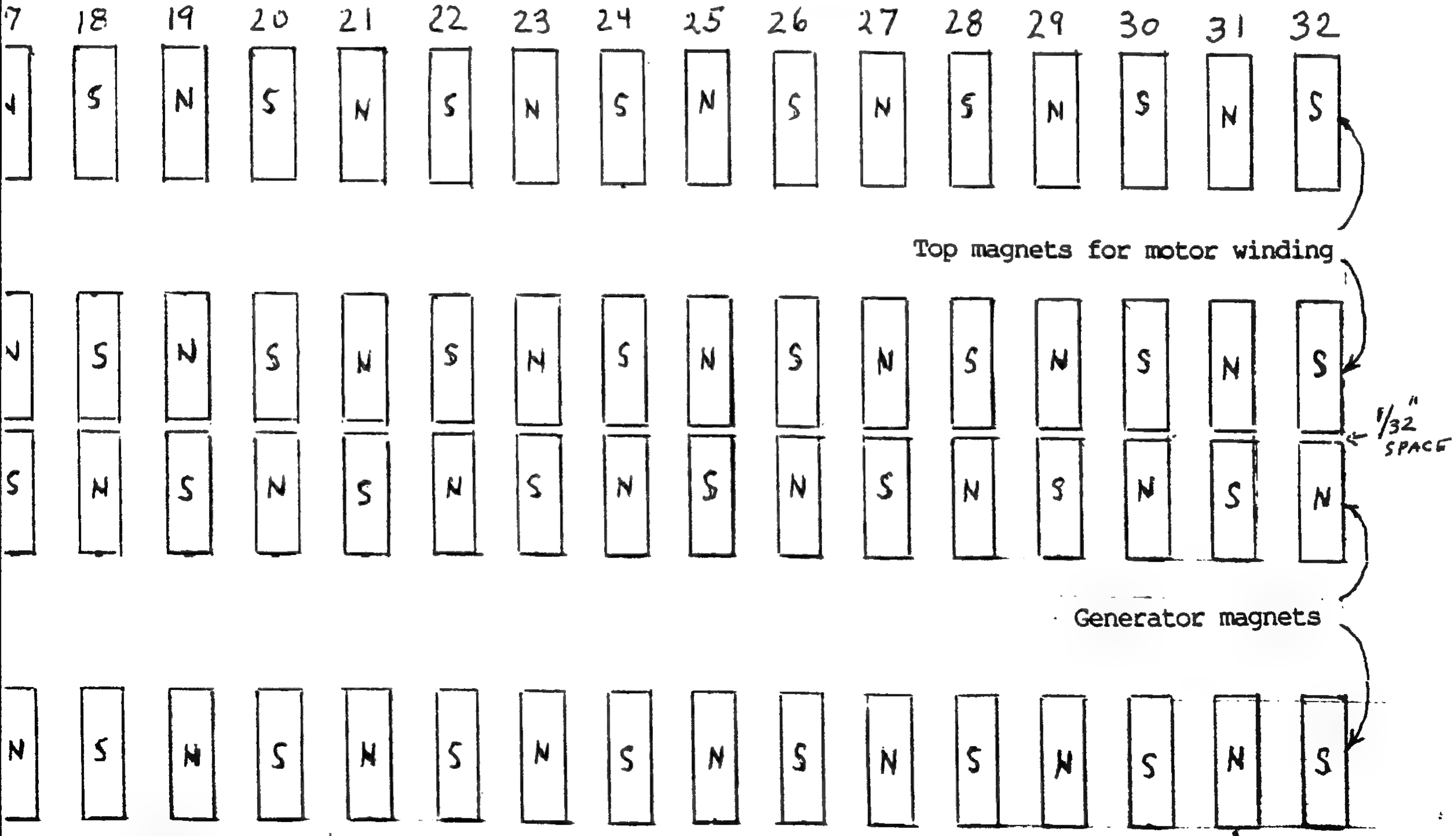
Clean ends



Jumper wires are formed by tightl twisting 2 copper insulated #26 wires.

Electrical flow advances as a single snake-like flow in one wire at a time.

Magnetic flow advances using two insulated wires going from side to side.


7
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
N S N S N S N S N S N S N S N S
N S N S N S N S N S N S N S N S
S N S N S N S N S N S N S N S N
N S N S N S N S N S N S N S N S

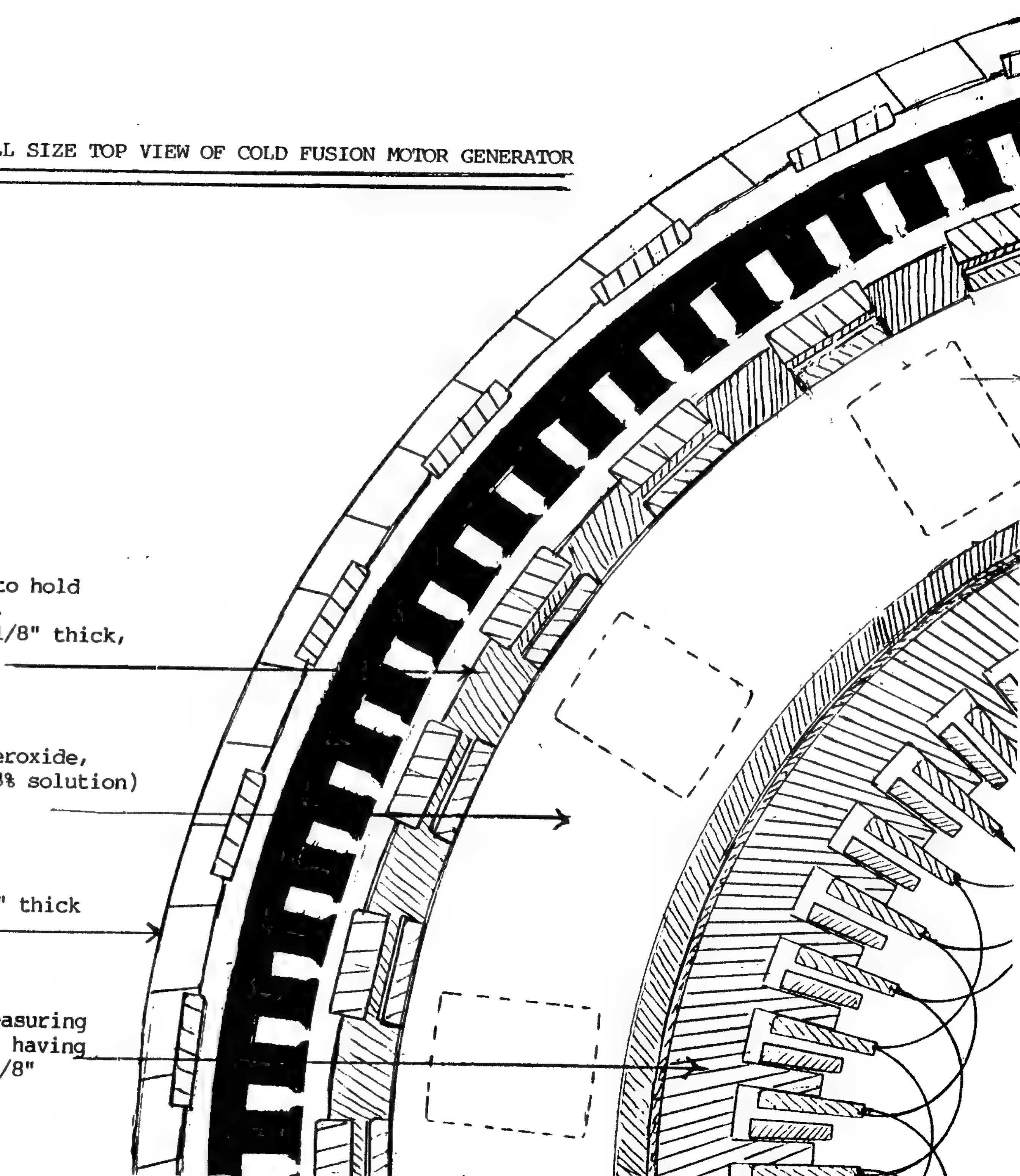
Top magnets for motor winding

1/32" SPACE

Generator magnets

magnets made of iron,
odymium

FIGURE TWO IS A FULL SIZE TOP VIEW OF COLD FUSION MOTOR GENERATOR

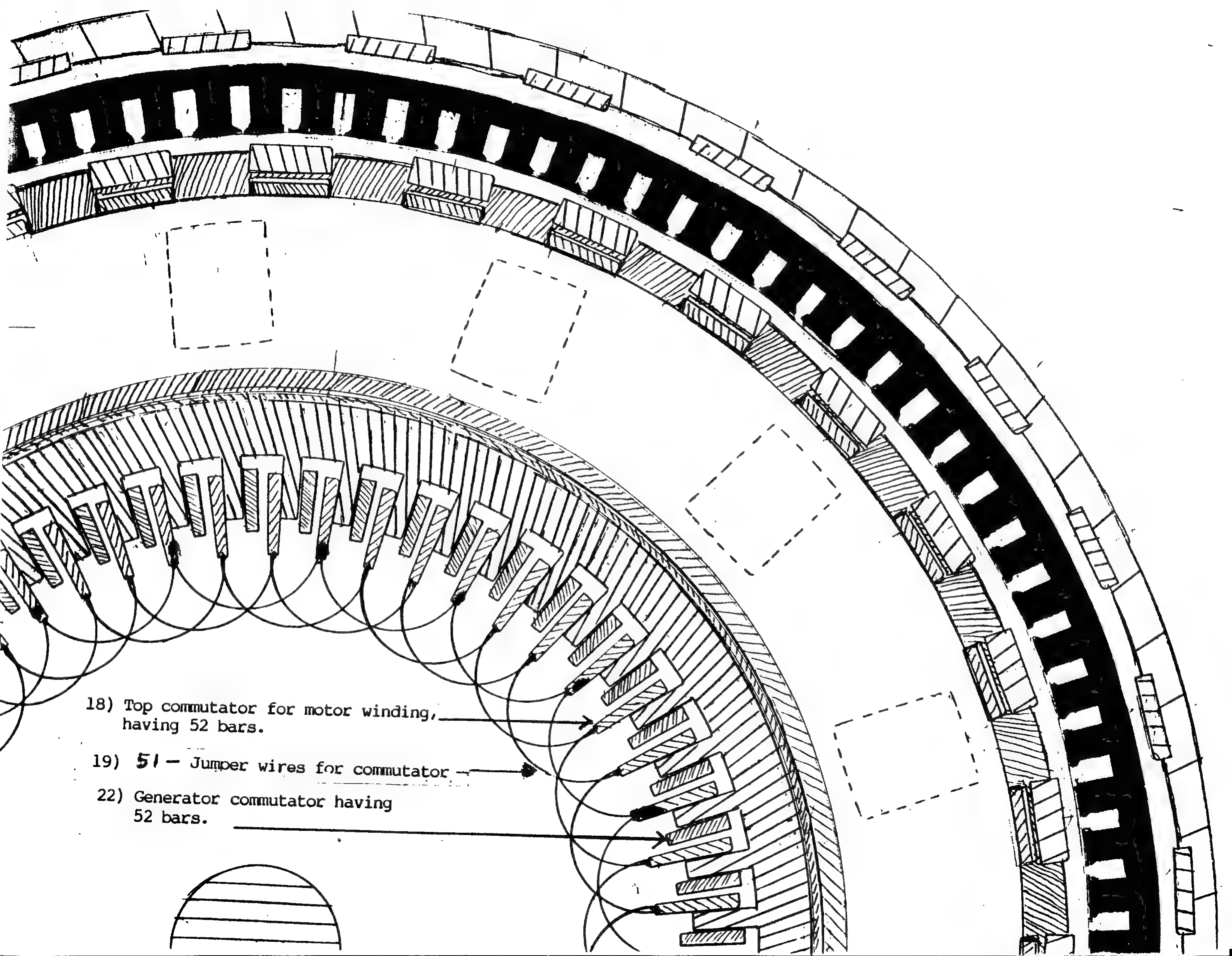


9) Aluminum circular tank to hold
the activating solution.
Tank size, 7½" high, 2-1/8" thick,
14-1/8" diameter.

10) Tank liquid - Hydrogen Peroxide,
2/3 Hydrogen Peroxide (3% solution)
to 1/3 water.

2) Outer aluminum wall, 3/8" thick

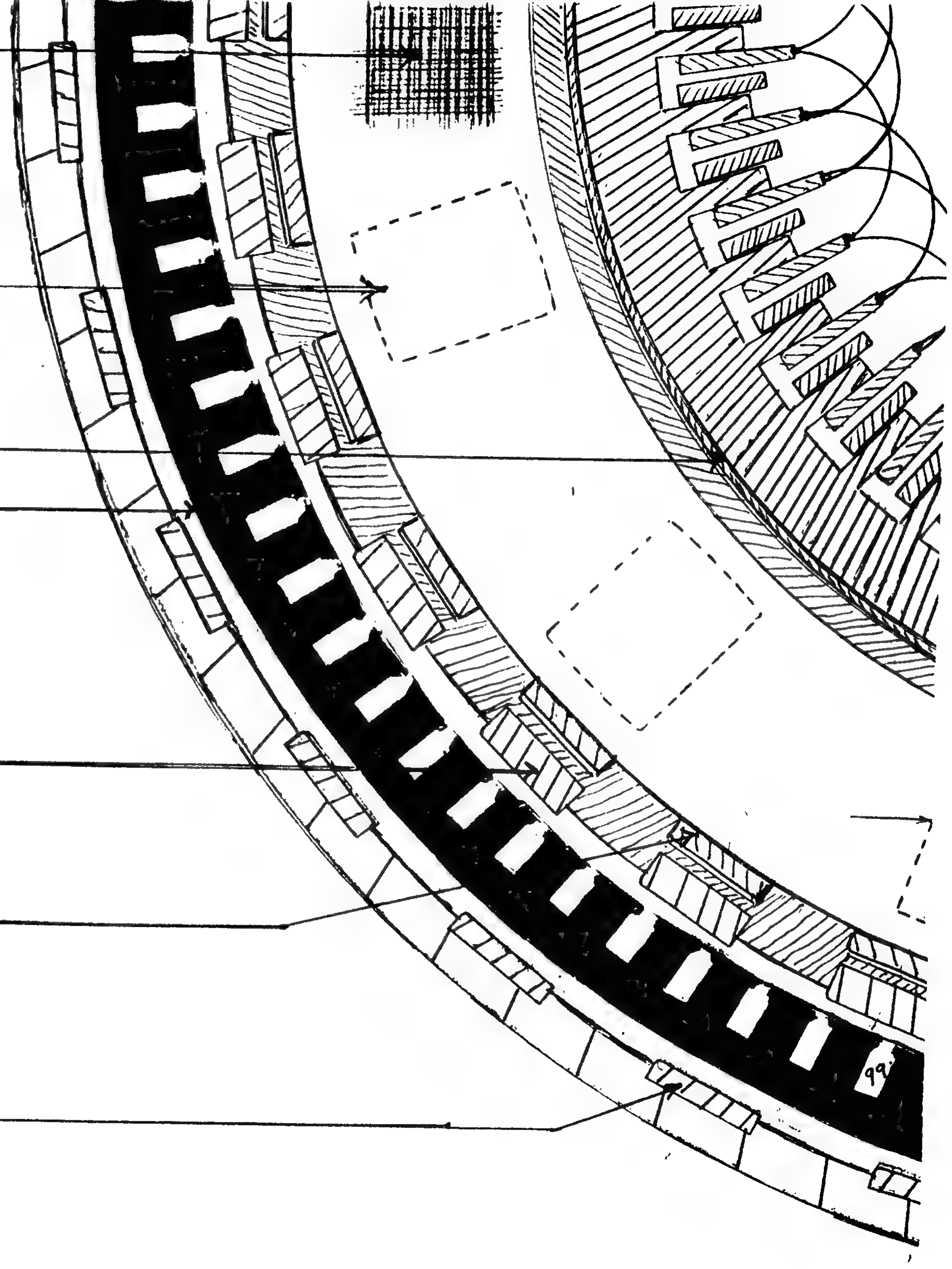
17) Ring of dense graphite measuring
9-5/8" O.D., 7-5/8" I.D., having
52 separate electrodes, 3/8"
thick.



18) Top commutator for motor winding, having 52 bars.

19) 51 – Jumper wires for commutator

22) Generator commutator having 52 bars.



15) Ring shaped copper screen measuring 10¼" I.D., 13¼" O.D., located inside bottom Tank #9

14) 14 permanent magnets, each measuring 1¼" long, 7/8" wide, ¼" thick, bonded to #4 plate.

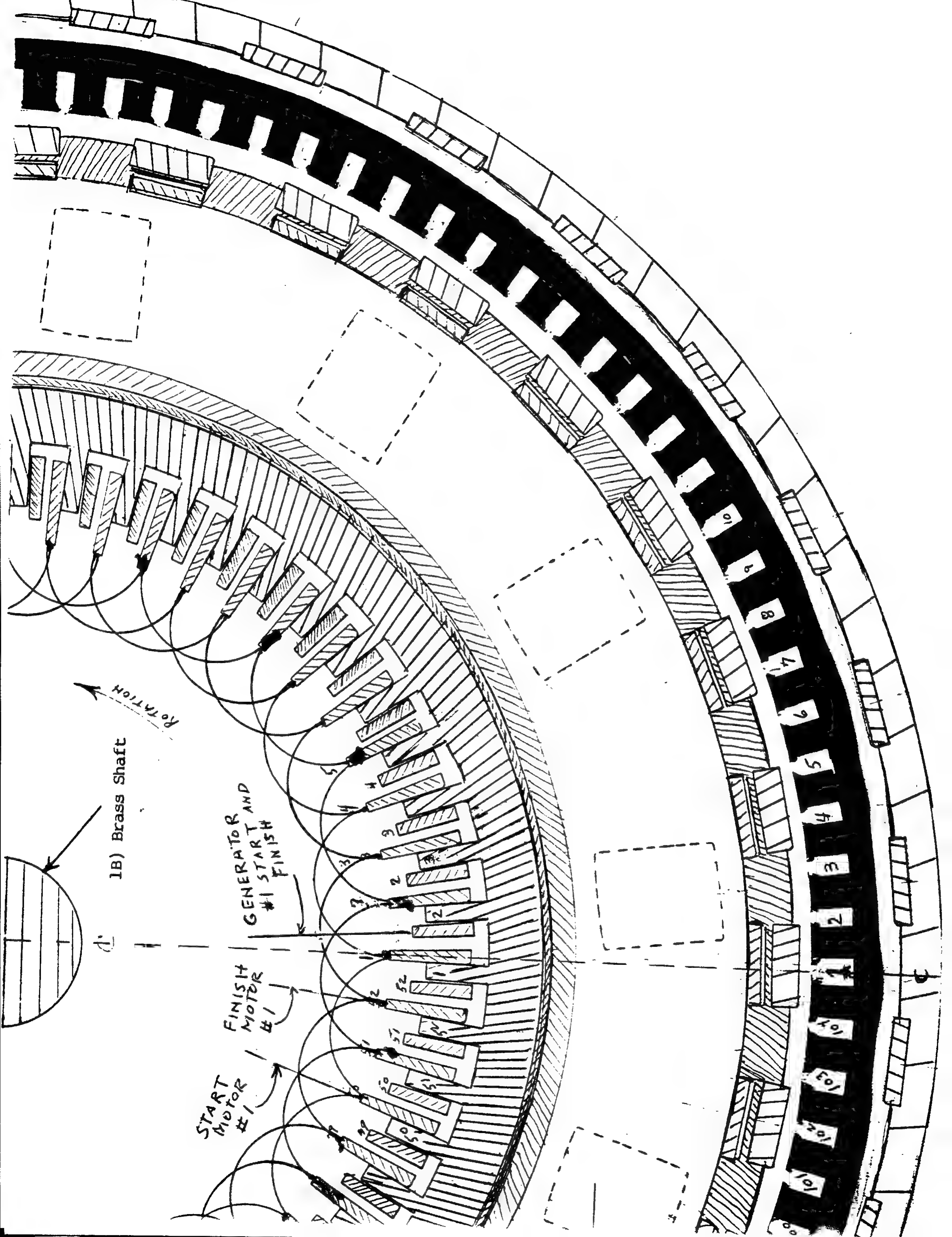
16) Mica insulation, 1/8" thick, bonded to outside of inner tank wall.

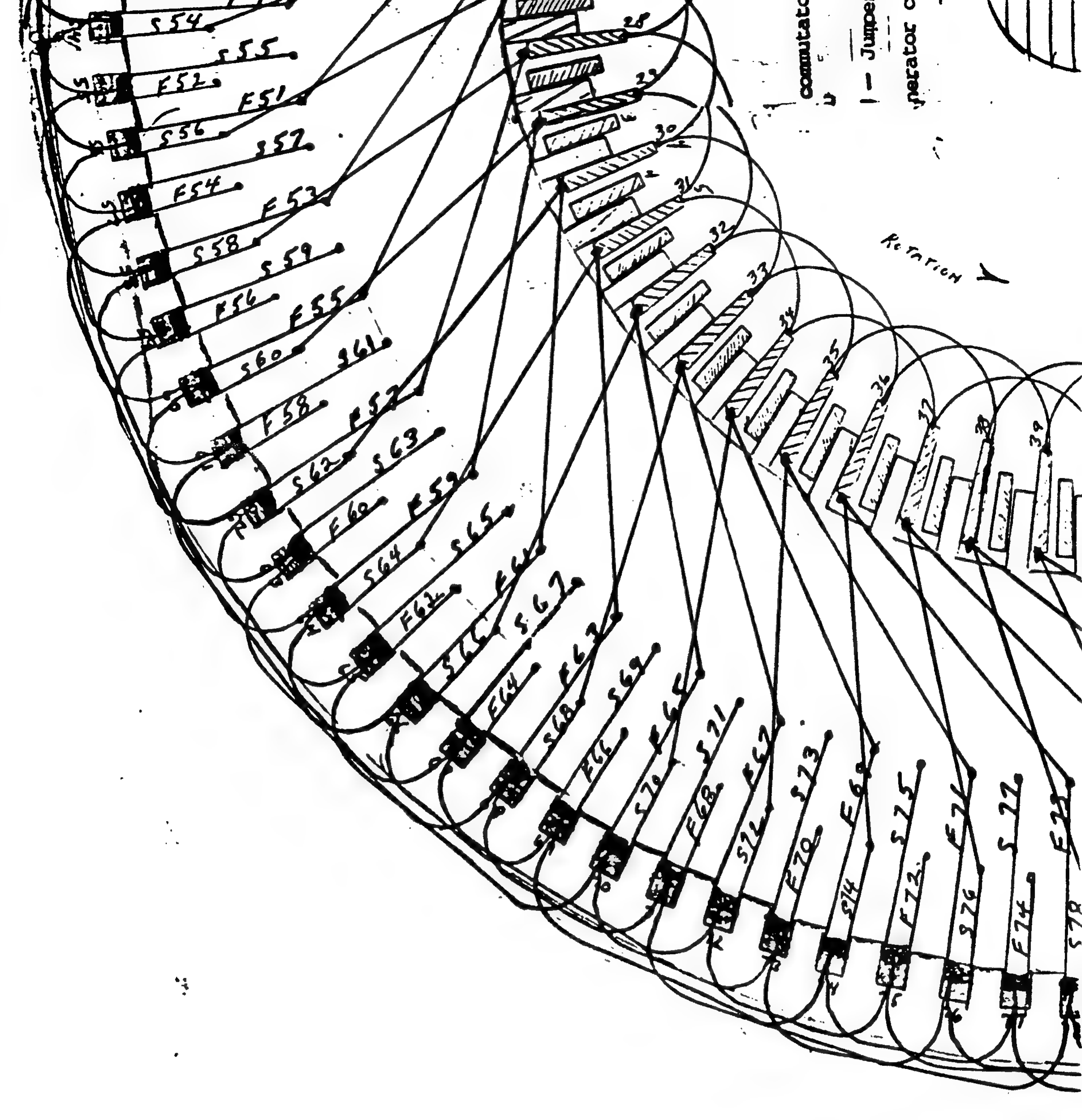
5) Laminated steel frame bolted to #4 plate

11) A total of 128 permanent magnets bonded to outer surface of tank #9. Magnets fit into slots which have a 1/16" wall thickness at inner tank.

12) 96 Palladium Rectangular plates, 1/8" thick, held to tank #9 at outer edge, with mylar insulation. Plates match magnets and are held 1/16" away from inner aluminum wall.

3) 32 copper bars bonded to #2 wall, each measuring 3½" long, 3/4" wide, 1/8" thick.


1B) Brass Shaft
ROTATION
GENERATOR #1 START AND FINISH
FINISH MOTOR #1
START MOTOR #1


commutato
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nerator o
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S55
F52
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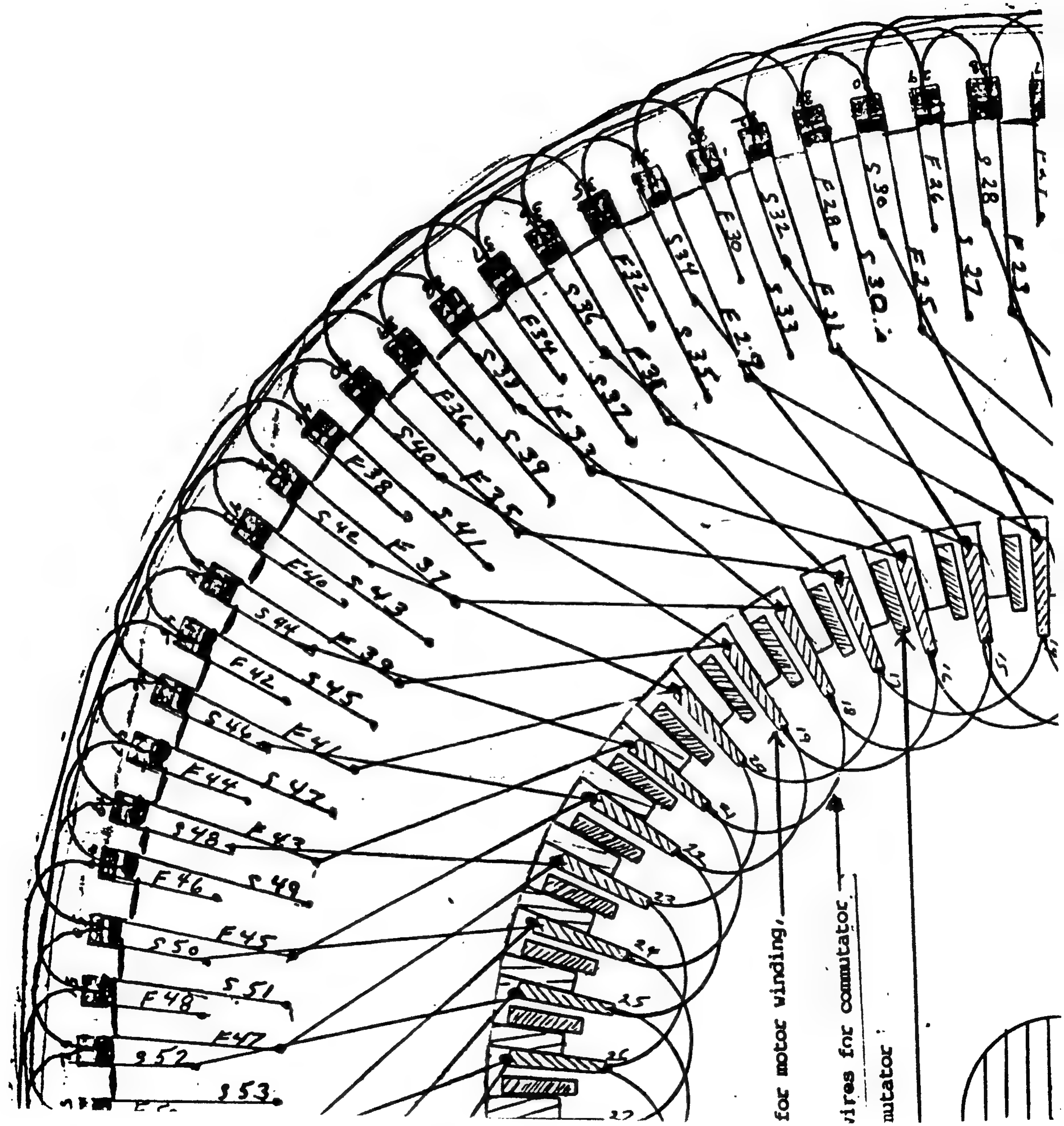
Rotation


F 26
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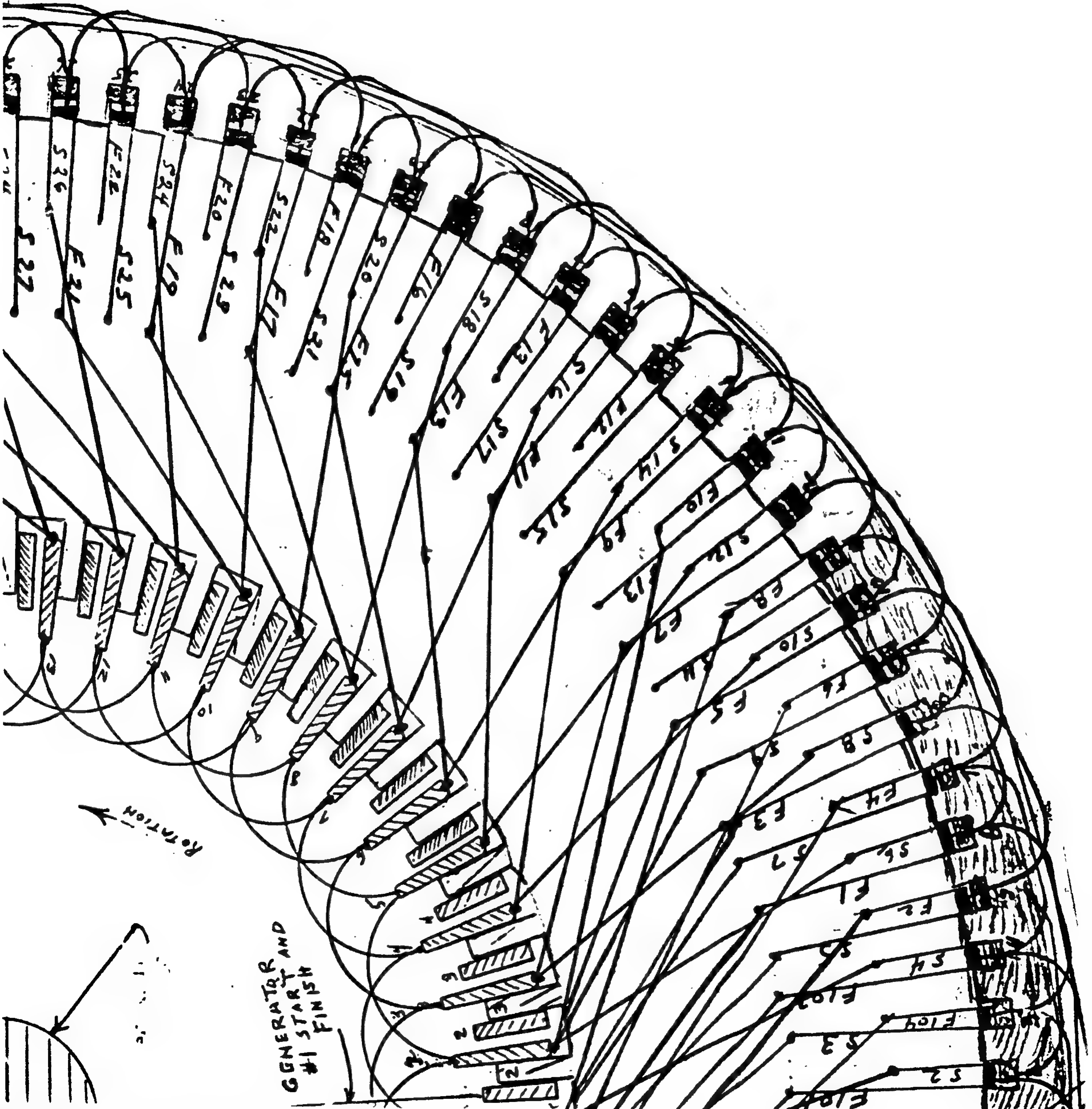
for motor winding,
vires for commutator
nutator



S26
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S24
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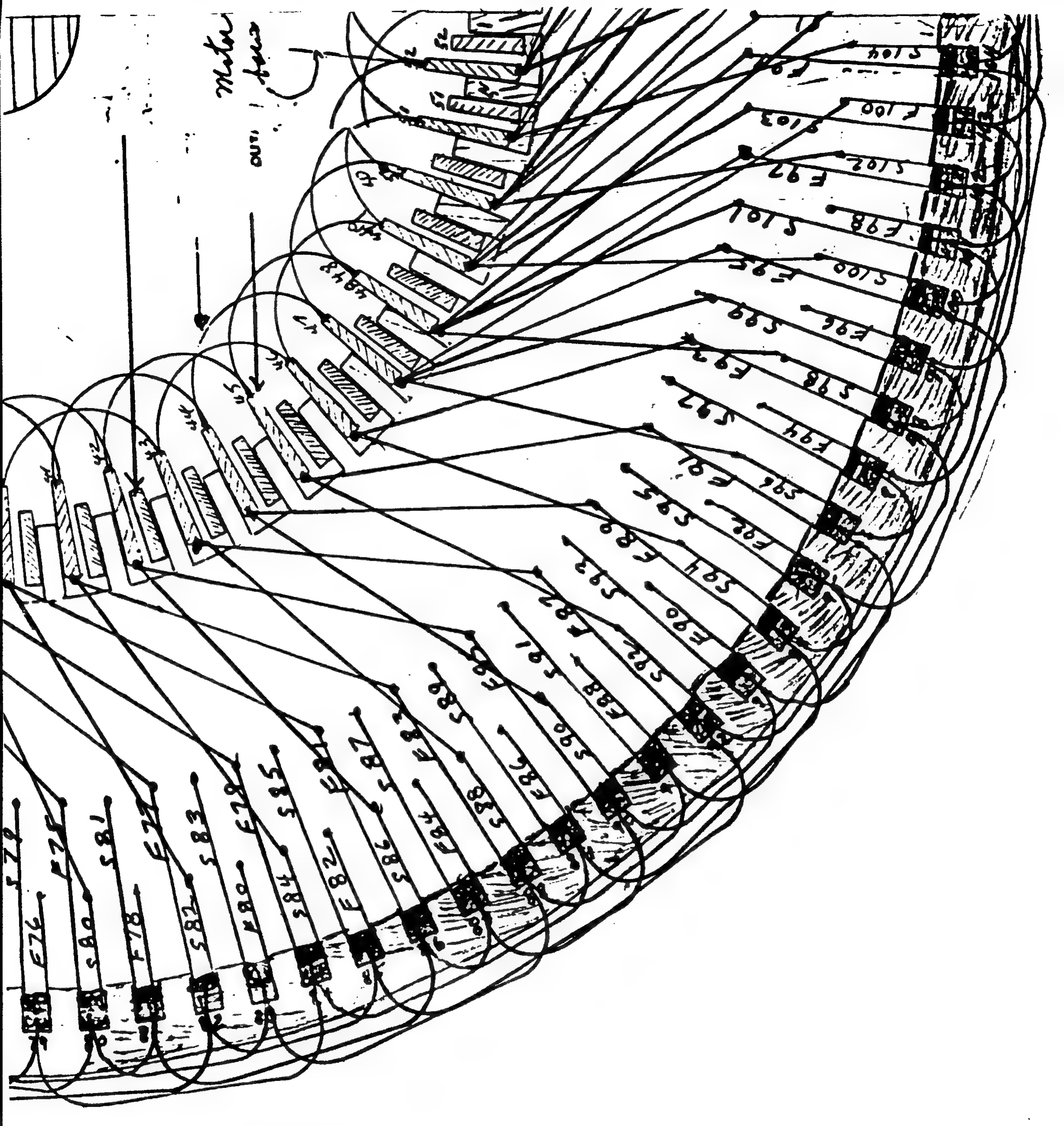
E1
E2
S5
S4
E10?
S3
S2
ROTATION
GENERATOR #1 START AND FINISH

E76
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S103
E100
S104
OUT

TiAlCo-B Metal : We are providing this information out of love to help heal our planet. Please help us in educating people about magnetic energy.

- **The following 4 items all require this metal to function properly: 1- Celestial Particle Transmuter, 2 - Magnet Motor, 3 - Heating Unit, 4 - Space Craft**
- **This metal welcomes magnetism, yet is nonmagnetic (meaning a magnet will not adhere to it).**
- **This metal does not get polarized into a given magnetic charge making it ideal for assisting in the attraction of neutral magnetism.**
- **This metal is designed to work in free energy motors, generators, and other units**
- **This metal can assist in reducing pollution, cleaning the environment, helping recycle energy and waste, providing transportation, generating energy, and powering space flight**
- **This metal is light in weight, yet has the strength of steel.**
- **This metal has a zero coefficient of thermal expansion when heated or cooled.**
- **This metal has a CRYSTALLINE five-fold symmetry structure that would require extremely high heat to melt.**
- **This material has been classified as "Quasi-Crystals", a new phase of solid matter that is neither crystalline nor amorphous.**
- **This metal when under stress, will not exhibit disruptive seaming.**
- **This metal can be used as a coating on other metals, making the coated metals considerably stronger.**
- **The contents are as follows: Aluminum, Magnesium, Zinc, Manganese, Copper, Red Brass Cast (Copper, Zinc, Iron, Antimony, Nickel, Tin, Lead, Phosphorus, Sulfur) Chromium, Titanium Dioxide**
- **SOME RESEARCH AND CALCULATIONS ON TiAlCo-B METAL: TiAlCo-B HAS A DENSITY OF 5.63. TiAlCo-B HAS A MELTING POINT OF 12,000 DEGREES FARENHEIT IF PROPERLY POURED. THIS IS INDEED A LIGHTWEIGHT METAL WITH A VERY HIGH MELTING POINT. FOR COMPARISON, TITANIUM HAS A DENSITY OF 4.54 AND A MELTING POINT OF 3020 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT. NO OTHER STRUCTURAL ALLOY COMMONLY FOUND IN THE METALLURGICAL DATA COMES CLOSE TO TiAlCo-B. TITANIUM HAS A LINEAR COEFFICIENT OF 8.0 PER 1200 DEGREES F., COMPARED TO TiAlCo-B WHICH IS 0.**
- **Further information on this metal will be provided upon request.**

This metal is a gift from the Creator Force to the people of earth.

Blending the Space Ship Metal

*****A vacuum chamber is not recommended to make this metal, as it will prevent the necessary molecular interactions.**

This process requires four crucibles, with separate temperature controls, that will allow the metals to be poured from one crucible to another.

First, in crucible #1 melt 3.85 pounds (10.8%) Magnesium at 648.8°C. Next, cool to 419.58°C. at which point 4.28 pounds (12.0%) of Zinc is added as chunks into the Magnesium. (NOTE: all blending of elements requires mixing.) The temperature should not fall below 419.58°C. The Zinc, considered the dispensable element is not dispensable in the sense of doing without, it contributes to the transformation process. The Magnesium ignites when it is heated because it is attempting to redistribute it's energy in the easiest manner. When Magnesium is offered magnetic energy and a alternative redistribution path, it will utilize the energy and basically heat itself to the required temperature. The mini romag is ideal for providing this function to the Magnesium.

Next, in crucible #2 heat 10.59 pounds of Aluminum (29.7%) melted at 660.37°C. This Aluminum is then (over a period of several minutes) poured into the Magnesium/Zinc mixture using continuous mixing. The Magnesium, Zinc, and Aluminum blend is then heated up to 1,000°C to prepare it for the next step.

In crucible #3 melt 3.17 pounds of Manganese (8.9%). This Manganese is then cooled to the temperature of molten Copper. Then add 5.24 pounds (14.7%) of Copper powder. This adding of the Copper should be slow with the needed heating, so as not to drop the temperature. The temperature of these two elements is then adjusted to have 4.85 pounds (13.6%) of Red Brass Cast added. This Red Brass Cast must be made of Copper - 84.15%, Tin - 4.40%, Lead - 5.42%, Zinc - 5.13%, Iron - 0.17%, Antimony - 0.12%, Nickel - 0.58%, Phosphorus - 0.007%, Sulfur - 0.019%. After this blending is completed, the Manganese/Copper/Red Brass Cast is slowly added to the Magnesium, Zinc, and Aluminum blend (which should be at 1000°C)

The heat on this blend will next be raised up to 2,000°C. in readiness for the next process requirement. Next, 2.25 pounds (6.3%) of Chromium is melted. Next, added to the Chromium is 1.43 pounds (4.0%) of Titanium Dioxide.

VERY IMPORTANT: Before the Titanium Dioxide is added to the Chromium, the blended elements (all of which are in one crucible) must be up-heated to 2000°C. The MOMENT they reach the 2,000-2,100°C., IT IS THEN that the Titanium Dioxide is added to the Chromium. The time lapse should be as short as possible between when the Titanium Dioxide is mixed with the Chromium and these two blended items are added to the other elements. Thus, after a minute of mixing these two elements, they are quickly poured into the crucible containing all the other elements. The mix MUST NOT go below 2,000° C. The metals, when blended, should be at no less than 2,000°C. and no more than 2,100° C.

Finally, all the metals are stirred for one minute and the mixture is quickly poured into a mold.

SILICON NITRIDE MOLD

A preheated mold of this material should be at 700°C. and the mold should be filled AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. The mold is then placed in a room set at 22°F. with air blowing above and below the mold to cool it quickly. After approximately 4 to 5 hours, it will be cooled and can be removed.

This process, if accomplished as instructed, will produce a SPACE SHIP METAL with the qualities herein stated.

Please share this information with others.

CELESTIAL PARTICLE TRANSMUTER

- Unit produces vast amounts of neutral flowing magnetic current for numerous uses
- Requires special alloy
- Capable of powering 4-10 HP Magnet Motors
- Provides magnetic energy that can be transmitted through space
- Requires mechanical startup

The subject matter is a Celestial Particle Transmuter. This is a unit that works on the magnetic principle of attract— attract. The following explanation will summarize the working unit. Please review the drawings to clarify the text.

This unit uses a method for generating power from a source not commonly tapped. This unit works within a relationship between particles that exist on the outer rim of the earth's surface (ionosphere) and particles in and on the earth itself. The function of this Transmuter is to create a structure of varying particles to produce a source of energy. The magnetic structure within the unit attracts the necessary particles needed to generate the electrical impulses to produce an ongoing, continuous flow of energy. This unit is so fundamentally important in the field of magnetic energy that it can be likened to the invention of the wheel, it can lead to countless discoveries in the future. The drawing shows a brass chimney two and one-half feet high consisting of an outer chimney, nine inches diameter with a six inch diameter pipe firmly center— mounted inside the nine inch pipe. These chimney openings lead into the main unit. There is a transference of particles which is the main purpose of the chimney structure. The chimney as viewed is attached to the generator itself which also has two housings.

The inner housing is twelve and five— eighths inches in diameter. It is completed with a dome lid which covers the inside and a plexiglass covering which seals the outer housing. On the following pages will be found all the necessary information for the assembly of this Transmuter. Part #1 is the inner housing that contains the mechanism of the generator. It is constructed of aluminum and is 12— 5/8 inches outside diameter by 6— 3/4 inches high with a 1/4-inch wall thickness. A slot is cut along the bottom measuring 1— 3/4 inches high by 15 inches long which is used to accommodate the chimney structure. Holes are drilled into this wall to hold other parts located within.

Of paramount importance is the fact that this part #1 has its inner wall surface completely knurled from top to bottom. Particles that strike this inner knurled surface are caused to be defused by the angles of this knurled surface thus contributing to the needed bombastic particle action within the unit. As the magnetism takes a counterclockwise rotation the knurled housing holds and utilizes the needed molecules that would otherwise (if there were no knurling) simply penetrate the wall.

Part #2 is an outer Aluminum housing 15-3/8 inches diameter, 8 inches high and .030 thickness. Both housings are secured at the base. There is a plexiglass ring 1/2 inches thick which goes between the outside of inner wall #1 and the inside surface of wall 2 which then serves as a sealing material to protect the unit against the elements. Part #2 has the same size slot at its lower portion to accommodate the chimney structure. The purpose of this outer housing is to balance out the structure of the attached chimney which equalizes the particle flow. This .030 aluminum outer wall is not adequate to do the necessary work without being coated on its outer surface with a special coating process. The function of the coating on the transmuter's outer aluminum wall is to establish a magnetic barrier. The metal used for this coating process welcomes magnetism and completes the total magnetic pole needed for the Transmuter.

The material used for coating (TiAlCo— B) is of the greatest importance. The metals combined and used in this metal coating process are needed to insure the proper particle actions. The actual coating process calls for an exacting application movement within a certain time frame along with proper metal temperature, cooling and final baking. To finish unit, the top plexiglass ring is snapped into this outer wall at the top. The inside diameter of the plexiglass fits snugly around the brass spacer located under the dome. This then allows the dome to swing open and use the top of the plexiglass ring as a safety support while the dome is open. The 8-inch height gives this outer wall a slight extension that protrudes beyond the bottom plate of the Transmuter. This gives a greater assurance of coverage for the outer set— up pole and protects the Transmuter from dust blowing up under the unit.

As the subject of this metal is further defined it will show how particles enter the space between these two walls, are circulated, transmitted and are then utilized by entering the main Transmuter for use. The outer wall then has a thermos— bottle effect preventing the escape of useful particles and at the same time affording exit points for unwanted particles which then return to the earth's particle balance.

Part #3 is an aluminum base measuring 15-3/ 8 inches outside diameter. The two thicknesses of this base can be seen by viewing Figure 26. Notice the thicker section which measures 12— 5/ 8 inches and is 3/ 4 inch thick. This diameter accommodates Part #1. The thinner portion of this plate goes under Part #1 to form the base mounting for Part #2.

Part #4 is a dome shaped piece of nonmagnetic metal measuring 12— 5/ 8 inches outside diameter, 7/ 16 inch thick with a 2-inch high rise in the center. This dome has an opening cut 1/ 2 inch by 2 inches starting 2 inches from the center point. This opening is covered with a seal of plexiglass. This dome shaped part must be made by being poured into the proper mold material, using TiA1Co-B metal. The dome then becomes a conductor of the particle activity that is generated on the rotary magnets. It serves as an Incoming and outgoing point of transference which aids in the particle exchange thus contributing to the generated energy within the unit. The combination of the metals combined and used in this metal dome is needed to insure an accurate conduction contributing to the proper amount of particle activity.

The small opening in the dome does afford the operator a chance to view the brushes while the unit is running, however this opening serves a very important secondary purpose. As the particles travel around in a counter— clockwise direction, this opening helps to stimulate the particle flow which in turn affects the interchanges of the particles and this action is aided by an atmospheric stimulus. To gain a deeper understanding of just how important the dome is in relating to the function of this Transmuter we need to view the 7/ 16 inch thickness of the dome itself. This heaviness and thickness of the dome does not have to do with any air pressure because the chimney openings are a vent directly into the Transmuter. The thickness of this material simply aids and constructs a process of slowing and capturing particles. We see therefore why the material of the dome is of the greatest importance when viewed from the particle redistribution standpoint.

Looking at the window in part #4, we note the 1/2-inch by 2-inch window is covered by a plexiglass plug. Air does not enter the Transmuter through this slot. When we speak of the atmospheric stimulus we are speaking of the atmosphere built within the unit and not an external. Part #5 These are mounting parts for the dome which include a hinge pin from which the dome swings and a latch to lock the dome tight.

Part #6 This is a brass extension ring 12— 5/8 inches outside diameter, 7/8 inches high with a 1/2-inch wall thickness. This part is secured to the top of the inner wall part #1 in such a manner as to not make magnetic contact with it. First a ring of .030 mica is glued to the top of Wall #1 and then counter— sunk nylon screws go into this brass ring holding it firmly to part #1. The particle activity generated between wall #1 and the dome is such that these parts must not make contact. An "O" ring groove is cut on the top of this brass extension which allows the dome to be sealed against the elements. The dome is mounted on a hinge pin because of the need to quickly swing the dome open. There is a radical change to the elements inside the Transmuter which creates a bombastic effect thus building a pressure within the unit. This pressure is part of the process which changes the action from attract— attract to attract— release. By swinging the dome to one side the pressure is released and the unit stops. This also serves as a shut— down safety feature.

Part #7 This is a brass 9-inch pipe, .025 thick, 30 inches high; and a 6-inch .025 thick, 30 inches high, center— mounted within the 9-inch pipe. Secured to the 9 inch chimney with brass braces is a 22-inch diameter rain cover, .025 thick held up about 4 inches.

This cover protects the interior of the pipes against the elements and it also aids in the above ground amplification of particles. The brass base fittings and pipe seams are all continuous welded. This welding prevents wind from going into the unit and upsetting the particle flaw.

Part #8 This is a 7/8-inch thick brass shaft driven into the ground approximately 5 feet and is coupled to the center post of the unit. This shaft becomes the point of contact for the particles that are drawn up out of the ground which is needed for the particle conductive process. This grounding also serves as a safety feature. The unit will not function without this shaft. See Figure 1. Part #9 Are mounting legs to support the unit and prevent damage from wind of vibration. See Figure 1.

Part #10 Is a center post support bolted to base #3. Figure 3 shows this post support. Part #11 Is a center post which is the base of the central construction and is secured into Part #10. It is important to note that this shaft has three separate diameters with a threaded portion on the top. When parts are stacked on this shaft the parts having smaller bores do not make contact with parts having larger bores therefore the shaft sizes serve as spacer collars. The Center Post, Part #11 is made of a copper/brass metal combination that is 7— 5/8 inches long. The bottom section is 1-inch diameter, 2— 7/8 inches in length. The middle section is 7/8-inch diameter, 1— 3/4 inches length. The upper section is 3/4-inch diameter, 2— 3/8 inches length with a 5/8-inch thread, 5/8 inches long at the top.

Part #12 Is a tube of Mica insulation that goes between the center post and the center post support. As particles are drawn up out of the ground they do not short— circuit into the base plate #3.

Part #13 Is a .035 thick copper screen which covers the inside surface of part #3. This screen is secured to a .030 thick Mica insulation plate which is glued directly onto plate #3. Care is taken to prevent any part of the screen from contacting either the inside knurled wall or any parts. When particles transmit at this copper screen, magnetism is built up and this magnetism must not be drained off by contacting metal.

Part #14 Is an oil impregnated bronze bushing. This bushing turns free on the center post and becomes the mounting frame for other parts. This part is shown in Figure 5.

Part #15 Is an aluminum 2-inch spur gear bolted to the bottom side of bushing #14. See Figure 5.

Part #16 Is an aluminum bowl pressed onto Bushing #14. This bowl has sixteen 1/8-inch holes bored into its outer rim. See Figure 6.

Part #17 Is Graphite Rope Packing bonded into Part #16. See Figure 7.

Part #18 Are sixteen 1/8-inch diameter copper stranded wire ropes. These are secured into Part #16. When Part #16 is driven these 16 copper wire ropes, which are flared on the ends, cause particles to be driven in the needed direction. This particle flow pattern serves very particular generating needs and therefore is reviewed later in exacting detail. The needed direction for the particles to flow is partially up toward the bottom of the coils located in the armature plate. To accomplish this, the flared ends of the wire ropes are flared vertically, having a slight fan angle to drive particles upward. Each wire rope is composed of 75 copper strands, .010 thick clean (non-—insulated) copper.

Part #19 Is an aluminum metal that serves as a center Hub for the Main Armature Plate. This hub also carries other parts as it rotates on the center post. Figure 8 shows how this hub goes above Part #16 but does not make direct contact with it.

Part #20 Is an oil impregnated Bronze Bushing that is pressed into Part #19. See Figure 8.

Part #21 Is a 32 Bar Commutator that is pressed onto Part #20. These two parts turn as one around the center Post. See Figure 8.

Part #22 Are 6 Copper Weights, secured to bottom of Part #19, Center Hub. See Figure 8 and 23.

Part #23 Are 6 nonmagnetic Flat Springs secured to weights #22, shown in Figure 23

Part #24 Are Swivel Pins to allow the weights to move up and down. When the Center Hub is not turning at a speed to lift weights, these weights are pressed into graphite Rope Packing #17 by two forces, first by gravity pulling down on weights and second by the 6 attached springs that act as a control factor that push the weights into the graphite packing. This is achieved by centrifugal force. See Figure 23

Part #25 Shows 5 Mounting Posts for 5 Spur Gears. This is shown in Figure 9.

Part #26 Are 5 Spur Gears that rotate on parts #25. See Figure 9.

Part #27 Are 5 Posts that serve only as mounting points for 5 other parts which are shown in Figure 9.

Part #28 Is a four-inch diameter Spur Gear that engages the two-inch spur gear #15 which turns on Center Post #11. See Figure 10.

Part #29 Is a Shaft that has Gear #28 locked onto it. This shaft protrudes out of the bottom of the unit and is driven during the start—up phase. See Figure 16.

Part #30 Is an oil impregnated Bushing that is pressed into Base Plate #3. Shaft #29 turns in this bushing. See Figure 16.

Part #31 Is a twenty tooth Spur Gear also secured onto Shaft #29. See Figure 16.

Part #32 Is a Transfer Gear with twenty teeth that engages Gear #31. This gear turns on a post supported by Plate #3 as shown in Figure 16.

Part #33 Is a thirty tooth Spur Gear that engages Gear #32. See Figure 16.

Part #34 Is a Shaft that has gear #33 secured to it and turns in a lower bronze bushing as shown in Figure 16.

Part #35 Is an oil-impregnated bronze Bushing pressed into Plate #3, that allows Shaft #34 to rotate. See Figure 16.

Part #36 Is a twenty tooth Spur Gear that is also secured to Shaft #34. As Gear #33 is driven, it turns Shaft #34 which also turns Gear #36. See Figure 16.

Part #37 Is a twelve-inch diameter Internal Ring Gear made of Brass. See Figure 17 for a clear view. This gear is driven by gear #36. As this large gear goes around, it causes the five other gears #26 to rotate. There is a gear speed ratio of three-to-one between gear #15 and gear #36. As Shaft #29 is driven during the start— up phase, it turns two separate gears on different tracks. First, the lower gear #31 on shaft #29 drives the transfer gear #32. This turns gear #33. Gear #33 turns Shaft #34, which has gear #36 secured to it and it drives gear #37. The large four-inch gear #28 drives the center post gear #15, which turns Bowl #16. This gear assembly is shown in Figure 10 and a full view is shown in Figure 16.

Part #38 Are five stationary Rotary Bar Housings. These parts snap onto five posts #27. See Figure 11.

Part #39 These are five stationary Rotary Bars that have 3 brass wedges secured to each wheel, that turn free in Housings #38. There is a magnetic action in these brass wedges caused by copper stranded wire ropes #18 in the magnetic Dispenser #16 which has a relationship to the Armature speed. See Figure 11.

Part #40 These are Brass Shafts that allow Bars #39 to rotate. See Figure 11.

Part #41 These six plates are called Stop Gauges. They have three Brass .015 thick wedges secured to the top of each. These wedges are secured to the tops of the six twenty— tooth spur gears. These six plates of three wedges each rotate in the same direction and serve to redirect power as needed when they are driven. See Figure 11.

Part #42 Is the chimney mounting location. Notice the center of the chimney opening is aligned in the area of the two stop gauges. This location gives these stop gauges the opportunity to maximize their use by being in the main particle stream. See Figure 11.

Part #43 Is a set of forty-four magnets. See Figure 12. These magnets are glued into two brass rings which are machined to accept them in the proper magnet pattern. When assembled, this part is secured to the inside wall of part #1. When mounted, the bottom of this ring of magnets is spaced above the six stop gauges with one— half-inch clearance. Milled into the brass ring are five slots which allow the stationary rotary bars #38 to fit through and protrude out of the top. The magnets are each bonded into a jacket of metal wire before being secured into the brass rings. This full size view of the actual machined brass and wire connections are in Figure 19 and 20. These metal wire jackets serve a critically important function as connective distributors and will be explained in detail later in this disclosure.

Part #44 Is the armature plate. This plate is made by pouring TiAlCo-B metal into the proper mold and finishing the surface with light machining. The finished plate size is 3/8 inches thick, 12 inches diameter. In order to assemble this plate it must be bolted to the armature hub which has the commutator connected to it, therefore the shim that gets bolted between armature hub 19 and the armature plate is given the following number.

Part #45 A piece of non-magnetic shim stock. See Figure 16 (See Armature plating mounting.)

Part #46 Is a 1/16-inch thick graphite liner that goes into each of the 24 slots. See Figure 13
Part #47 Are .010 thick mylar high voltage insulation, one piece per slot. Fig 13
Part #48 Are a total of 24 coils of #18 insulated copper wire. Fig 13
Part #49 Are 24 holes drilled into Plate #44. Each hole 1/8 inch diameter. Fig 13
Part #50 Are 24 stacks of plastic magnets, one stack per coil. Fig 13
Part #51 Are 24 brass clips to hold the plastic magnets inside the coils. Fig 13
Part #52 Twenty— four pieces of mylar insulation, one piece under each clip. Fig 25
Part #53 One insulation ring to hold the coil connections. Fig 25
Part #54 Are eight jumper wires for the commutator connections. Fig 25

Part #55 Are 16 jumpers to change the 32 bar commutator to a 16 bar commutator. Fig 25

Part #56 Is insulation tubing for all connections.

Part #57 Is an upper magnet ring that is made identical to the lower magnet ring which also has wires wrapped around each of the 44 magnets. Since rotary bars are not mounted above the armature plate there would be no need to machine openings to accommodate them. This upper magnet ring is mounted to housing #1. The bottom of this ring goes above the Armature plate not more than 1/2 inch or less than 3/8-inch clearance. See Figure 14.

Part #58 Is a dome shaped brass particle distributor. This part remains stationary and is screwed directly onto the center post. Figure 14.

Part #59 Is a brass brush holder base that is secured to housing #1. Figure 15.

Part #60 Are six sets of carbon brush and brush holders spaced (30 degrees apart. These brushes transfer the generated power from the commutator to the six coaxial cables and out of the unit. Fig 15

Part #61 Is a cleaning brush with a coaxial cable attached to it.

The following review of Figure drawings #16 on through #26 is next explained before the scientific understanding of this unit begins.

Figure #16 Is a side view of the Transmuter without the chimney structure. This view shows the parts as they are assembled inside the main Transmuter housing. Notice the base which extends to include the outer aluminum wall. This is the best view for showing the start— up splined hole under the unit. It is advisable to have this view layed out before you, as the pulse rate is being explained. The close proximity between the upper and lower magnet rings shows the tremendous magnetic field that the armature is utilizing for generating power.

Figure #17 This top view shows the base and the gear train. It shows the close proximity between the sixteen copper wire ropes and the six turning stop gauges. Notice the direction of rotation for the wire ropes is the same as the close edge of the stop gauges. A particle wind builds a given circulation that does not conflict between the stop gauges and the particle dispenser. Less than 1— 1/2 inches away from the moving wire ropes arc the five stationary rotary bars. These wheels gain power from the wire ropes and continue to spin sending their built— up charge into the armature. It shall be noted that when the lower magnet ring is installed these five rotary bars will each be located in a magnetic area whereby the magnetic power from the magnets alone will cause the wheels to spin. The three brass wedges on each wheel respond to the magnetic power by giving rotation similar to a small motor.

Figure #18 Shows a top view of the parts inside the inner wall. This view shows the six copper weights located inside the graphite bowl. The lower magnet ring is now in place which shows how each of the five stationary rotary bars is locked on three sides by permanent magnets.

Figure #19 Is a magnet ring. This is a tracing of the actual .060 brass plate. This frame for holding the magnets is held apart on the outer rim by a brass spacer 5/8-inch high, 1/4-inch wall thickness. These plates are screwed into this spacer maintaining the outer size. The inner size is maintained by having 5/8 inch spacers hold the plates apart when the magnets are glued into the rings. All of the magnets face the same polarity or north on one side, south on the other.

Figure #20 This drawing shows the wire connections between magnets.

Figure #21 This drawing shows the placement of one magnet ring above the other. The magnets are not in line. The magnet rings face north to north.

Figure #22 This view shows the proper placement of the plastic magnets in the Armature. The top magnet ring will pull plastic magnet stack A as shown. The bottom magnet ring will pull stack A in the same direction and finalizes their pull when located as shown. All 24 stacks of plastic magnets must be facing this same direction to cause counterclockwise rotation.

Figure #23 Is a view of the armature hub and weight mounting method.
Figure #24 Is a drawing of the chimney structure with an isometric view.
Figure #25 Is a view of the armature complete with coils connected to the commutator.
Figure #26 Is a cut— out view of the Celestial Particle Transmuter.

BASIC THEORY AND REASONS FOR ATTRACT-ATTRACT

In order to observe the force of attract— attract to attract— release, it is necessary to first gain a knowledge of the total picture beforehand, otherwise the actual viewing of this attract movement will not be properly understood. A starting point would be to explain the statement that, "This power source is not predicated on a continuous flow of energy but predicated on the consistency of particle action within the earth's pressure flow." This Transmuter does absorb magnetic power to run continuously, it is however a conduit through which the earth's particles flow and thus maintain their particle balance. It is the consistency of this particle action that needs a closer understanding.

Everything that happens within the earth's pressure flow always returns to a particle balance. Because of limited ability to observe particles during their interchange process, people have determined that there must be an annihilation of particles because they seem to disappear, but this is wrong. They are never annihilated but always return to a particle balance. Understanding this particle balance within the present teaching on electricity which states that electricity is the flow of electrons through a conductor becomes extremely difficult when trying to grasp the balancing return needed. A closer understanding would be to state that the conductor which has positive and negative particles simply exchanges them in such a manner as to create a new particle flow.

When this unit attracts particles from the ground and attracts particles from the earth's rim, they join inside the Transmuter to form a new structure that manifests itself as magnetism inside the Transmuter. This magnetism then creates a process that produces a new form of flowing magnetic current. However, when this energy is used, it produces particles which then return to the earth's pressure flow, thus maintaining a continuous flow in this system. The teaching on the conservation of energy, which is that we never get something for nothing is the teaching accepted at the present time. This teaching stems from a statement by Albert Einstein, where he held to the view that the relative relationship of one particle to another did not matter, which would then suggest that redistribution of particles was not possible. He was in error and time has proven this to be so. You see there has never been a problem of redistribution. The problem has always been the manner in which the redistribution takes place.

Our current technology produces energy that is not redistributed without negative consequences to the environment. When a molecular structure breaks down, there is a transfer of energy to the greatest part which is the attracting force. When this attracting force can be harnessed, vast amounts of energy become available. Therefore we see that all parts are not equal in producing a generating force; the proper attract fields must be established using the proper elements. The conductive materials that go into the construction of this Transmuter are of the greatest importance and need to be observed closely. It will be shown as this review unfolds that the attract— attract happens in many ways which therefore commands a closer study. Unfortunately the principle of attract— attract has always been rejected because attract— repel has always been considered a sound principle. When, in fact, it does not properly utilize the magnetic field to its greatest advantage.

Inventors have also tried to build continuous motion devices by using the power of repel/repel by allowing the magnets to come together by blocking out magnetism and then pulling the blocking material free to capitalize on the repel power between the magnets. The structural polarities of this earth negate this kind of power from being used here because there is an unequal balance in repel-repel and it does not line up with the universal system.

Thus we have limited ourselves as we refused to receive greater knowledge from the Source of its origin. That being stated, let us continue.

When this unit is driven at the start— up phase it generates a magnetic pulse within, that comes from a parallel source outside the earth's atmosphere which is the beginning of attract— attract.

Now as these particles come into the Transmuter from above, they interchange with particles from the ground, forming a new molecular structure that is manifest inside the unit, thus becoming the driving force. The Transmuter is therefore as stated only a conduit to what already exists. The radical change to these elements as they converge, with the excesses held in the copper screen inside the unit, produce a captivity of particles that when released add to the existing power, and so the drawing power in the unit that attracts these particles is the result of eighty— eight permanent magnets pulsed in a timed sequence which then allows neutrons to exchange at a tremendous rate, drawing on an inexhaustible source. Neutrons of themselves are not pulsed individually in a one, two, three fashion but are joined into groups of neutrons which are then called magnetrons and as these groups form they are then pulsed as individual groups. There is also, we might note, concentrated in this pulsing a resonance of frequency made up of sound waves. When these sound waves are sent out into the ionosphere they attract particles within the same frequency thus forming not only new but extended groups of magnetrons.

The rotating armature inside this unit sets up the necessary attract pulse rate. By the pulse rate we speak of that magnetic field on the earth's rim which is now utilized and formed into energy. As this energy is flowed through rows of permanent magnets located inside the Transmuter, this energy travels at the speed of 182 pulses per every 4.8 to 5.0 seconds. This pulse action then causes the Transmuter to function at a pulse figure of 873.6 to 910.0 which is the range of pulse that equals the revolving speed of the armature at the high and the low points. In order to activate this armature speed, the magnetic circuit of 182 is completed through a precise arrangement of magnetic material located inside the armature. Therefore, the pulse rate is in fact pulsed by a ratio as needed and supplied from above and from below, equaling 182 pulses as stated. As this pulse is further defined, it will be understood how in fact each magnet pulses twice during one complete pulsing circuit. The precise arrangement of magnetic material located inside the armature, which was mentioned as being needed to attain the magnetic circuit of 182 pulses, is the thickness and number of plastic magnets. (Plastic magnets composed of 24 pieces in each coil— 3/8 inch by 1 inch — .030 thick.) A magnetic pulse time— factor happens as the magnetic pulse travels from one plastic magnet to the next until all plastic magnets are pulsed. This happens in each slot respectively. Thicker plastic magnets would result in using less magnets and the timing would be wrong. This timing directly effects the speed of the magnetic pulse as it travels through all 88 magnets.

The strength or charge of the plastic magnets is not a great concern because the pulse does not leave the Transmuter due to the pulse strength. The pulse releases itself to the attract force of the atmosphere after the pulse reaches a given accumulative speed. This release condition is a result of the momentum built— up and accelerated by being pulled on attract through 88 magnets which is the number needed to arrive at the needed accumulative speed. The purchasing of these 88 rare earth permanent magnets were at the time the best available for purchase. Today however, neodymium magnets are available for purchase which could lead to error, in purchasing based on power. These more powerful new magnets should not be used because this entire magnetic assembly was designed for standard rare earth magnets. That is not to say a unit will not be designed for neodymium magnets because as this unit is understood the door of understanding will be opened to more powerful usage. And so we conclude on this thought.

Let us look at the Armature Construction for rotation. The direction of rotation for this Transmuter isn't determined by where this unit is located as to area because the earth's gravitational pull does not control the magnetic sequence in the Armature, nor is the pulse rate predicated on gravity and its principle, in that we have come to understand that gravity is simply compressed magnetism. We repeat, gravity is simply compressed magnetism. Therefore, all things working together achieve a balanced unit. However the magnets in the Armature do determine in which direction the attract— attract will be manifested. With a new understanding of gravity we now have an explanation as to how a pulse leaves the Transmuter and how it is guided back to the Transmuter after being formed into particles. This can be understood only if science is willing to free itself from the confinements of set theories that they have attributed to the speed of light. This mental boundary must be broken and expanded.

In order to understand how we see light waves we must consider that the particles that become light travel from the sun in the form of pulses at a rate four times faster than recorded light waves. As these particles make contact with other molecular structures (in this case the Earth's rim) they take on an elongated form and in so doing have a slowing action which is viewed in a waveform and then observed.

When a magnetic pulse is sent into compressed magnetism (gravity), the pulse moves at speeds not unlike the speed of light pulses. One might ask, "Why don't the light waves in our atmosphere become a speed limiting factor to these magnetic pulses?" The reason the light waves are not a speed-limiting factor is because although these magnetic pulses exist in the same space as the light waves, they do not vie for each other's attention. They are separate energy forces. Magnetic particles and light particles simply go around each other.

We see therefore the magnetic pulse traveling upward moves at so great a speed that it in fact creates a magnetic track which becomes a guide for the pulse returning to the Transmuter. This assessment shows that the speed of light, although constant, is not limited to a given speed rate. To be a constant and maintain a specific speed rate are two entirely different thoughts. Light goes through an acceleration process as the pulsed particles leave the sun and are slowed, depending on the nature of the other structures in their path. It is important to broaden our understanding — and learn that light in the universe is traveling at different speeds.

Drawing 21 shows one ring of magnets above the Armature and one below the Armature. The actual distance between the upper and lower magnets is one and one— eighth inches. Figure 21 shows these two rings of magnets, one colored in blue and one colored in brown. Notice that the magnets are placed between each other as opposed to being directly in line. With the upper magnet ring facing like polarity to the lower magnet ring which is north to north, one would think that this magnet placement would still have a total repel manifest between the upper and the lower magnet ring. When holding one magnet ring above the other in the position where it will be mounted, no repel can be felt. This condition is partly caused by the method for containing each magnet's power closer to its source. The magnets' lengths are 3/4 inch deep or high, which allows for a metal wire jacket to be completely encased around each magnet. This creates a distance that separates the one side of the magnet further away from the other side which contributes to the time lag between magnet pulses as will be shown later.

The benefit to viewing gravity as compressed magnetism is that we can then properly evaluate the energy being transmitted through this force field. All objects moving toward the earth do so because of two distinctly different forces, one pushing the object and one pulling the object. Of greatest importance is that there cannot be one of these forces without the other. This understanding of the force keeping objects to the earth will lead to a new freedom of air and space travel. It will be a simple matter to exit the earth’s environment by now using a "lift principle", and a spherically shaped, magnetically charged space ship can travel at speeds that are not hindered by light particles because they simply accommodate another flow.

The method for containing the magnetic power of each magnet is to wrap a .032 metal wire completely around each magnet, taking care not to let the metal wire actually touch the magnet. A .010 mylar insulation is first wrapped around the magnet before the metal is secured.

When the Transmuter begins to function, these wires serve a critically important function as Connective Distributors. They distribute an energy flow by properly containing the magnetic power of each magnet, and at the proper pulse point release a harnessed energy.

Prior to the success of any new discovery or invention, science has always insisted that unless it fits a known theory, it doesn’t work, even if it does! Given the condition of our planet, it's time for change.

The full size brass magnet rings shown in Figure 19 have slots which are curved on four corners. This is the shape of the magnet when wrapped around with .032 metal wire. It is advisable not to curve the wire around the magnet in too tight a wire wrapping pattern. The size of each slot as shown will accommodate the wire wrapping and fit a layer of .015 mica. The wire should be layered to fit flush with the ends of the permanent magnets.

This wire wrapping of the magnet helped to dictate a method for assembly of the magnet rings, which is to bond the top and bottom of each magnet into slots machined to accept them in an upper and lower brass ring.

Here we will observe the Connections for the Connective Distributors. In order for the wire coils to perform their tasks of assisting in the release of the plastic magnets they need to be interconnected. The connection used is to allow like poles to attract by connecting the north side of one coil to the north side of the other and the south side of one coil to the south side of the other. Viewing Figure 20 shows magnet #1 which has a continuous wrap of #20 clean metal wire and a total of twenty-one turns going from the bottom of the magnet to where it is flush with the top of the magnet. The end of the wire wrap on the top of #1 goes to the top wire of magnet #44. The bottom of this wire wrap has the wire going to the bottom wire of magnet #2. These wires are twisted together but do not make contact with the brass holding plate because shrink insulation tubing is slid over the connection preventing grounding of the wire circuit. And this is the procedure.

This connection pattern is repeated, which shows the top of wire wrap #2 going to the top of #3 and so forth and so on. All forty-four wire coils are connected in the same pattern. The upper and lower magnet rings are also both connected in this manner. It is very important that the wires do not discharge their magnetic pulse into the brass holding frame, therefore, .015 Mica insulation is bonded around each wire wrap before it is bonded into the brass holding ring. Around each magnet is an insulation jacket of .010 thick Mylar bonded to the magnet before it is inserted into the wire coil. Using this insulation and connection method there are no breaks in the magnetic circuit of the wire.

Now viewing Figure 21, looking down from the top, we see that there are no magnets directly in line with each other and no magnetic activity in the form of a pulse is yet taking place. Notice the 24 dotted rectangular shapes. These are stacks of plastic magnets that are caused to come between the upper and lower magnets. Because there are only 22 magnets in each row, and 24 stacks of plastic magnets, all of the plastic magnets do not arrive directly between an upper and lower magnet at the same time.

When a stack of plastic magnets does get properly located between an upper and lower magnet, the stack becomes a conduit that completes a magnetic pulse between this upper and lower magnet. One must observe and take note that the 182 pulses are achieved with 88 magnets as they interact in two different directions in a simultaneous manner and so without the plastic magnet material no magnetic action would take place. The stack of plastic magnets located in each coil join their power to form one attract magnet to both permanent magnets, thus creating a pulling effect to this moveable magnet of turning the Armature. The intensity of the pull is not the result of the strength of the plastic magnets but results from an attract field set— up between and by the permanent magnets that are impregnating the plastic. Since this new field is set— up by the permanent magnets, this same field is also transferred after the plastic magnets move to a location just past the original attract zone. Here is where the polarity of magnetism is reversed as it stabilizes and two like poles rather than like and opposite poles create reverse magnetism, which is simply reversed magnetic energy.

One must consider a discovery that has not been explored, that magnetism is a constant, we repeat, magnetism is a constant and so molecular changes as they are created are being utilized from what has been thought to be annihilated within the earth's atmosphere. Now let us observe the Armature. As the Armature turns between these two rings of magnets, the arrangement of magnetic forces manifest themselves, which then cause continuous armature rotation. No direct confrontation takes place between these two sets of magnets without the armature material, which is the vital source that completes the magnetic circuit.

At the present time, scientists have limited the state of the art of harnessing magnetism because they believe and teach that magnetism cannot be insulated and therefore its use is limited to their form of magnetic embodiment. Their teaching then would contradict what is next being explained. That is not to say that what is being explained is not factual.

Difficulty in viewing magnetism as a constant exists because magnetism has at times been harnessed in a confined manner (one that shuts off the flow), which then dissipates it. If magnetism is harnessed so as to allow an unobstructed flow, as for example in this Transmuter, it retains its constancy. The flow of the magnetic field, in order to make contact with the magnets, must be in relationship to the atmosphere. In that magnetism is a constant, it also has a draw factor. In other words the magnetic field makes contact with the magnets through that particular molecular structure that is magnetized in the atmosphere. It is important to note therefore that while everything is made of molecular structures, not all of them are magnetized. There are many conditions that influence this draw factor, and when they are all recorded and given proper consideration, scientists will understand why they had wrongfully supposed magnetism is not constant in its energy flow.

The pulse that is being described which travels from one magnet to another in the existing field is not an electromagnetic pulse but a magnetic pulse, and there is a difference. An analogy that would be helpful is the color spectrum whereby we see basic colors combined to form new colors, and so it is with magnetism, as new magnetic structures form to create varying magnetic fields. However, there are basic differences between all magnetism: A) the particular composition, B) their magnetic intensity, and C) their pulse rate. If all or only one change takes place, the polarity is affected. For example, there are magnetisms in the atmosphere only minutely touched which will show that structural polarities exist in all things and in all differing measures. Two simple tests that arc useful in understanding these magnetisms are: 1) If a permanent magnet had a steel ball attached to it, the ball can be pulled free of the magnet by first contacting the ball with an unmagnetized piece of iron and then by pulling on the iron, the ball leaves the magnet, sticking to the iron. For a very short space of time the ball can be viewed as still sticking to the metal, after the metal magnet is removed even a goodly distance from the permanent magnet. Where did the magnetic power come from? We know the magnet transferred its power to the iron through the ball. Is the magnet now possessing a weaker strength?

Another example. If a mechanical device repeated this motion several million times would the magnet be drained in a day or so? No, because magnetism is a constant. The transference of magnetism from the magnet to the metal does not mean a loss of magnetism in the magnet. It has to do with the molecular structure of all elements. The reason the ball stays with the iron is that there is an additional structure in the iron that is also in the ball, producing an attracting force of likes. The reason it does not maintain the hold system is that their magnetic structure, that is the ball and the iron, are incomplete without the additional molecular structures in the magnet which is the strength needed to complete the field.

The second example we need to take a closer look at is the magnetic conduit. Hold a permanent magnet in the left hand facing the north face to the right hand. In the right hand have a .030 thick plastic magnet measuring the same height as the permanent magnet.

If the opposite polarity of the plastic magnet is offered to the permanent magnet, they understandably attract together. If the like face is offered, repel happens. If an edge of this .030 thick plastic magnet is offered, it will not attract to the center of the permanent magnet. It will always attract to one side of the north face or the other depending on the polarities' edge of the plastic magnet and which way it is facing. After establishing to which side this thin magnet moves on attract, move this same edge of the plastic magnet to the other side of the same north face. Notice that the permanent magnet simply attracts this thin magnet back to the other edge and then stops there on attract. If this north face of the permanent magnet simply attracted it to the center of its face, this entire generating principle would not work. As more plastic magnets are added to the stack, the total thickness of all the stacks move past the north face and stop at the same attract edge as if only one .030 plastic magnet was used. The reason this attract edge of the permanent magnet does not simply attract to the center of the plastic magnet stack, which would be a logical assumption, is that the magnet attract pulse starts at the closest plastic magnet but then travels through the first plastic magnet, then attracts the second plastic magnet, moving at light speed and then on and through the third plastic magnet and so on until it arrives at the final magnet.

When the circuit of all the plastic magnets is completed, the total attract power is focused into the very last plastic magnet. This same magnetic circuit increasing attract from layer to layer will one day possibly be accomplished with a diamond crystal magnet. However, for the time being this Transmuter will attain the necessary magnetic response by using stacked plastic magnets. This movement then of 3/8 inch, which is the total thickness of the amount of the plastic magnets used represents five degrees of travel to the Armature. Please note, it represents five degrees of travel to the Armature. Notice that the magnets used also have a 3/8-inch face. Since there are 22 magnets around each ring, the Armature has 110 degrees of pulling movement from one magnet ring. Also notice that the placement of the opposite magnet ring is located as centered as shown in Figure 21. This then allows the opposite ring to pull another 110 degrees for a total travel distance of 220 degrees.

Explaining the driving attract force in this manner is helpful because it addresses the next problem as we bring it to mind. The obvious problem is how did the plastic magnet stacks get free of the attract after the movement took place.

Before stating how it got free, it is important to note just what was being attracted that needed release action. The attract pull to the plastic magnets was a pull to a south pole set— up by the two north magnets. The strength of this south pole is not a built in part of the plastic magnet structure, but is the power of the permanent magnets relocating inside the plastic magnets. Now if you will remember the test where the power from the permanent magnets transferred to the piece of iron you will understand it more. This same condition happens to this Armature only in a circular motion. Do you have it! Assuming you are clear on this point, let's go on, and if you're not, then retrace what it is you need to know, so you can have a clear understanding of what is going to be said next.

Notice in Figure 21 that the dotted line which represents the plastic magnets, which are at a certain point on the inner magnet row. Here these plastic magnets are under attract influence from the next set of permanent magnets before the actual hold— back can manifest itself. This holdback is prevented because a generating force moves into a position of release before the holding occurs. The magnets that have pulled the plastic magnets for their five degrees of travel simply turn it free because arriving from the same direction is another plastic magnet and this power of attract switches to the new arriving stack. The switching of attract from one stack of plastic magnets to the next is an extremely important action, therefore some reasons for this polarity switching are explained. Within the framework of an ordinary magnet attracting any object, an amount of energy would be required that is equal to the attract pull in order to pull the material free. A strong focus must be put on what is actually being attracted. The charged particles relocated and stored within the plastic magnets possess a high potential for being moved out by virtue of the fact that they do not belong there. For this reason a charge of like strength is not necessary to affect a plastic magnet polarity change which causes the attract— release action. The generating force which moves into the position of release is partially supplied by the metal wires wrapped around each permanent magnet. These wires serve as connective distributors which distribute a charge that momentarily takes over the attract pull for the permanent magnet as the plastic magnets go on past. The permanent magnet then instantly redirects its attract to the next arriving plastic magnet stack. We therefore see an equal amount of strength is not necessary to break free of the initial attract pull.

Viewing this action in Figure 21 therefore shows the importance of the relationship between the permanent magnet's size and the plastic magnet's size as they are mounted. The only way north to north magnets could be used on attract is to have them be mounted side by side as shown. Each magnet has its section of plastic magnets to impregnate, located inside each coil where it can transfer its power in an opposite polarity for attracting.

Before explaining the magnetic pulse sequence it is worthwhile to identify some of the varying degrees of magnetism that are manifest inside this Transmuter. There are unending variations that are being manifest, all of which serve a useful function. For example, the plastic magnets actually accept a different kind of magnetic charge than the permanent magnet, which is one kind of polarity. The air space around each permanent magnet is as important as the magnet itself. Therefore, the invasion of this space by the metal wire jacket causes another variation of magnetism that is manifesting as a conductive/ distributor. Also the particles formed inside the Transmuter form still another variation of magnetism. As this form of magnetism joins the pulsed sequence of the permanent magnets, the power joins with other magnetisms.

As current is drawn out of the coils, another variation of magnetism manifests itself around the copper wires. And the list goes on. The word magnetism therefore has a limited meaning, because the word needed should be descriptive of a total variety of like energies not heretofore identified.

The actual power removed from this Transmuter can be compared in strength to 7,200 watts of power at 900 volts. This power however is not the same kind of electron flow as happens when a generator is driven. This power is magnetic energy and when it is fed into new magnetically driven appliances, working on its own principles, it will seem to do the same electrical work. Therefore persons will view it as being the same, when in fact it is different.

Explaining the pulse sequence. There is much to say concerning the magnetic pulse sequence, so let us begin here. The magnetic pulse sequence that occurs within the framework of the coils has a very definite purpose. It has to do with the amount of driving power achieved and it is therefore important to review how this magnetic pulse sequence takes place. In Figure 21 we see magnet #1 located on the upper magnet ring impregnating plastic magnet stack A, also impregnating stack A is magnet #45 located in the lower magnet ring. The polarity of the plastic magnets is such that these two permanent magnets are both attracting plastic magnet stack A causing the Armature to move in the direction of the arrow. This attract movement will not stop until the total amount of the plastic magnets in stack A has moved past as shown in Figure 22. This attract did not begin when stack A arrived as shown. It began when a lesser percentage of the stack was moved into this position. For explanation purposes, let's assume that the magnetic pulse happened when this perfect alignment transpired.

Pulsing then started at magnet #1 on the top level and pulsed through stack A to magnet #45 on the bottom level inside. This pulse now being located under the bottom ring on the inside row is looking for the next pulse point. The next pulse happens by the magnetic circuit jumping four magnets counter-clockwise or the direction of rotation to magnet #15 on the bottom outside row. Since the pulses are slower than the Armature speed, plastic magnet stack U will be in position before the pulse gets there. Note there are 182 pulses per every five seconds and it is only slightly more than two pulses per revolution. To explain, 900 revolutions per minute are fifteen turns around per second or seventy-five turns around during the five seconds, the pulse time of 182 pulses.

In attempting to explain this magnetic pulse in terms of similar electric motor technology the obvious thought would be to relate this action to cycles per second, as for example, sixty cycles per second is power feeding the normal household. This however is completely wrong, because magnetisms travel at the speed of light and these pulses are simply the difference of light speeds to each other. Magnet #50 on the bottom pulses to magnet #6 on the top through stack B.

This pulse sequence continues until all eighty-eight magnets have pulsed before magnet #1 is again repulsed. We see therefore how the pulsed speed is controlled by the revolutions of the Armature. Each time this magnetic pulse happens through these plastic magnets, a charge of particles sends a heavy attract force that intensifies the attract pull which becomes the main driving force that turns the Transmuter Armature. The copper coils however are accomplishing several important tasks while the plastic magnets drive the Armature. The coil connections which group the twenty— four coils into eight groups serve as rotating magnet poles which are being self-induced, thereby resisting acceleration beyond the 900 r.p.m. allowed speed. As the magnetic attract happens between the permanent magnets and the plastic magnets, and this magnetic field is released, the coils of copper wire build up a charge which in turn give a slight rise and fall action to the armature plate. This movement then generates particles which are gathered and removed as magnetic current by the brushes. Plastic magnets that are not used during the heavy pulsing are still attracting but they are discharging and picking up slower. As the pulse goes around it gets stronger because the accumulated magnetic power of all eighty-eight magnets is added to the pulse volume.

During the start— up phase this pulse happens only by the power of these permanent magnets located inside the unit, and the pulse is transmitted through particles by the chimney structure that is a channel that amplifies the above ground particles. The pulse also is transmitted into the ground through the shaft which generates a particle flow which in turn sends particles back into the Transmuter that interact with existing particles and thus produces a flowing magnetic current drawn from the magnetic field.

This then magnifies the pulse leaving the Transmuter and a speed— up of particle intensity begins to happen. This acceleration of the nuclear subatomic parts has a bombastic effect and creates a structure of mobility for other structures forming a molecular breakdown from structure to structure whereby they are contained and utilized once this harnessing takes place. It would serve you well to review the last statement made in order to assess what is happening in the correct manner.

The nuclear energy released through this method of acceleration is therefore accomplished within the confines of the structural balance, and this radical change to these elements produces a captivity of power which is a constant flow of ions through the conductive use of neutrons. A reserve build— up of magnetism is needed at the copper screen inside the unit because the particles drawn in that are changed to magnetism only desire to join the magnetic pulse flow to which they are attracted. In order to control the volume of particles which should be allowed in the stream, flow control parts called stop gauges are used. These items shown in Figure 17 are driven when the flow of magnetism in the pulse circuit needs to be cut back. When the stop gauges rotate they redirect the magnetic flow by sending the particles into other locations inside the unit. The three brass .015 metal wedges on each stop gauge also catch and store particles similar to capacitor build— up. M

Magnetic particles are then discharged into the stream when the stop gauges slow down. Stop gauges stop the particles from joining the magnetic current flow in a quantity beyond the needed amount. However, they for the most part only redirect the particles and do not stop them or change their speed. When the unit is completely charged up, the armature is then driven at full speed because of a charge build-up in the magnets which are a central location for the magnetic pull. Without drawing magnetic current out of the unit the only condition that could cause a slowdown of the armature is if the pulse rate were to slightly diminish. This does not happen because the stationary rotary bars continuously feed the magnetic field in the armature preventing a slowdown of the pulse rate which then maintains the full armature speed.

When current is drawn out of the coils many actions take place that help to maintain armature speed. Putting a load on the armature coils does cause it to slow down to its allowed slower speed. However this slowing starts up the lower magnetic dispenser. This dispenser then turns sixteen 1/8 inch thick copper stranded wires which create a particle movement that saturates the magnetic pulse circuit thereby recharging it and adding more power to the plastic magnets. Comparing the construction between the stationary rotary bars and the sixteen copper wire ropes, one would think that the function of each is completely different. The magnetic dispenser however, is equal to the rotary bars in performance in that they both do the same basic job of pushing particles in the needed direction. It also fans particles toward the stationary bars causing them to speed up. Another action it does is to pump unwanted particles out of the six-inch chimney. The stop gauges also start-up again and interfere with the load being drawn by the pulsed generating force which is entering the coils, thereby momentarily removing the load from the armature. All this action then allows the Armature to again speed— up. The increased armature speed raises the weights which disconnects the lower drive units and again allows the magnetic build— up to enter the pulsed magnetic stream to build— up again, slows the armature and the weights lower, starting up the stop gauges which again reduces the load. This process continues and therefore we see that the normal running unit is a build-up and a slow— down. This causes the unit to have the sound of a skipping rope, so to speak, during the normal running operation.

Because of this continuous speed flow adjustment it can therefore be stated that the ratio of the revolutions to the speed of the generating force needs to continuously compensate to attain a smooth generated flow of power. We repeat, because of this continuous speed flow adjustment it can therefore be stated that the ratio of revolutions to the speed of the generating force needs to continuously compensate to attain a smooth generated flow of power.

This continuous compensation becomes possible because of the speed selection. When the unit's speed is geared down as disclosed, there are less capacitors needed. North to north creates this effect. Therefore polarity is affected and the desired effect is achieved.

As differing Transmuter designs are contemplated, we need to review the impact that speed will have as we think on capacitation and its effect on not only the individual parts but the whole Transmuter action. The volume of this newly produced generated power is directly related to two factors. First, the total power of magnetic power released when all the magnets are pulsed in sequence is multiplied times the exchange of particles entering and leaving the Transmuter, and secondly since there is an unlimited supply of particles to draw on, the volume of energy produced is only limited to whatever strength people can increase the power of the same pulse sequence and of course increase the hardware as needed.

We will now begin an explanation concerning the Armature Construction.

The conductive materials that comprise the armature housing is of the greatest importance when analyzing the volume of magnetic energy produced by this Transmuter. This material is custom made from a blend of known metals and has a molecular structure ideally suited for particle absorption. Particles drawn up out of the ground enter into the center post, travel through this metal enroute to the generating coils. This metal therefore, while being nonmagnetic, which means a permanent magnet will not adhere to it, is most certainly magnetic when viewed from a power generating standpoint. Whenever any metal is caused to be moved through magnetic fields, the normal response it produces is that it sets up magnetic currents that are unwanted, for example, eddy currents, which happen in standard generating housings. These problems are somewhat alleviated in standard generators by using a laminated iron core to dissipate the eddy currents.
In this unit however these magnetic currents are not only helpful but necessary because of the particle activity they produce to help generate a magnetic flow of power. This all becomes possible because of the molecular structure of the metal used which has a trade name of TiAlCo-B. In a normal generating armature, the same metal that surrounds the coil also is used as the core of the coil. In this unit, the core as stated previously becomes the driving force to turn the armature, and this material is made up of plastic magnets.

ARMATURE ASSEMBLY

Viewing Figure 25 we see Part #44 Armature Plate Assembly of TiAlCo— B. This metal plate is 3/8 inch thick and twelve inches in diameter. The armature is then assembled using this base frame.

Viewing Figure 25 shows Part #44 with twenty-four slots milled in the armature plate. The reason for selecting twenty-four slots is that the needed speed is 900 r.p.m. An eight-pole magnetic field must be connected to accomplish this speed. Therefore a coil number divisible by eight was desired. The size of the slot was made as large as possible without running a risk of cutting the web between the coils too thin. This web now measures .135 at its thinnest point.

Part #46 is inserted first, which is a graphite liner for each slot. This liner is only 1/16 inch thick and secured by bonding into the slot with nonmagnetic glue. It extends from the top to the bottom of the plate. This material serves a two-fold purpose. First, it screens out air particles that would attempt to get into the coil by passing through the metal and insulation. Second, it serves as a monitoring filter to collect and store particles, slowing them down, then allowing them to flow evenly into the cell.

Part #47 are insulated slot liners made of .010 thick mylar high voltage insulation. This high quality liner is needed to prevent sparking to ground because of the 900 volts being generated. The insulation material is extended 1/8 inch beyond the plate on both top and bottom of the plate.

Part #48 are twenty— four coils of copper wire with plastic coat insulation. The coils consist of twenty-two turns of #18 wire in three layers. The first layer having eight turns, the second layer — seven turns, and the third layer having seven turns. Care must be taken to not wind the coils too tightly or it will affect the tension of the generating parts, and this point is very important. One coil wire exits at the top of the plate and one at the bottom of the plate in order to connect the coils in a smooth flat connection pattern. The wires have insulating tubing over them before leaving the slot.

Since these coils are not wound around a center laminated iron frame which would become a natural holding method, the coils need special attention when being secured into the slot. The core size of the coils must be preserved in full dimension when pushing the coils into the cavity for bonding. A teflon tool that is the same size as the coil orifice or 3/8 inch by 2 inches is first inserted into the coil. Next the coil of wire is completely coated with a five-minute epoxy glue of a non-metallic nature and the coil gently forced into the insulated slot. Care is taken to center the coil between the mylar 1/8-inch extensions on each side which is for the prevention of grounding the coil. After the coil is firmly bonded into the slot, the teflon tool is removed and the cavity for the plastic magnets are ready for magnet insertion. Pre— marked stacks of plastic magnets should be ready for insertion to prevent inserting the magnets improperly. To make one stack of plastic magnets. first purchase plastic magnet sheets polarized north on one side and south on the other, .030 thick of the best grade possible. Cut twenty-four pieces, each measuring 3/8 inch by 1 inch precisely. Make two separate stacks of 3/8 inch by 1 inch noting that the individual magnets are not to be glued together when inserting into the coil orifice which is 3/8 inch thick by 2 inches long.

Prior to inserting the magnets #50 into the coil, place the brass clip #51 which is 1/4 inch wide, 1— 1/2 inches long by .012 thick across the coil, making sure to center it. Now, secure it by bending 3/4 inch across the coil and 3/8 inch on either side in a downward position. I repeat, now, secure it by bending 3/4 inch across the coil and 3/8 inch on either side in a downward position. Insert and glue between graphite and mylar insulation. Make sure the mylar insulation is also under the clip which prevents grounding the coil. All this must be done before inserting the coils in the plate. After the coils with clips are securely inserted into the plate, turn the plate upside down and insert magnets by gluing directly to copper coils.

Part #49 represents twenty-four 1/8-inch holes needed to bring each coil wire from the bottom of the plate to the top of the plate. This wire spacing results in an orderly method for arranging the coil connections. After the wires are soldered to the commutator using care not to use magnetic solder, insulation plate #53 is secured to the armature top to firmly hold the winding connections and to prevent vibration of the wires.

Let us now concern ourselves with the Armature Connection. The particular connections used between the armature coils and the coils to the commutator are such that the necessary random charging of the coils takes place without any interference. Viewing Figure #25 we see the twenty-four coils grouped into eight groups of three coils per group. Notice coil #1 is a center coil of the group. This coil is aligned as the coil centered to the mica insulation that is between commutator bar #1 and commutator bar #32. Notice the S— 1 wire from the coil goes to the S— 24 wire of the coil located on the right and the F— l wire goes to the F— 2 wire of the coil to the left. The F— 24 wire goes to the commutator bar #1 and the F— 2 wire goes to the commutator bar #32. When these wires cross as shown they are insulated and do not make contact. Notice bar #1 has a jumper wire to bar #2 and bar #32 has a jumper wire to bar #31. It would be wisdom to review what has just been said so that you might retain as we go on with further explanation. These jumper wires are simply to use a standard 32-bar commutator instead of the needed sixteen-bar commutator which is not a standard purchased item. The jumpers therefore change the 32 bars into a sixteen bar commutator. As this group of coils turns counter— clockwise the first brush removal location will be two and one— half bars counter— clockwise shown as a dotted rectangle. When the armature turns counter— clockwise, commutator bar #31 contacts this brush.

Notice bar #30 will also be under the same brush when the contact takes place. If the coil group of #1, 2 and 24 has a random charge heavier than coil group 21, 22 and 23, the power will transfer at this brush contact to not only flow out of the unit at the brush but somewhat balance into the group having the lesser charge thus preventing the random charging from being a flow control problem. This wire crossing connection serves two important needs. First, it brings the proper polarities under the brush preventing sparking, and secondly, it assists in switching coil polarities. When commutator bars 32 and 1 come under this same brush the brush will momentarily cause a closed circuit to take place, because the brush will serve as a contact short circuit for just the travel distance of one— half the width of the brush.

This action then causes an induction charge to momentarily build-up in this group which is similar to a bar wound rotor, thus momentarily giving a driving kick to the armature plate. As soon as bar 32 advances past this brush and only bar 1 is under the brush, this coil group again becomes a source of generated power by having current flow out of the coils through the brush. There are eight separate locations where the current flow is reversed. If eight brush stations were used, the speed would be for an eight pole or less than 900 r.p.m., and that is important to note. There are however only six brush stations and the pulse of eight polarity reversals happening simultaneously are impossible since the brushes trigger the pulse. The r.p.m. therefore is controlled by the six allowed pulses per revolution or somewhat the speed of a six pole and an eight pole unit combined which is slightly over 900 r.p.m.

A comment about the statement of random energy charge should be made. The even flow of energy leaving the Transmuter would tend to show the energy being produced is flowing evenly and therefore this unit does not produce random bursts of power. The energy here is called random energy only because the coils' charging sequence is not a one— two— three confined pattern, but a selection of coil charges that pulse in a pattern as needed while repeating in a random sequence.

We will now take a look at the commutator jumpers that balance a random charge. The jumper wires previously mentioned, which convert a thirty— two bar commutator to sixteen bars will not be needed when sixteen bar units are ordered. However, jumper wires are needed to complete circuits between groups of coils which will allow the generated power to be removed from the six brushes without any single brush at any given time carrying more than any other brush no mater what coil groups are generating at any given time. There are eight jumper wires required and they all connect to only the finish point wires from all eight groups. The first jumper wires go from bar #2 to bar #10. Notice the connection skips three sets of bars. The bar selection of #2 and #10 is made because these bars already have one wire secured to each which allows the jumper wires to fit the commutator slot without the need to compact four wires into one slot. This condition would have been the case if bars #1 and #9 were selected which would accomplish the same jumpering results. The next jumpered bars are bar #10 to #18 and then #18 to #26 and then #26 back to the start bar #2. This completes a set of four groups. The next set of groups are #30 to #6, #6 to #14, #14 to #22, then #22 back to start #30. Notice these two sets of four groups each are not joined by jumpers. If they were, then the pulse would always be an eight pole. Using this jumper arrangement, the brushes trigger six poles, then the connection arrangement slows the speed increase by pulsing the induction of eight coils per group to prevent the acceleration to a six pole speed. The constant speed adjustment results causing the needed 910 r.p.m.

ARMATURE PLATE MOUNTING

Earlier in this disclosure a statement was made that the magnetic charge is built up in the armature coils and gives a slight rise and fall movement to the armature plate. This magnetic action is caused in part by the continuous speed adjustment between the six and eight pole speed changing as was outlined during the armature connection disclosure. This up and down movement of the armature plate is magnified by the manner in which the armature plate is secured to the armature hub.

Located on the top of the armature hub, on one side only, is a piece of nonmetallic shim stock #45. When installed, this shim stock will cause the outer rim of the armature plate to measure .110 higher angle than is normal. As the armature rotates, this higher side goes around with the corresponding low side, 180 degrees away, thus giving the impression of a thicker armature plate when rotating at 900 r.p.m. This vibrating movement to the Armature plate serves several important functions. It assists in the attract/release magnetic activity between the plastic and permanent magnets. It also helps the armature coils to retain and release the needed magnetism. There is also a needed movement that takes place which helps the unit maintain the ratio of revolutions to the speed of the generating force by causing the weights to respond quickly to the centrifugal force. As the armature plate takes its course of action, note that it is firmly bolted to the armature hub which carries the weights around. A sleeve bearing in this hub gives it some lateral free movement of .100 as it rotates. This course of action of the armature plate is somewhat transferred to the hub and weight assembly which necessitates a strong focus when reading the disclosure on the lower drive connector assembly which follows.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CENTRIFUGAL FORCE CONNECTOR ASSEMBLY

As we have seen there is a need for the ratio of the revolution to continuously compensate to the speed of the generating force. Let us review the mechanical device which accomplishes this. Notice in Figure 23 that weights raise and lower by centrifugal force which starts and stops the lower drive assembly. Standard electric motors use centrifugal force to connect and disconnect the start windings by raising and lowering weights which gently make and break electrical contacts. There is a vast difference between the workings of a standard motor and this Transmuter and so there is also a vast difference between this gentle touching of contacts and the sharp power push which is needed to drive the weights into the graphite packing to turn the lower gear structure. Also this power push has to be accomplished within a diminished amount of speed change because of the close proximity between the high and low speed requirements to the armature.

This connector design is now explained in greater detail. Weights have weight and to attain the necessary contact which would cause this lower graphite bowl to turn by using heavier weights would merely serve to add an unwanted load to the Armature. The object is to attain a maximum amount of a sharp downward action with a minimum amount of ounces to each weight. This action is accomplished first of all by allowing the weights free travel before being constricted by a flat spring attached to each weight. The up and down vibration to the armature hub caused by a specific mounting procedure produces a balance in the weight so as to modulate the action. The governing factor then becomes an increase or decrease of r.p.m. within the allowed speed limits of the armature. Notice the mounting procedure holding the flat springs. See Figure 23.

Each spring is bolted to the lead edge of each weight. The spring has its tail section free to slide approximately 1/8 inch up and down in a slot out in the bottom of the armature hub. Because of the mounting position of the spring, when centrifugal force causes weights to raise up, the upward travel of the weight is not restricted to a need of immediately bending the flat spring. The back of the spring moves backwards allowing the weight to rise. This free movement then gives the weight a mechanical advantage of weight in movement before it needs to bend the spring. When the spring bends, the pin secured to the spring contacts the weight. This causes a downward push that will be manifest the instant centrifugal force is lessened by a drop in r.p.m.'s. This method of storing downward power capitalizes on free travel of the weight which bent the spring and transferred the spring's energy into a leverage contact point on the weight as shown in Figure #23. It is important to note that the downward push to weight will cause weight to hit graphite with some force. Note that as speed increases a bending of springs occurs. This spring bending action is controlled not just by allowed r.p.m., but according to tension of springs. The contact between the weight and the graphite does not produce and has no need of a firm holding action.

When the Transmuter is operating under full load, the lower unit never completely stops and the sharp downward contact to graphite gives all the driving power needed to keep proper turning speed for the lower wire ropes and stop gauges. There are 6 weights, each weighing 1— 5/ 8 ounces. This total weight when added to the six springs which have a bending force of approximately 14 ounces each, accumulates to the necessary force for contacting the graphite which then drives the lower unit.

OUTER ALUMINUM WALL

The outer Aluminum Wall, Part #2, as disclosed previously is an outer housing, 8 inches high and 15 and 3/ 8 inches in diameter. This part is made of .030 thick aluminum and is rolled and fitted as shown. This part however is not totally adequate at this point to change the particle activity which takes place within the Transmuter wall.

It is necessary to coat the outside of this part with TiAlCo— B metal in order to achieve this. Let's discuss the purpose of the coating. The bombastic activity that takes place within the main Transmuter housing does not complete the magnetic activity being generated. A second area where particle exchange takes place is within the wall area between the inner wall and the outer wall. The outer wall #2 is coated on the outside surface with TiAlCo— B metal, which absorbs and utilizes the particles to create a thermos bottle effect to the inner Transmuter preventing any unwanted particle escape.

TiAlCo— B metal used welcomes magnetism, thus this wall begins to absorb particles and utilizes them as a magnetic force field. Particles enter the air space between the inner and outer wall from a slot cut in the nine inch chimney frame and travel in a counter clockwise direction (looking at it from the top), and then enter the main Transmuter body through a similar slot cut approximately 180 degrees away on the opposite side of the same nine inch chimney frame. The particles enter the nine-inch chimney, are then siphoned into this slot, and circulate between the walls. They are exchanged with particles already in this area, that entered this same space by coming through the inner wall and from the top in that the plexiglass ring does not hinder the entrance of particles. When these particles enter the Transmuter through the opposite slot, as they join in the magnetic pulse stream, they serve to produce a stronger magnetic pulse. The outer wall builds an attract field which completes a magnetic pole. Without coating this outer wall the magnetic pale circuit would be incomplete and the Transmuter would not function.

BRASS PARTICLE DISTRIBUTOR

The pressure that is built— up inside the Transmuter is a necessary one, and is controlled by a brass fitting that is called a particle equalizer which is mounted inside on the center post.
This fitting Part #58 is located not closer than two inches from the under side of the TiAlCo— B dome. This distance allows the particles to maintain a flow without the hazard of an over production of particles which would then create an unwanted heat factor.

FINAL ITEMS NEEDING COMMENTS BEFORE START-UP

The 22-inch brass rain cover above the chimney should be finished to a dull brush finish and not be reflective. The dome on the Transmuter should also have a dull brush finish. The brass extension ring Part #6 should be knurled on the inside surface with the same knurling finish as Part #1.

CLEANING BRUSH

There is a carbon brush mounted to where it contacts the outer rim of the armature plate and constantly removes particles that are then put to good use. These particles travel from this brush through a coaxial cable and are fed into the magnetic current driven motors. This cleaning brush has an insulated jacket to prevent the charge from going into wall #1 which holds the brush.

The cleaning brush (Part #61) has a coaxial cable attached to it and this brush must be connected with a coaxial cable to a brush that is in contact with the TiAlCo— B rotor that is magnetically driven. The coaxial cable's metal must be connected with a flexible metal line directly into the brush itself.

The unit is now ready for start-up.

TRANSMUTER START-UP PROCEDURE

Reviewing Figure 16 which shows a full size side view of the unit, notice that part #29 is a short shaft with a bored splined hole slightly protruding out the bottom of the Transmuter. A mating splined tool is inserted into this hole for driving purposes. After start— up this tool is pulled free allowing the unit to run on its own power. The starting procedure is as follows: The unit is geared to 300 r.p.m. and allowed to build-up the needed molecules for approximately 10 to 20 minutes. The determined time will be established by a sound change that occurs as the molecules begin to line up. After turning the unit for approximately 10 to 20 minutes, the build— up of the molecules has a contact point in a copper screen, .040 thick, 12 inches in diameter, which is insulated from the bottom plate with .030 Mica insulation, which prevents the built— up magnetism from being dissipated. The speed is now slowly increased to 600 r.p.m. and is maintained for approximately 12 to 20 minutes. The molecule build-up is now beginning to flow toward the inner wall but not lost because of the TiAlCo-B coating on the outer wall.

Finally the unit is driven to its final speed increment of 910 r.p.m. Running at this speed the stop gauges are not driven because the weights are moved upward. This achieves the full pulse rate of 182 pulses per 4.8 to 5.0 seconds. The particles arc now being drawn in at a full rate which introduces a bombastic effect which in turn creates another, and another and so on. The Transmuter will now run with the power of its own magnetic energy allowing the start— up tool to be removed. When the unit is running, the generated power will leave the Transmuter through six coaxial cables, one from each brush station, which is the way the power is transmuted for use.

The reason for the use of coaxial cables as opposed to standard motor lead wire is because the energy being removed is magnetic energy and it therefore will not grab a standard motor insulated wire.

Because we are limited by statements and phraseology that have always been applied to electrical generators, we use the same here as an expedient. This limitation has stopped knowledge of the full potential of magnetic current. For example, the armature was insulated for 900 volts. The insulation used should be measured as though it were going to be insulated for what we know as 900 volts. This is the ideal spacing but no volts will be registered. Because no volts will be evident at the brushes there is no line pressure to force the magnetic energy out of the Transmuter. The energy being generated is neutral magnetic energy and the only way it leaves the Transmuter is by being offered a set polarity. The stronger the attract force being offered the greater will be the flow of neutral magnetic current leaving the Transmuter.

We see therefore that there is no reverse flow as in a standard generator and the switching of polarities must be accomplished within the magnetic motor itself. The neutral flowing magnetic current does not manifest as a magnetic force field until it is forced to jump an air gap enroute to the attract field. An important benefit to this method of energy removal is that the earth or ground is not an attract field, and the motors using this new energy do not need insulation to prevent grounding. Under full load, this unit as disclosed will produce the equivalent of 7200 watts of continuous power. Motors being driven by this magnetic flowing current need no copper coils to build-up electromagnetic fields because this flowing current turns into varying magnetic fields by simply giving this energy a place to manifest as a giant magnet. The metal TiAlCo— B, is ideal for this purpose because it welcomes magnetism. The main principle therefore of new motors using magnetic current is to capitalize on magnetic energy directly.

The working process of the machine is based upon a nuclear reaction taking place between differing molecules. When arranged and rearranged they produce a system that works in a compatible formula with the design of magnetic energy of the earth's atmosphere which extends to and including the rim that encompasses the earth. All things working together create a harmonious flow of magnetism heretofore untapped.

The acceleration of the nuclear subatomic parts creates a structure of mobility for other structures whereby they can be contained and utilized once they are harnessed in a proper manner. Thereby we see that nuclear energy has a structural balance. The magnetic field is not unlike this same structure. For years scientists have thought that to harness magnetism, magnetic embodiment in a particular element was necessary, but time will soon show that there are magnetisms in the atmosphere that have only been minutely touched. It is not the creative force of the universe that is lacking, but our limited knowledge that has yet to further this science. So it is that structural polarities exist in all things and in all differing measures. Concerning metals, this is one of the reasons why when they melt, some adhere and others escape but still add to the final product which thus creates varying degrees of tensil strength. It is not so much the purity level that strengthens but the manner in which things are melted in order of chemical importance and degrees. TiAlCo-B metal utilizes these principles and more as you'll see when you learn more about it.

The Celestial Particle Transmuter will lead to discoveries and developments that even science fiction has yet to explore.

CELESTIAL PARTICLE TRANSMUTER

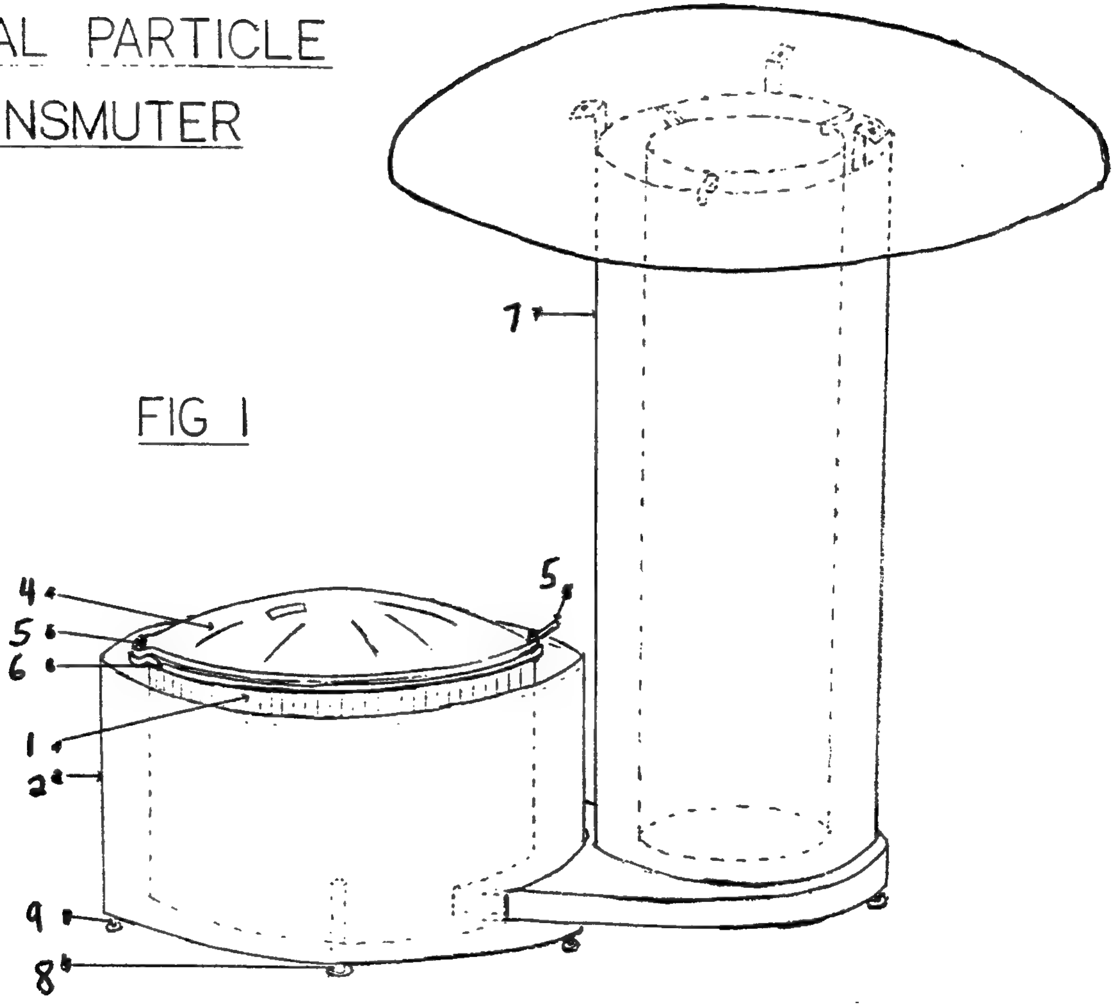
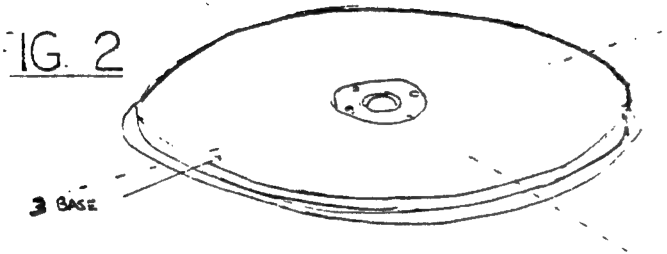
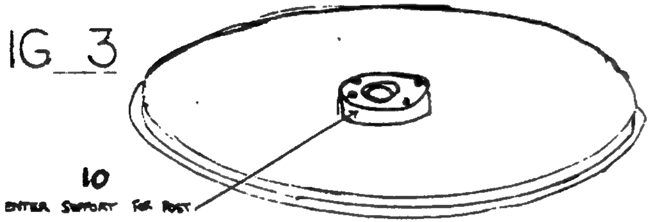


FIG I

IG. 2



IG 3


10
ENTER SUPPORT FOR POST

IG 4

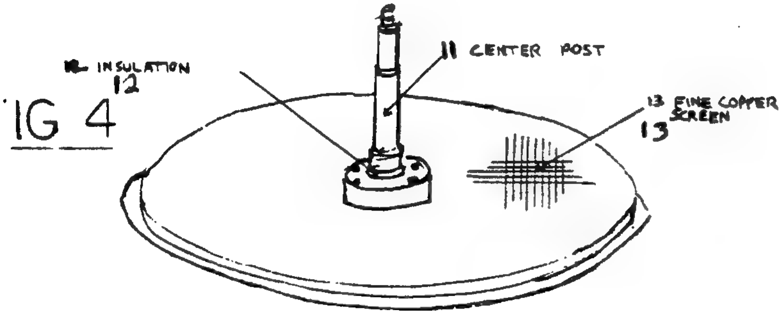

12 INSULATION
12
11 CENTER POST
13 FINE COPPER SCREEN
13

FIG 5

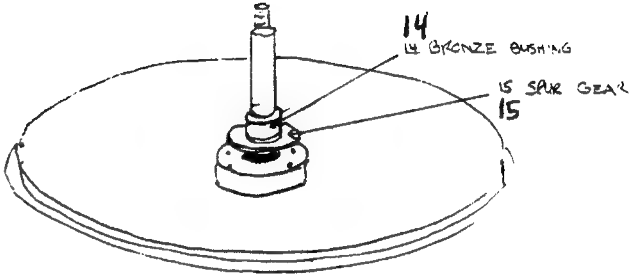

14
14 BRONZE BUSHING
15 SPUR GEAR
15

FIG 6

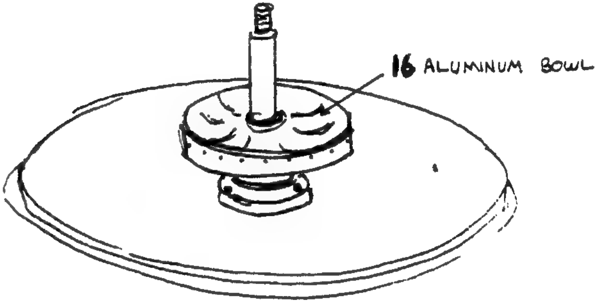
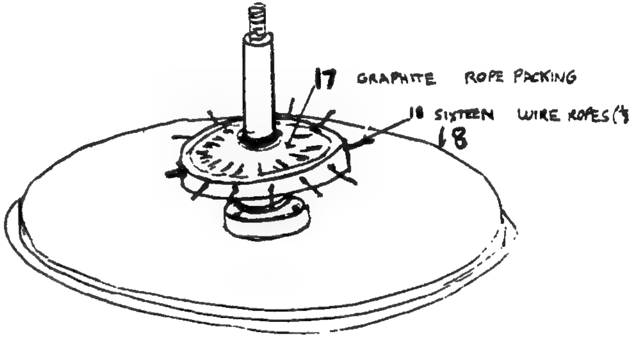

16 ALUMINUM BOWL

FIG 7


17 GRAPHITE ROPE PACKING
18 SIXTEEN WIRE ROPES (¼
18

IG 8

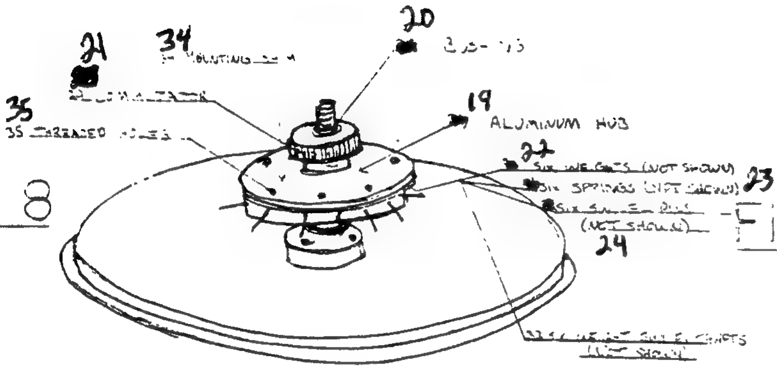
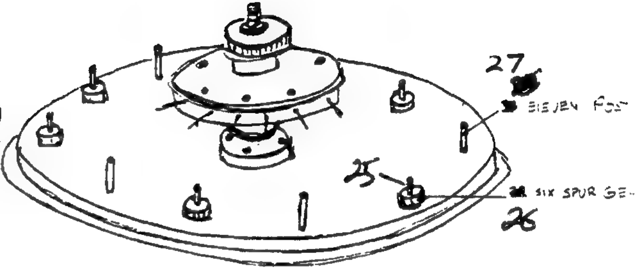

20
34
MOUNTING
21
35
35 THREADED HOLES
19
ALUMINUM HUB
22
SIX WEIGHTS (NOT SHOWN)
SIX SPRINGS (NOT SHOWN)
23
SIX SLIDE RODS
(NOT SHOWN)
24
SHAFTS
(NOT SHOWN)

FIG 9


27
ELEVEN POST
25
SIX SPUR GE
26

IG 10

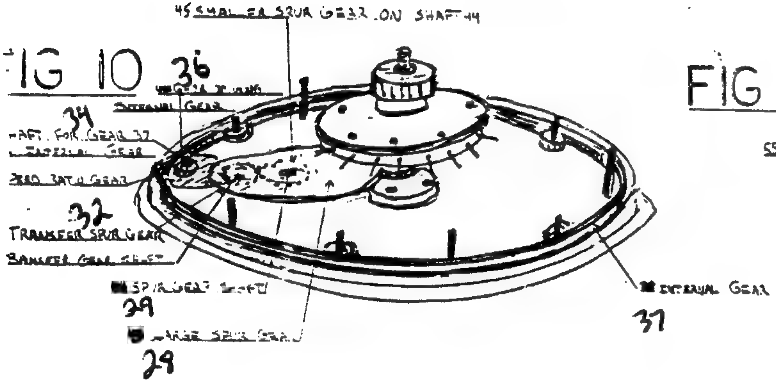

45 SMALLER SPUR GEAR ON SHAFT 44
36
INTERNAL GEAR
34
SHAFT FOR GEAR 32
INTERNAL GEAR
RATIO GEAR
32
TRANSFER SPUR GEAR
TRANSFER GEAR SHAFT
SPUR GEAR SHAFT
29
LARGE SPUR GEAR
29
INTERNAL GEAR
37

FIG 11

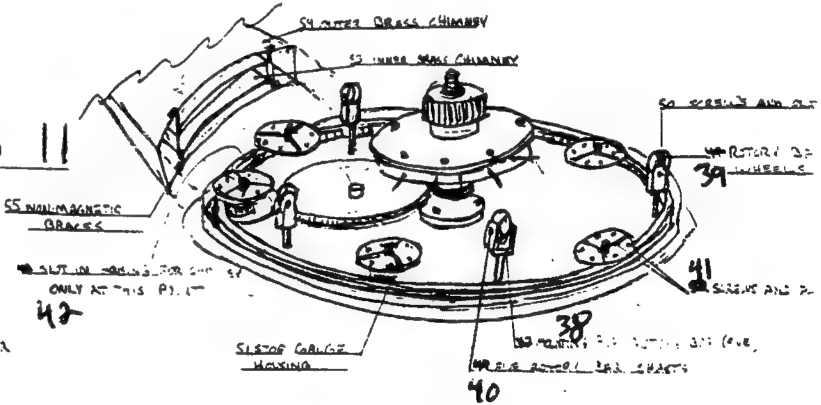

54 OUTER BRASS CHIMNEY
53 INNER BRASS CHIMNEY
50 SCREWS AND
ROTARY
WHEELS
39
55 NON-MAGNETIC
BRACES
SLIT IN
ONLY AT THIS POINT
42
41
SCREWS AND
38
51 STOP GAUGE
HOUSING
SHAFTS
40

FIG 12

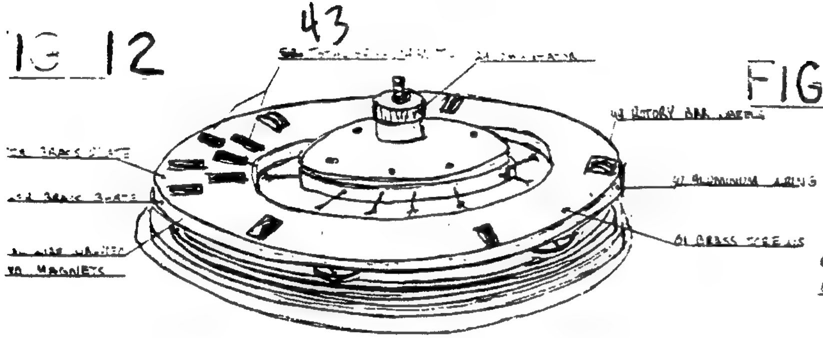

43
ROTARY BAR WHEELS
ALUMINIUM RING
BRASS PLATE
BRASS PLATE
BRASS SCREWS
MAGNETS

FIG 13

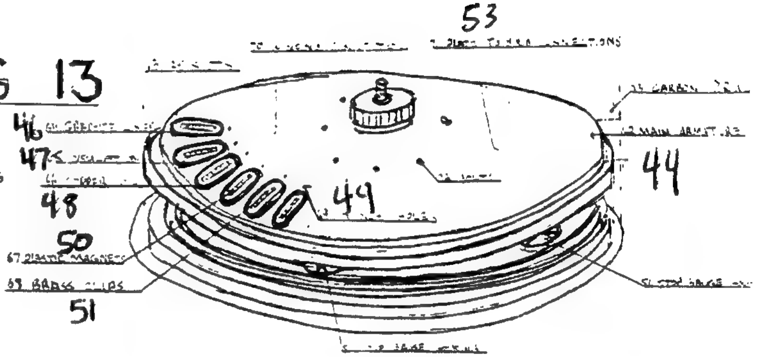

53
CONNECTIONS
CARBON
MAIN ARMATURE
44
46
47
48
49
50
67 PLASTIC MAGNETS
63 BRASS CLIPS
51

FIG 14

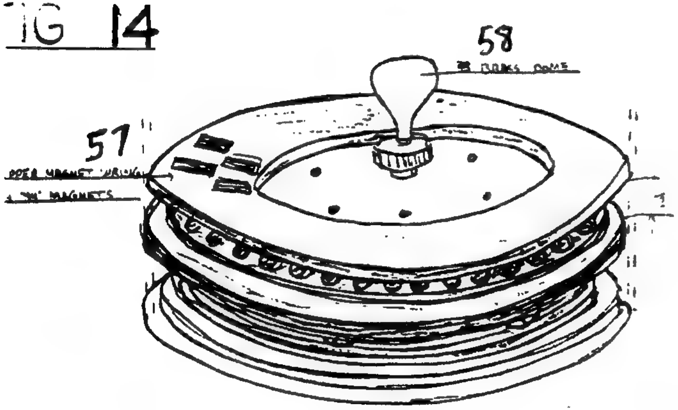
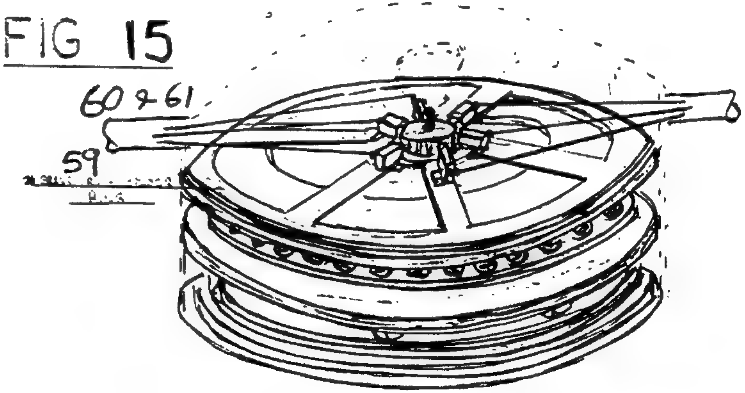
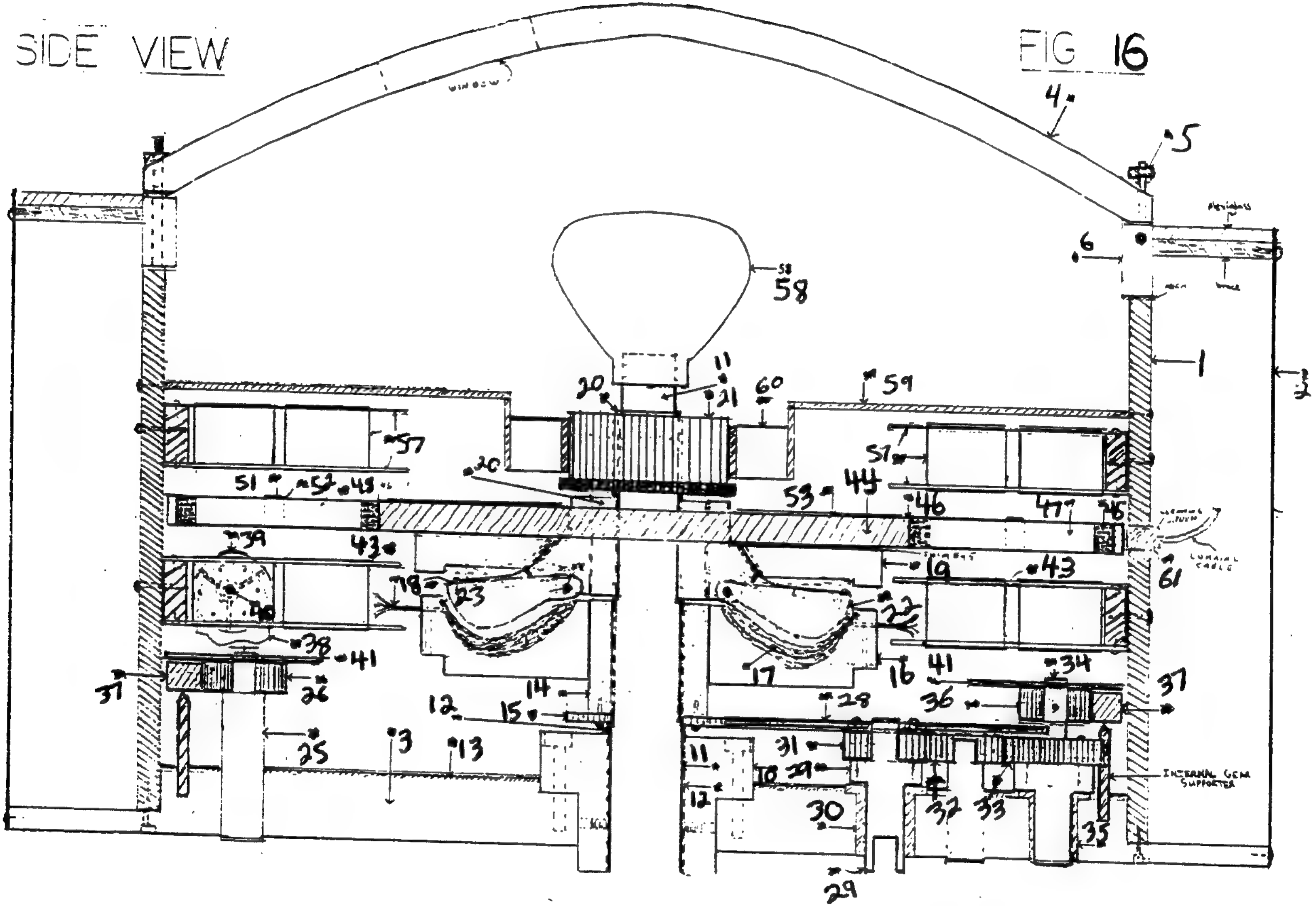

58
BRASS DOME
57
MAGNETS

FIG 15



SIDE VIEW


WINDOW
4
5
Plexiglass
6
58
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46
COAXIAL CABLE
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32
33
INTERNAL GEM SUPPORTER
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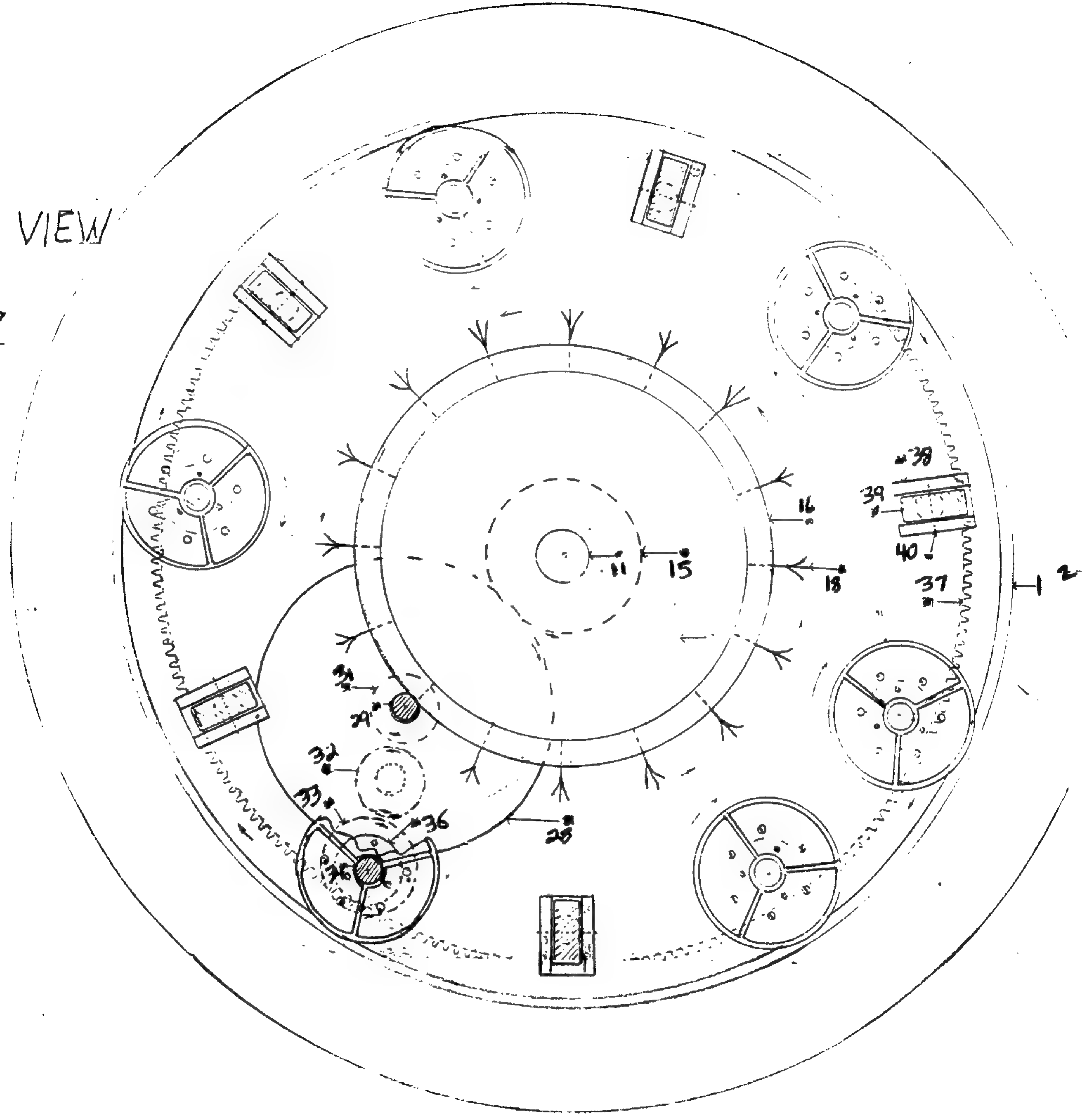
29

FIG 16

TOP VIEW

FIG 17



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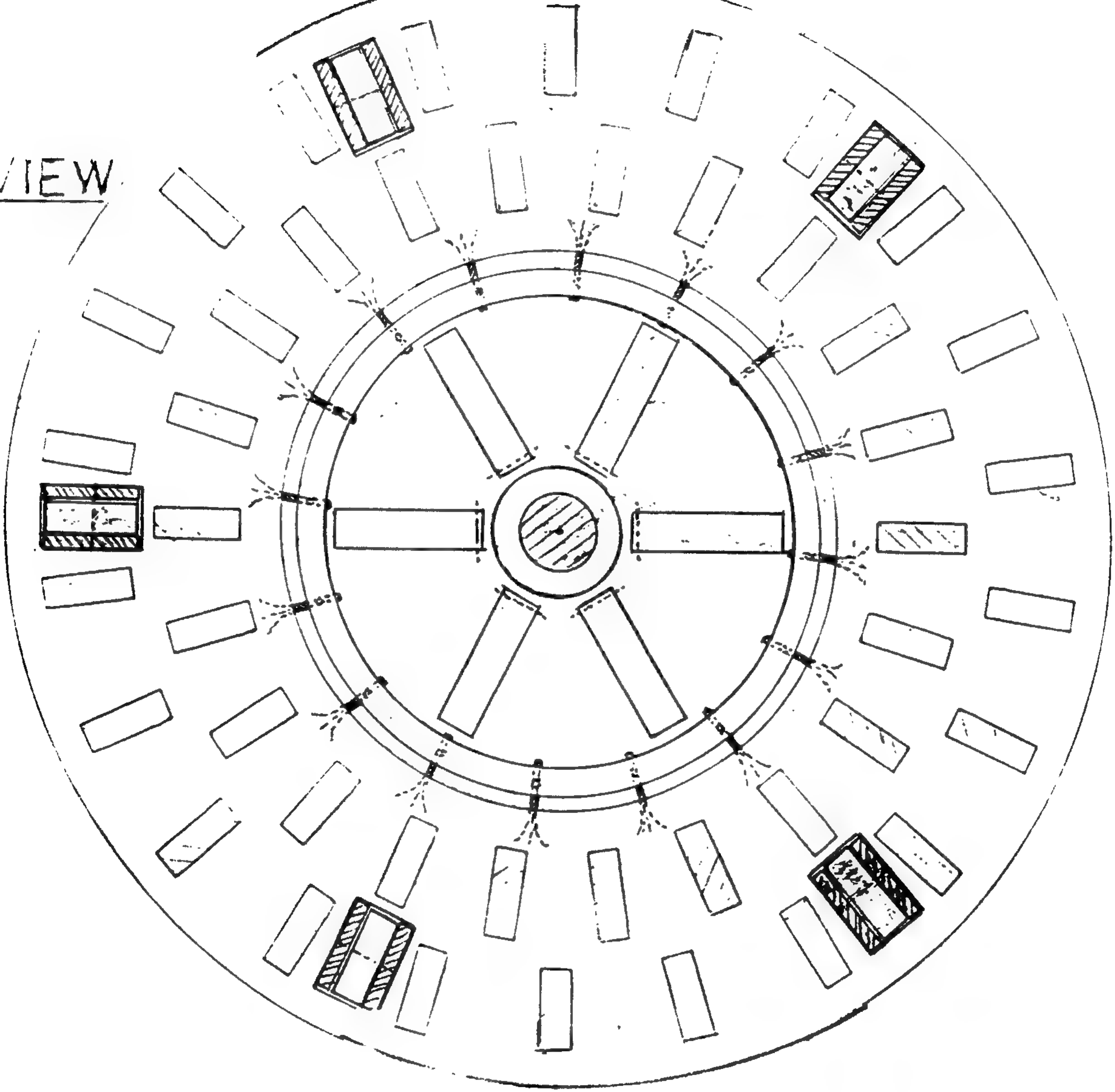
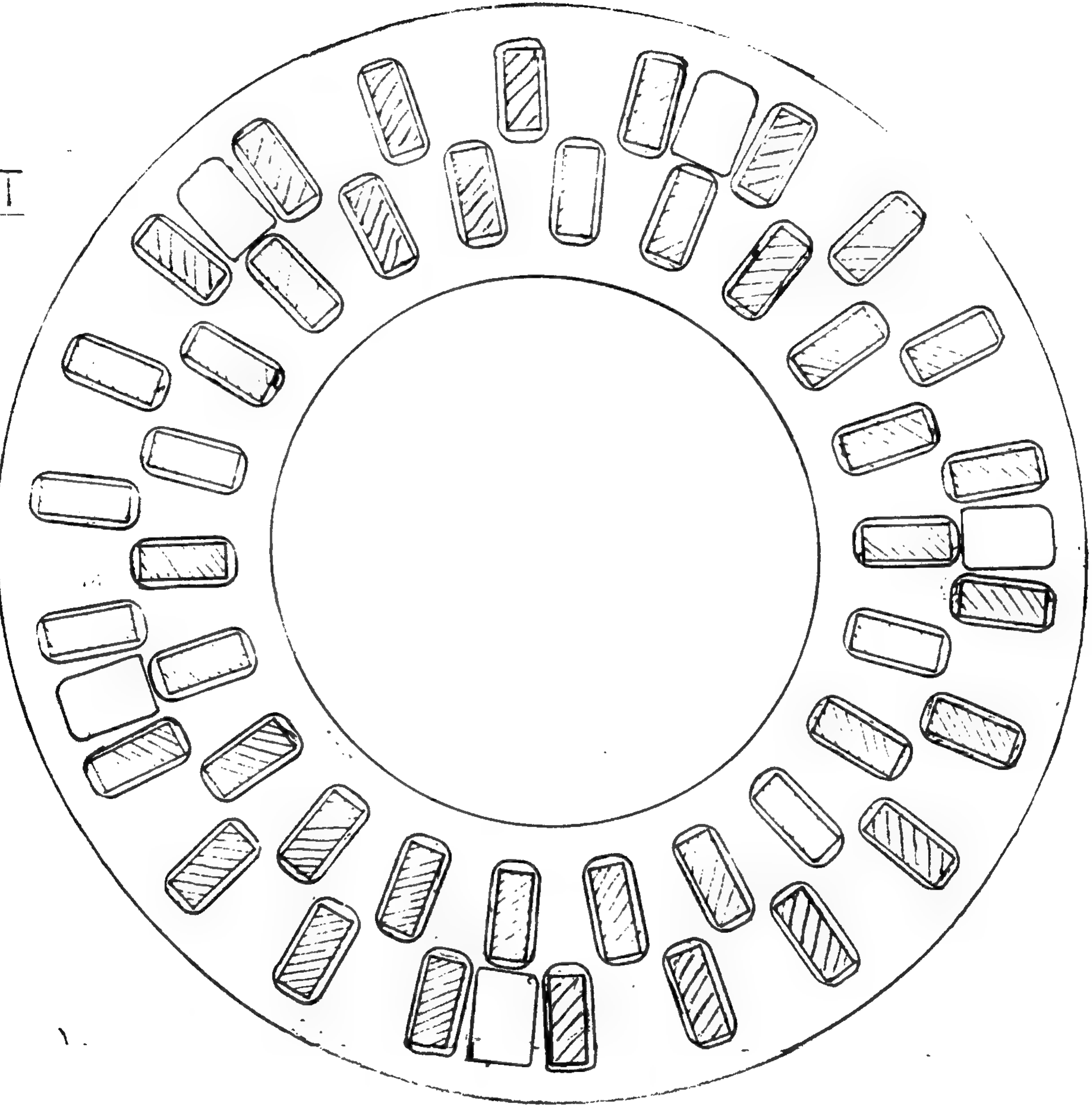
TOP VIEW

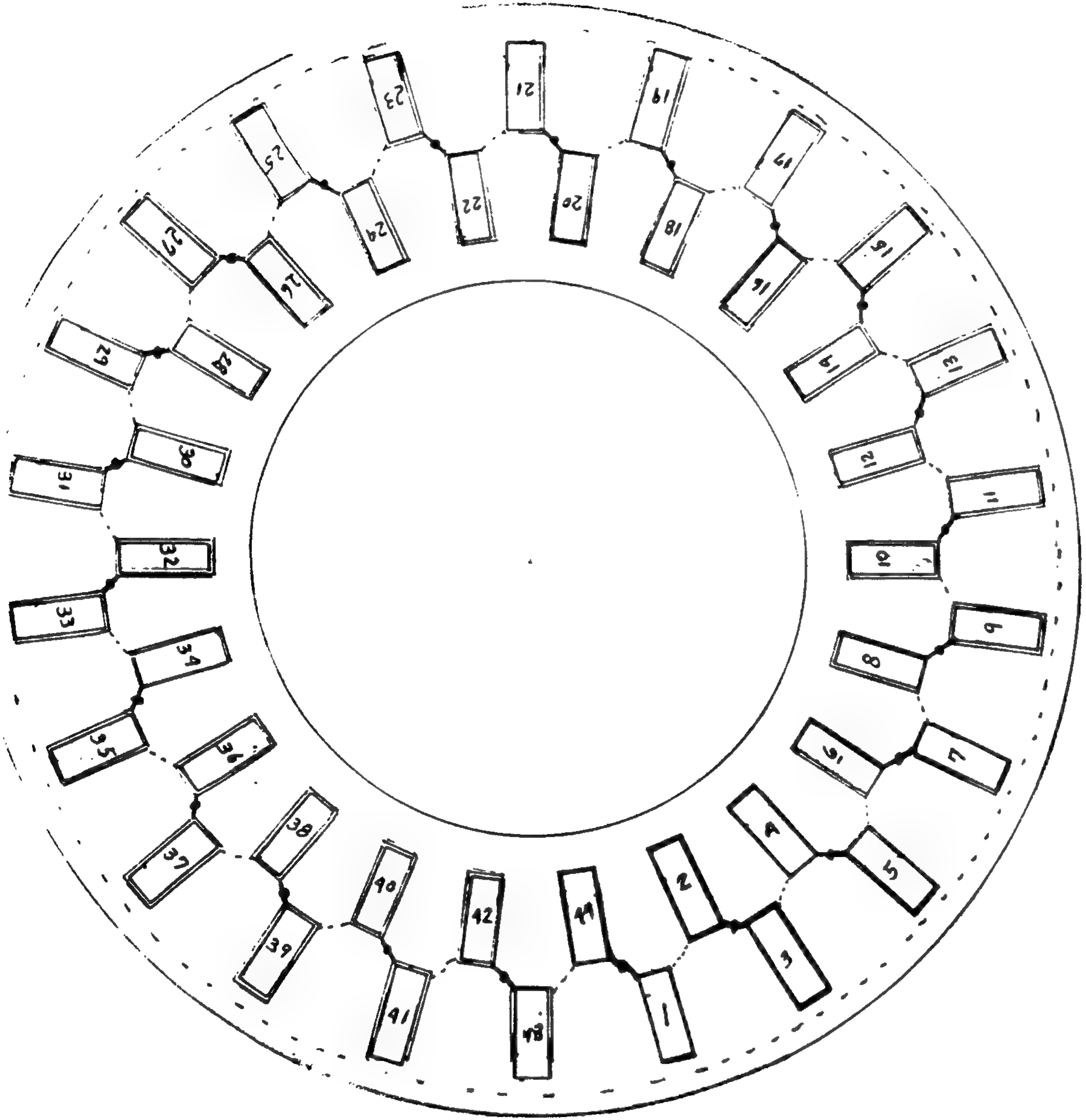
FIG 19



MAGNET RING

FIG 19





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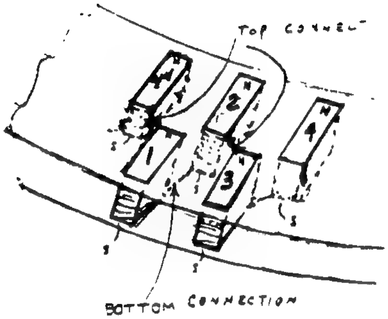


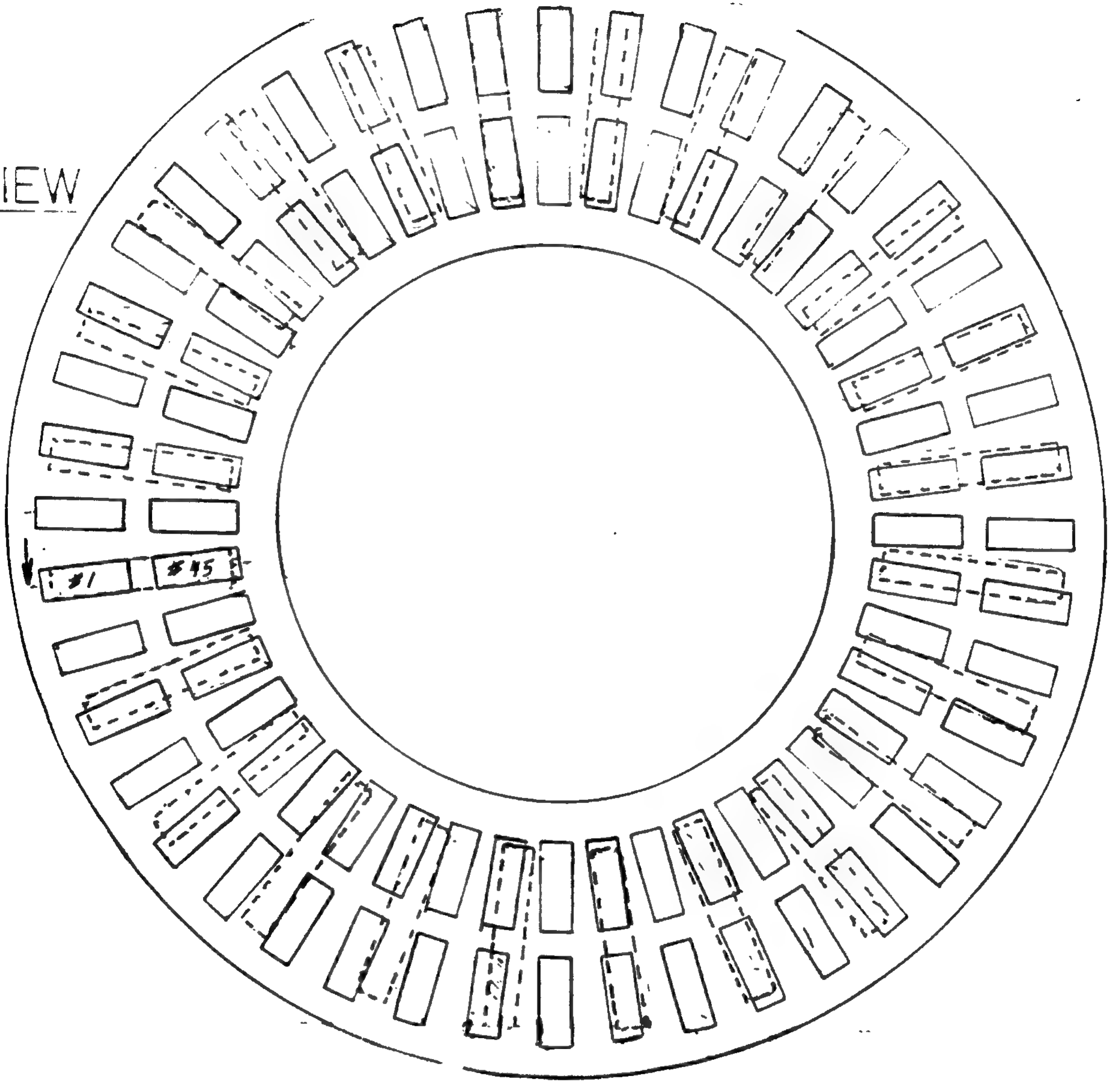
TOP CONNECT
1
2
3
4
BOTTOM CONNECTION

WIRE CONNECTIONS

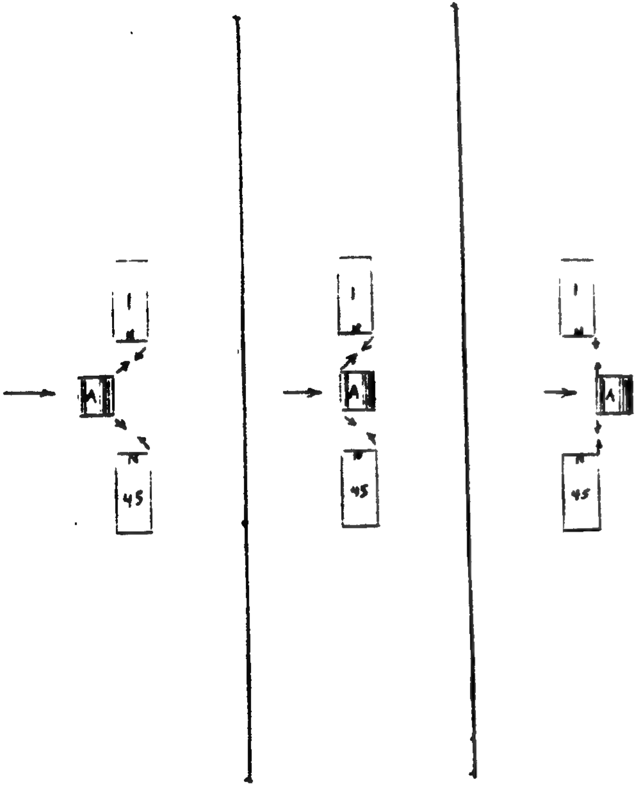
FIG 20

TOP VIEW

FIG 21



PLASTIC MAGNET PLACEMENT


1
A
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A
45
1
A
45

FIG 22

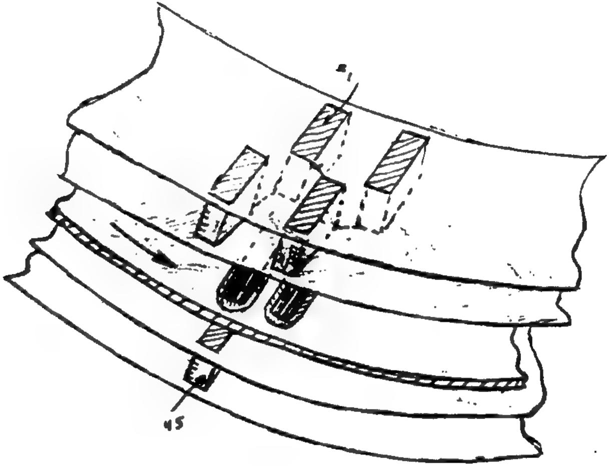
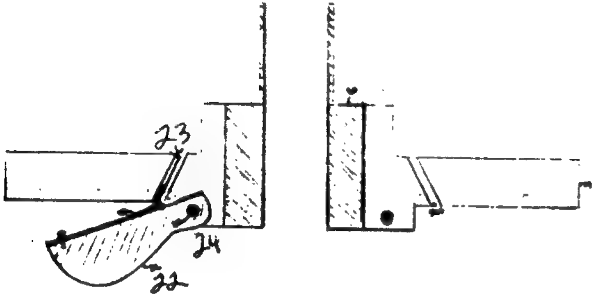
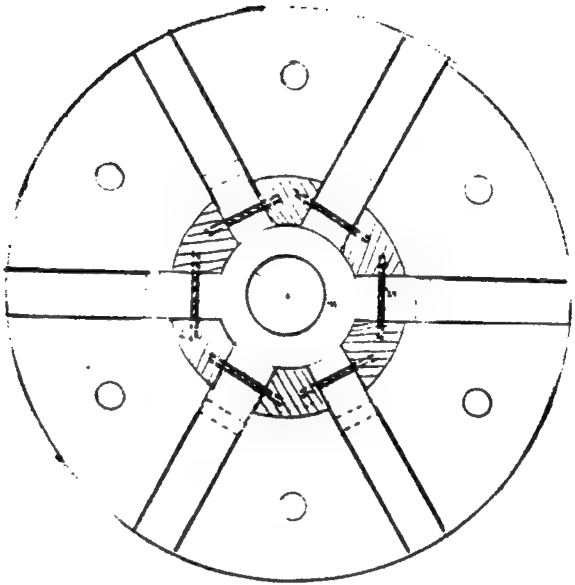
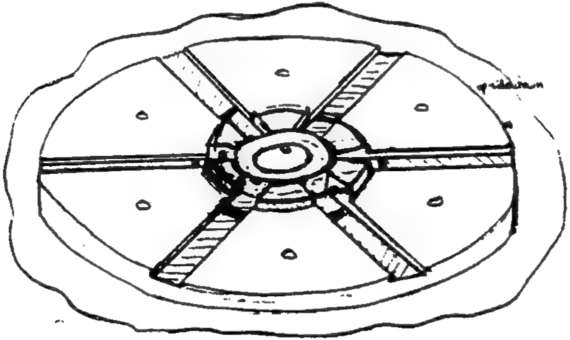


FIG 23

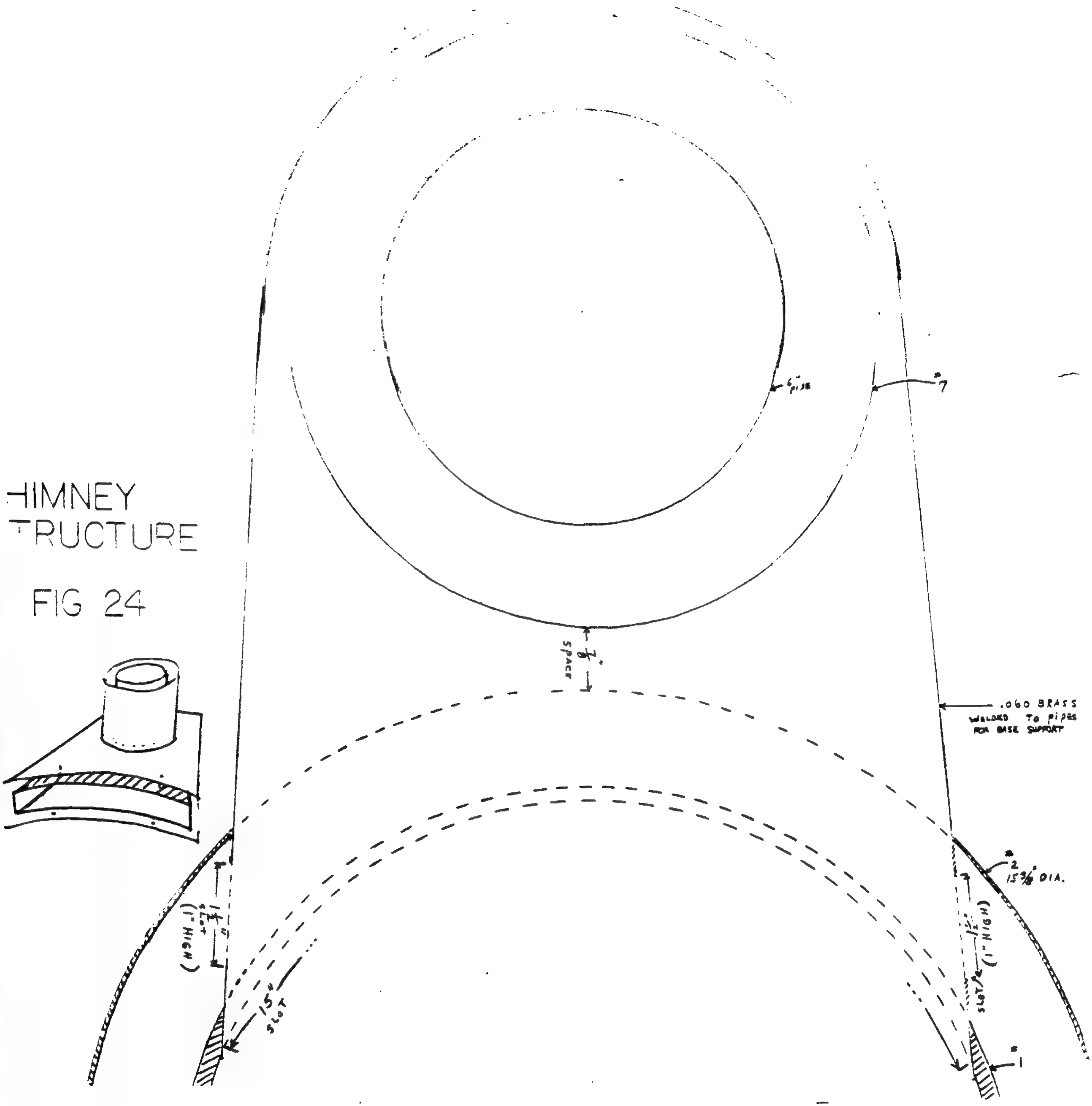






HIMNEY
TRUCTURE

FIG 24



6" pipe
#7
7/8" SPACE
.060 BRASS WELDED TO PIPES FOR BASE SUPPORT
#2 15 3/8" DIA.
1 1/2" SLOT (1" HIGH)
15" SLOT
1 1/2" SLOT (1" HIGH)
#1

TOP VIEW

FIG 25

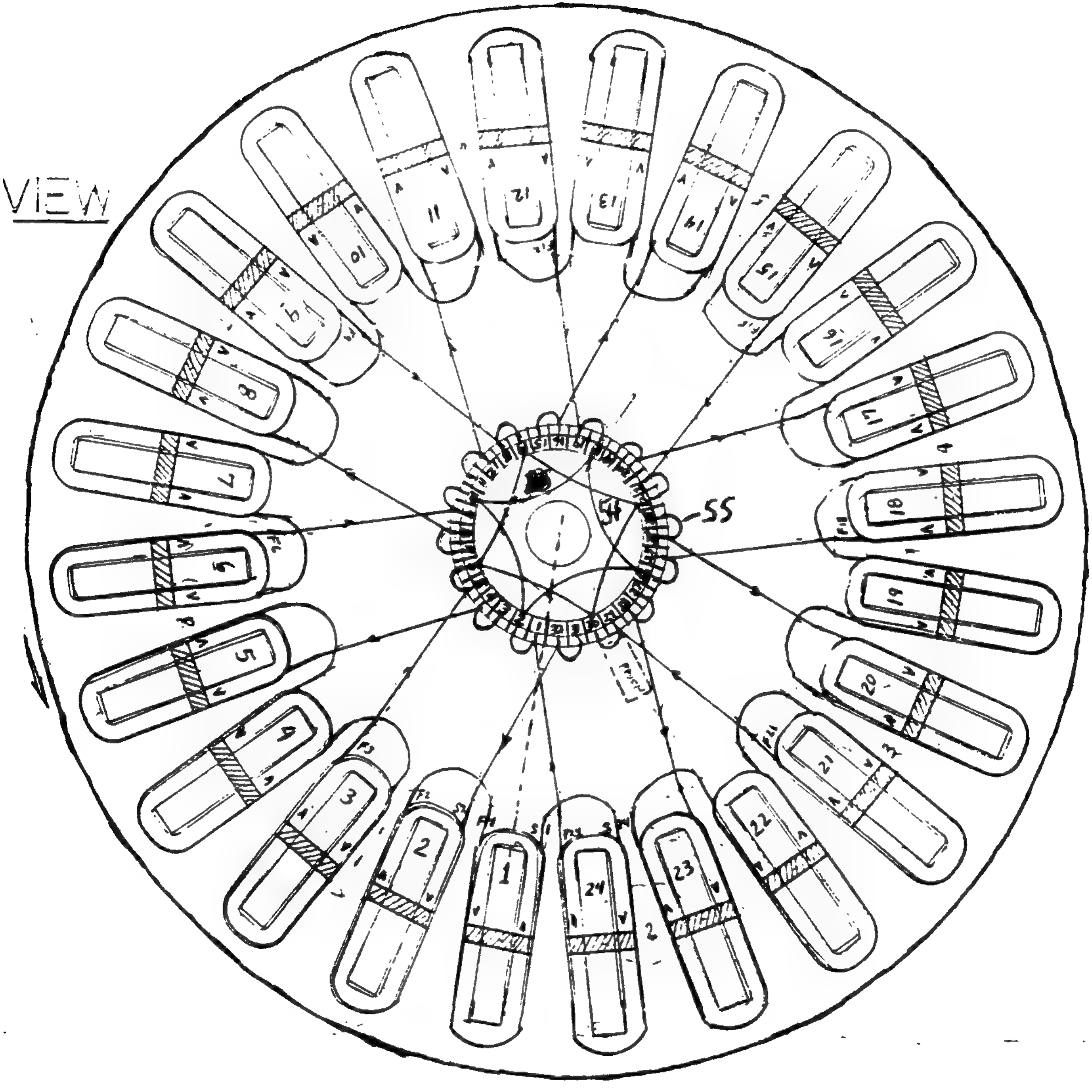

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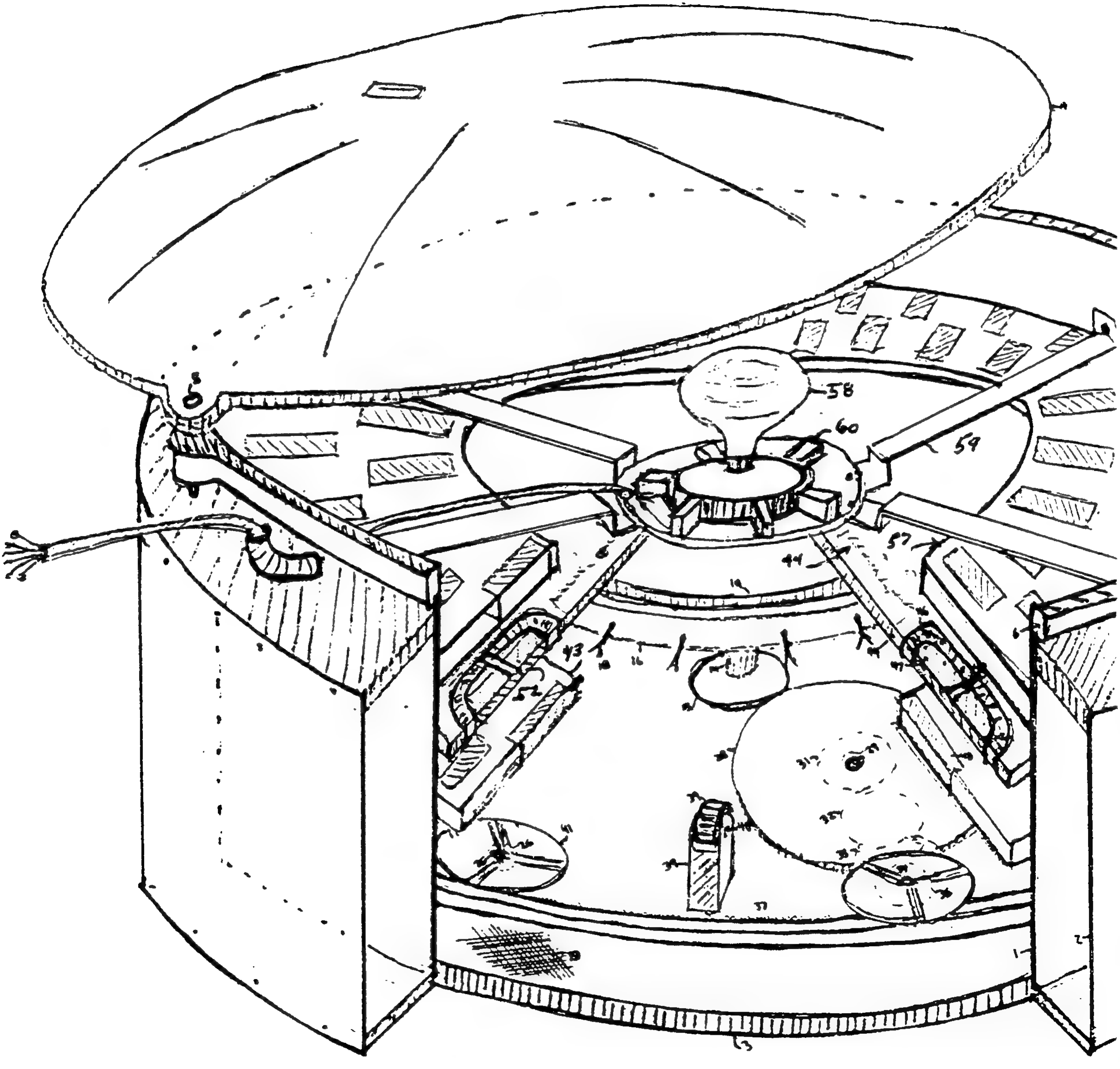
FIG 26 CUT - OUT VIEW



58
60
54
57
44
43
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2

MAGNETIC MOTOR

- Unit produces 10 HP
- Runs on magnetic current provided by the Celestial Particle Transmuter
- Capable of being constructed in various sizes for greater output
- Suggested use: household and industrial, example - this motor can drive the fan required for the Magnetic Heating Unit
- Requires special alloy
- Requires mechanical startup

ABSTRACT

This motor is a magnetic device that incorporates the use of rotors to generate physical power, which is another form of magnetic energy. This unit requires an energy supply from its mother unit, the Celestial Particle Transmuter. When combined, these two will be used to produce an energy for other mechanisms, such as mechanical appliances.

PRINCIPLE BEHIND THIS NEW ENERGY SOURCE

This motor attracts the flowing magnetic energy from the Transmuter (coming from the coaxial cable) into it's rotor and sets up a response from wing to wing which completes a circuit between two stationary copper rings. In turn this completed circuit becomes the driving force to turn the structure. It is an important fact worth noting that the principle here is to show the relationship between magnetic energy as opposed to electrical current, when captivated in a particular structure. This energy form will produce the same driving force as electrical current when applied to the proper structure. This opens unlimited possibilities for the manner in which this structure can be used.

This unit does not have the problems typically associated with electrical current, such as overheating, motor weight due to the use of iron, the cost of electricity, the danger of motor fires, etc

To capitalize on this untapped power source - a motor design is herein used that departs from standard electric motor designs.

LIST OF MOTOR PARTS

#1 - Aluminum Outer Housing

#2 - Hardened Aluminum Front Motor Housing

#3 - Back Motor Housing - hardened aluminum

#4 - Oil Cap and oil saturated cloth

#5 - Brass Motor Shaft

#6 - Collar secured to Shaft #5. This Collar is made with a bolted section on one side to form a groove on the outside rim that supports a cam.

#7 - Disc Brake Material - 1½" O.D., 1" I.D., 3/32 thick, secured to the side of Collar #6.

#8 - Six Trip Cams measuring 13/16" long spaced equally for 360 degrees in two rows, 3/8" apart, center to center, secured onto Shaft #5.

#9 - A stationary 12 position Holding Ring secured to Housing #3 with 12 Holding Grooves consisting of ¼" half circles.

#10- A Trip Arm activated by each of the six Trip Cams #8
#11 - A Pin that is the pivot point for Trip Arm #10 - nonmetallic
#12 - A Fork Section of Trip Arm #10
#13 - A Frame to support Pin #11 - This frame is supported by Shaft #5 with a flange bearing that allows the shaft to turn inside it. When Trip Arm #10 is forced up, pressure is put on Pin #11 which applies a backward force to a snap ring secured to Shaft #5. Frame #13 is a nonmetallic material.
#14 - Snap Ring mounted in a groove in Shaft #5.
#15 - Outside Cam with six lobes - This Cam has a slot machined through it that allows Arm #10 to pass through it.
#16- Three 3/8" Shafts secured to outside Cam #15. These shafts are equally spaced around 360 degrees.
#17- Three small 3/8" I.D. Compression Springs slid onto Shafts #16
#18 - Cam located on the inside of the Hub having the same pattern of lobes as the outside Cam. This cam is held away from Cam #15 by Compression Springs #17. Shafts #16 have adjusting nuts on the ends to prevent the inside Cam #18 from moving more than .018" away from the Brake Material #7.
#19 - These are four Grooved Slots machined in Cam #18. Three of these slots are 3/8" wide and long enough to allow Cam #18 to advance 30 degrees on Shaft #16 before the Shaft contacts the back of these slots. The larger slot allows cam movement without Arm #10 causing interference.
#20 - Three compression Springs that are mounted inside the trail section of the grooved slots in Cam #18. Before this Cam advances the allowed 30 degrees of forward travel, these three Compression Springs contact the three Shafts #16 and get compressed and then cause the Shafts to also rotate in the same direction and carry Cam #15 with them.
#21 - These are Braces to slideably hold the Cross Bars that carry the moving electrodes. These braces have grooves machined to accommodate two leaf springs, one on each side. These Springs are on the ends of the Cross Bars to constantly force the Cross Bars toward the Shaft #5.
#22 - Top Cross Bar
#23 - Top Cross Bar magnetic storing Material
#24 - Electrode secured to storing Material #23
#25 - Brush to feed power into Material #23
#26 - Line to feed power into Brush #25
#27 - Magnetic Storing Material secured into Top Cross Bar #22
#28 - Electrode secured to Material #27
#29 - Brush to feed power into Storing Material #27
#30 - Line to feed power into Brush #29
#31 - Arm secured to Top Cross Bar #22 which reaches over the top of Cam #15 but does not make contact with it.
#32 - Cam Follower Bearing that carries Top Cross Bar #22 up and down by contacting Cam #18.
#33 - Bottom Cross Bar
#34 - Magnetic Storing Material secured onto Bottom Cross Bar #33
#36 - Brush to feed power into Material #34
#37 - Power Line to feed Brush #36
#38 - Material to hold magnetic charge

#39 - Electrode secured to Material #38
#40 - Brush to feed power into Material #38
#41 - Line to feed Brush #40
#42 - Cam Follower Bearing to move Bar #33 which is moved up and down by Back Cam #15
#43 - Two Leaf Springs - half circle shapes that go from the top of Cross Bar 22 on each end to the bottom of Cross Bar #33 on each end thus forcing the Cross Bars to spring toward each other.
#44 - Hub secured to Shaft #5 having 8 Wings (each Wing numbered separately)
#45 - Brush and Brush Holder to carry the ground Wire from the Transmuter to the Hub #44
#46-61 - Sixteen Electrodes equally spaced around Hub #45
#62 - Wing secured to Rotor
#63 - Wire secured to front of Wing #62 and connected to Electrode #47
#64 - Wire secured to rear of Wing #62 and connected to Electrode #50
#65 - Wing secured to Hub
#66 - Wire secured to front of Wing #65 and connected to Electrode #49
#67 - Wire on rear of Wing #65 connected to Electrode #52
#68 - Wing secured to Hub
#69 - Wire on front of Wing #68 secured to Electrode #51
#70 - Wire on rear of Wing #68 connected to Electrode #54
#71 - Wing secured to Hub
#72 - Wire on front of Wing #71 secured to Electrode #53
#73 - Wire on rear of Wing #71 secured to Electrode #56
#74 - Wing secured to Hub
#75 - Wire on front of Wing #74 secured to Electrode #55
#76 - Wire on rear of Wing #74 secured to Electrode #58
#77 - Wing on Hub
#78 - Wire on front of Wing #77 secured to Electrode #57
#79 - Wire on rear of Wing #77 secured to Electrode #60
#80 - Wing secured to Hub
#81 - Wire on front of Wing #80 secured to Electrode #59
#82 - Wire on rear of Wing #80 secured to Electrode #46
#83 - Wing secured to Hub
#84 - Wire on front of Wing #83 secured to Electrode #61
#85 - Wire on rear of Wing #83 secured to Electrode #48
#86 - Eight sets of five half-lapped .030 metal Magnets measuring 15/16" long by 3/8" wide
#87 - Mylar insulation between Magnets
#88 - Front Copper Ring measuring 12" I.D. - 13" O.D., .100 thick
#89 - Front Copper Ring Support Fixture
#90 - Spacers and Bolts to hold #89 Copper Ring to front Motor Cover
#91 - Back Copper Ring measuring 12" I.D. - 13" O.D., .100 thick
#92 - Back Copper Ring Support Fixture
#93 - Spacers and Bolts to hold #92 Copper Ring to Back Motor Frame

THE MOTOR WORKS AS FOLLOWS:

The best starting point for becoming familiarized with the mechanical working parts is by viewing Figure 1. This view shows a brass shaft turning in two aluminum housings. Secured to this shaft is a Hub #44, Collar #6, Snap Ring #14 and six Trip Shafts - 1/8" thick extending 13/16" away from the Shaft. These pins are located on the Shaft as shown, in order to lift Arm #10 differing amounts. The Shafts closer to Pin #11 will lift the end of Arm #10 slightly higher than the Shafts further away because of the changing leverage distance. As this movement is further defined, the reason for this variable lifting to Arm #10 will become evident. The electrodes #46-61 on the rotor need to be fed magnetic power in a very specific manner which can only be accomplished by camming Power-electrodes toward the 16 Rotor Electrodes and then quickly pulling the Power-electrode away.

As a result a pulse spans an air gap between the vertical Power-electrodes and the Rotary Electrodes. It is important to view Figure 1 closely in order to grasp the close proximity between the two Copper Rings #91 and #88. The focal point for the driving power of this rotor is the Magnets located in the Rotor Wings. These are centered between the Copper Rings. This view is very helpful in gaining an understanding of the magnetic activity that takes place.

As we review the Trip Pins we first see that the 6 Pins #8 are secured to Shaft #5 in two separate circular planes of three Pins each, 120 degrees apart. Using an imaginary center line we see the pins in one row are 3/8" in distance from the others. As the Pins turn, they arrive at Arm #10 at 60 degrees apart. The single camming sequence is as follows: Arm #10, which has its tripping portion on the high point of Part #9 is being lifted by a Camming Pin at the closer point to Pivot Shaft #11. This action lifts the 1/4" brass shaft out of its 1/8" deep half-round holding slot and causes Arm #10 to pivot on Shaft #11. Shaft #11 is supported by Part #13 which is being held from moving backwards by Snap Ring #14, therefore Arm #10 moves downward on the opposite end which has a Fork Extension #12. The Fork Extension pushes against a tapered portion of Cam #18 and causes the Cam to move back toward Housing #3 at a .018 distance. During this backward movement Cam #18 compresses 3 Compression Springs #17. After this backward movement, Cam #18 contacts brake material #7 which is secured to Collar #6. Since this Collar is secured to the Shaft, Cam #18 is immediately driven in the direction of the shaft rotation for 30 degrees. As this Cam moves, Cam-follower-bearing #32 which was at a low point of the Cam becomes raised 3/8" carrying Arm #31 away from Shaft #5. Arm #31 which is firmly secured to Cross Bar #22 then moves this Cross Bar 3/8" away from Shaft #5. This action closed the gap between the electrodes on Bar #22 and the Rotor Electrodes, thus a charge of magnetic current is transferred across the remaining .015 air gap. When Cam #18 advanced 30 degrees, the 2 Rotor Electrodes were charged.

By being allowed the travel amount of 30 degrees which was governed by machined slots within the Cam, the cam was allowed to swing on three 3/8" shafts protruding from Cam #15. Before the Cam actually moved the full 30 degrees, it compressed three Compression Springs that are carried inside it which are located at the end of the slots. Before the actual 30 degree movement can be manifest a slowing of the cams' forward movement happened by compressing the springs against Shaft #16. Now Cam #18 is against Shaft #16 and the forward driving power of #18 is ready to advance Cam #15. At this point note that Cam #18 has activated one stroke of the Cross Bar charging the two Rotor Electrodes. Next, Shafts #16 are pushed forward and they cause Cam #15 to move in the direction of a 30 degree rotation. During this electrode lifting action for Cam #15 which is now traveling in the direction of the rotating shaft, Cam #18 remains extended in its forward slot position because it is still contacting the Brake Material #7.

Now another electrode lifting cycle is completed during the forward travel time of Cam #15 which is a 30 degree forward movement. Note at this particular time, the instant the Arm #10 is stopped in the next slot which is 30 degrees away, Cam #18 already has done twice as much electrode lifting work as Cam #15. To maintain this forward driving action for Cam #18, Arm #10 must be held in the 'up position which then maintains pressure against Springs #17. This is done by having the arm slide on the high section of Stationary Ring #9. The moment Arm #10 goes down into the next slot and pressure is released between Cam #18 and Brake Material #7, Cam #18 instantly goes backwards 15 degrees. This is due to Compression Springs #20 between Shafts #16 and the trail end of Slots #19 which are compressed and free to push Cam #18 backwards. The backward movement is limited to 15 degrees because this is the distance the Compression Springs are allowed to push, which is determined by their length and tension.

Since the forward travel of Cam #18 stopped 15 degrees over the top of a Cam Lobe, this 15 degrees of backward movement sends its Cam-follower-bearing to the top of a lobe and again Cam #18 pulses a set of electrodes. As a result, the inside Cam does 3 electrode movements to one movement of outside Cam #15.

Note then that a total of 4 electrode strokes happen in only 30 degrees of travel of Arm #10. As the following cam tripping movement is revealed it shows that the pulsing is controlled and eliminates the possibility of supplying more pulses than needed.

PULSES FOR SPEED CONTROL

The camming system just described is a mechanism that produces the necessary requirements which achieve the end result so when in action it has a stop gauge effect on the productive magnetic system. The rotor design has a configuration which counteracts the air speed during the sequenced joining together of the electrodes as they are held in a positional attract state. This prevents the motor from going faster than the estimated 1600 r.p.m.'s. When a load is applied to the shaft and the rotor speed is reduced, the air load in turn is reduced, thus allowing the inflowing magnetic power to be utilized with less restriction. The camming system increases its strokes as the load increases.

The following camming explanation will show how the volume of flowing magnetic current to the unit is constantly being adjusted in accordance with the speed. The action is now explained with the motor in a stop position and power on the four electrodes which are waiting to charge the rotor. The shaft is now positioned where Pin A is under Arm #10. Pin A is holding Arm #10 slightly above Part #9 and a push of the Shaft begins a pulse that causes the unit to begin rotating. Pin A located on the closer row to the Pivot Shaft #11 lifts Arm #10 and passes on by. This action causes 4 cam actions or 8 pulses to happen as explained. Next, Pin B located in the row closer to Part #9 which arrives at Arm #10 just as it goes into the next slot 30 degrees away and again 4 cam actions happen or 8 magnetic pulses take place. The Shaft has now turned 60 degrees and 16 pulses have already happened.

At this point, a quick acceleration of the motor speed occurs and an overflow of pulsing no longer takes place. The pulsing will now adjust to the needed amount per turn depending on the load. When the unit is running at full speed the 6 Trip Pins are no longer utilized in a 1,2,3 pattern but are skipped as needed, depending on the speed of the shaft. Now when Pin A lifts Arm #10 above Part #9, it lifts the Arm not only free of Part #9 but actually higher than the needed distance for allowing the advance. This higher amount is caused by the arm extension which telescopes approximately 3/4" from the point of contact between Arm #10 and Pin A. This brief moment of lifting allows Pin B to pass under Arm #10, not contacting it. Arm #10 then remains stopped without electrode lifting because the Cross Bars are spring held together keeping the Cam Bearing on the low points of the cams. When Trip Pin B passed under, the main shaft advanced 60 degrees.

The next Trip Pin C passes under with no contact to Arm #10. Next Trip Pin D will again raise up Arm #10 which is a Pin located 180 degrees away from starting Pin A. When pins speed on past, there is a lessening of the pulses which happens until finally at high speed a maximum of 3 stoppings to the Arm results per revolution of the Shaft which is 4 more strokes than needed. When the unit pulses, these 4 extra strokes are then used. We must take into consideration the air build-up that is lost during acceleration. This pulsing, when operating at a minimal speed has the potential of 12 stopping stations per revolution of the Cam. This potential attains the proper one pulse per wire per 360 degree turning of the Shaft which then utilizes the 4 additional pulses before a full momentum is generated.

Arm #10 is lifted higher when Pin A is the contacting pin and the Arm has less lift when the contacting Pin is Pin B. Whichever pin should happen to do the lifting there is a dependency on the speed of the Shaft. When the speed is increased, a Pin that would normally be used slips on by. If a load attempts to slow the speed of the Shaft, the magnetic power is instantly increased allowing more magnetism which converts into magnetic energy which completes the work. As the Pin A lifts Arm #10, not only does the magnetic current adjust to the load but the action also supplies the needed accommodation for a pulse pattern existing between each individual pulse stroke. In the mechanical action there is a time sequence that produces the needed magnetic pulsing. As the first pulse is manifested by Cam #18 which advanced forward independently, a given time period elapses before the next pulse happens. The increment of time that is produced results in a longer span than between the next 2 pulses. When Cam #18 pulls Cam #15 forward, both move their electrodes upward with a little time differential between them.

Next, the reverse action of Cam #18 produces only a minute difference in the increment of time than the first pulse in order to reverse mass in motion. This cycle is now finalized by the cam being returned. We now have a time variation as to when this cam sequence will again occur which is dependent on the speed of the motor. This pattern of irregular timing intervals repeats. We see in all of this that this mechanical action provides the necessary movement which in turn produces the magnetic pulsing needed to drive the rotor.

ROTOR CONFIGURATION

The rotor configuration being disclosed serves distinctly different purposes. The primary reason for this particular rotor shape is that it affords a push-pull magnetic driving action in relationship to the stationary copper rings. A further reason for this particular shape is to provide a back-up air pressure to the driving magnetic power which then helps the pulsing circuit to maintain an estimated 1600 r.p.m.s. The design of the wings causes the magnetic energy to complete a circuit by using a wing to wing response which in turn incorporates the stationary copper rings. This wing to wing response is aided by a series of magnets that are embedded and circuited in the individual wings. The magnetic activity generated in the wing magnets becomes a determining factor in how the inflowing magnetic energy will be used.

Let us closely examine the magnets and their mounting procedure. In order to clarify our thinking, a comparison is being made between magnets in a standard D.C. motor and this unit. Permanent magnets in the stator of a D.C. motor are constantly manifesting their magnetic power and the response is always between them and a set-up magnetic field in the rotating part or armature. If the armature also had permanent magnets a problem of stopping their magnetic power would be quickly evident because of the attract locking hold that would take place. However, this motor requires a set-up of a magnetic field which is then dissipated in an on-off format which sets up a continuing magnetic pole response. The need to dissipate the magnetic field thus eliminates the use of permanent magnets because of the magnetic resistance that would occur. In considering the magnetic material needed it is important that the material be one that can sustain a magnetic field and yet yield it at the proper time. This release timing is of utmost importance because without the proper sustaining and release, the whole pulsing system would be uncontrolled.

Pulsing determines the amount of input of the magnetic energy which then establishes the outlay of the magnetic current or flow coming from the Mother Unit. This release timing element goes on to affect all facets of the operation.

The following list includes parts and facts pertaining to them which all contribute to the timing sequence.

#1 - size of each Magnet
#2 - number of Magnets in each Wing
#3 - particular placement of each Magnet Set
#4 - molecular structure of the Metal Magnet Material
#5 - amount of magnetic charge initially put into each Magnet
#6 - coating of the surface of each Magnet
#7 - insulation between each Magnet
#8- material holding the Magnets
#9 - mounting direction of each Magnet Stack
#10 - size of the wire secured to each side of the Magnet Stack
#11 - air space around each Magnet
#12 - distance apart one Magnet Set is from the other
#13 - number of Rotor Wings
#14 - pulsing sequence for the Metal Magnets charge
#15 - volume of magnetic energy pulsed into the Metal Magnets during each pulse
#16 - pulsed sequence between all eight Wings
#17 - placement of stationary Rings
#19 - composition of Stationary Rings
#20 - wing angle when mounted to the Hub
#21 - Wing Thickness
#22 - Wing configuration
#23 - molecular structure of the Rotor Assembly
#24 - placement of the 16 Electrodes in the Rotor
#25 - wiring procedure for connecting the Wing Wires to the Electrodes
#26 - bonding procedure for securing the Wires to the Wings
#27 - method for bringing the power into the Unit
#28 - method for building up a magnetic charge
#29 - method for camming four power Electrodes in their proper timing sequence to activate the rotating Rotor Electrodes.

ROTOR CONSTRUCTION

This rotor is made by pouring a blend of known metals into a suitable mold which then forms a one piece cast Rotor Hub with eight Rotor Wings. This particular blend of known metals is used in this casting because of the molecular structures within the metal which is not achieved in other metal blends. This metal is known as TiAlCO—B, which has the fortitude of steel without the weight and can sustain high heat without disruptive seaming. We therefore have no concern that the wing structure is only a thickness of 1/8 inch. This blend of metals also has the unique quality of becoming a magnetic field when a magnet is located in it, and is conducive to receiving and distributing magnetic energy or responding to it. A simplified statement could be that this metal welcomes magnetism.

Viewing Figure 2 shows eight Rotor Wings, each with a set of five metal Magnets located in them. The metal composition used to construct these Magnets is a strong aircraft type aluminum called Alminal W16, (Alminal W16 — M—1273, M—2174; 3 Cu, 4 Mg, 0.6 Si, 0.6 Fe, 1 Mn, 0.2 It, 4.0—8.5 Zn, Bal Al. WP—temper: 78,000 — 85,000 TS; 67,000 - 74,000 YS; 5-4 El. For structural members; age—hardened, high strength). One important reason for the use of this metal Alminal

W16 is it is compatible to the blend of metals being used in the wing structure. The Alminal W16 metal needs to be magnetically charged in a particular manner to attain the needed response. This metal is first anodized on one side before the metal is charged with D.C. current which then turns it into a magnet. This new magnet will manifest only a modest amount of flux power because the percentage of the ferrite metal is only 0.6 percent. The flux power strength must be minimal to get the necessary response so as to eliminate magnetic resistance. In this particular application magnetic strength is not a major factor.

It is simply a catalytic action at the outset. The anodized side of the Alminal W16 is charged north and the opposite side is charged south. Since the magnets are cut from an anodized sheet the edges of these metal magnets remain unanodized. This is very important because when the magnets are half-lapped as shown in Figure 3 the magnetic flow takes a different path circuit on the north anodized side than on the south unanodized side. Viewing Figure 4 which is an isometric view of the rotor, it can clearly be shown how the north magnets of all eight wings face the south magnets of the eight wings. In other words, an unanodized side faces an anodized side. By having the one surface anodized it causes a magnetic path between rotor blades to build up in a powerful attract force. This same magnetic path would not be manifest if the metal were not anodized. A secondary reason for anodizing is that the structural polarities having to do with the anodized side cannot be depleted because the anodizing process penetrates a portion of the metal. The result is that you have an ongoing closed circuit.

WIRE SIZE USED BETWEEN ROTOR ELECTRODES AND THE WING MAGNETS

Figure 3 shows a cut-away view of a wing with the magnet mounting procedure. The center of this magnet stack is 6½ inches from the center of the rotor shaft #5. Point A is a lip of a wing .007½ thick, milled inward to .040 to contain the magnets and wires. The window frame construction completely surrounds the anodized magnets. Location B is a milled wing slot at the exit point of the window which secures the window wires leading to the electrodes. These wires are secured on the front as well as the rear of the wing.

Looking at the rectangular shape of the window, it is important to note that the surrounding wire before entering slot B should not complete a closed design but should retain an end opening of 1/16 inch.

This wire exiting position is important because it puts the proper amount space between the wires that are mounted on of the front and rear of the wing. As stated previously the release timing in magnets vary according to the strength of the set-up magnetic field. When the .015 thick magnet wire is bonded on the front and rear of each rotor wing the amount of power that flows is determined by the receptivity of the particular wire toward magnetism and the thickness of this wire will vary according to each application (such as another type of mechanism).

MAGNETIC POWER AND ITS TRAVEL

Looking at the subject of magnetic travel we see that it has a neutral charge but the 16 electrodes in the rotor all have a set charge of north and south. As we look at the 8 wires wrapped around the north side which is anodized, we see a charge that travels from the magnets through the wire back to the electrodes. Spaced between these north electrodes are 8 south electrodes, which continue a pattern of magnetic feedback to their respective electrode. The inflowing neutral magnetic current is offered to any of these electrodes by means of the 4 camming power lines. The current is then attracted to the electrodes in their turn and the incoming magnetic current takes on an established polarity. The instant it crosses over to the rotor electrode, it becomes like the electrode it contacts, and then the power flow is reversed. This reversal occurs when the incoming magnetic power travels from the electrodes through the wire manifesting itself as it travels along its length and moves on attract into the wing. The finalization of this travel circuit is completed as it circles the Alminal magnets.

At the completion of this process the magnetic power manifests briefly as if it were a powerful giant magnet, and responds to the copper ring pulling the rotor for rotation. It is at this point that a critically important magnetic action takes place. After the magnetic material sustains its field, it must dissipate at the proper time, which then allows the magnetic energy to respond in a reverse action as it travels along the same wire back to the electrode where it originally started. When it first started the strength of the electrode charge was only equal to that power which the magnet was sustaining at that time. But now with a build-up of additional power, the beginning charge has been greatly increased.

This reversal of magnetism needs a time span to properly attain its function of full power to achieve its full power load which is why the power electrodes are quickly pulled away from the rotor electrodes after the charge transfers. With this quick returning action there also comes a time delay before the next pulse is needed to trigger to this same electrode. The cam-follower-bearings are quickly pulled to the low point of the cam which then limits the dwell time at the high point. Cross Bars 22 and 33 have leaf springs mounted on the ends which cause these two bars to always move toward each other after stroke movement takes place. The charge volume is also controlled by the air gap distance of .015 which actually helps to enhance the magnetic polarities.

The arrangement of the metal magnets in the wings is of the greatest importance for proper pulse action and it is for this reason that every mounting detail is next carefully itemized.

METAL MAGNET ARRANGEMENT

Looking at position D we see the five .030 thick Alminal magnets half-lapped, having four pieces of .010 thick Mylar measuring 3/16 inches wide by 7/8 inches long, sandwiched between the magnets. The magnet polarity is north-face up on the front, and south-face on the rear and the same process of lapping is used both front and rear.

Five individual north faces comprise the front attract polarity and the rear has the reverse polarity facing downward. The reason for the separation of the five magnets is that it allows each one to individually pull and discharge the magnetic power which enhances the smoothness of the flow between the magnet and ring.

Explanation of slot size: The wing is .125 thick. The needed outer window size on the wing is 7/8" by 1 inch. Top-to-bottom spacing is as follows: .060 of room is required at the center of the slot to accommodate the thickness of two Alminal magnets, plus .010 for the mylar which is between the magnets. A .015 thick wire fits above the magnets on the top and .015 thick wire fits below the magnets on the bottom. This total distance then is .100. This leaves a remaining .025 wing material equally sharing a ledge of .012 1/2 above and .012 1/2 below equaling .125. The magnets are cut 3/8" wide by 15/16" long, therefore the inner width dimension of the window frame needs to be 15/16 inches. The magnets are glued together half-lap, forming a stack 1-1/8" total length, with the inner window frame size being 1-1/8 inches. Using these dimensions when the magnets are installed in the wings one will see a magnet size of 7/8" by 1 inch, with the remaining magnet portion hidden under the holding ledge.

Notice that the angle of the magnet stack is such that the lead edge in the direction of rotation, (see arrow), is centered on the stationary copper rings 88 and 91. See Figure 2. One reason for the mounting of the magnets at this particular angle is because the five individual metal magnets can be mounted in the curved window frame without the need to bend the individual magnets. The mounting of the magnets at this angle is also important because the built-up charge in the wing can then travel along the wing to the wing tip which generates the needed magnetic flow.

THE CIRCUIT FOR THE INCOMING MAGNETIC POWER

Viewing Figure 2 shows electrode #24 in an alignment with one of the 16 electrodes mounted in the Hub which is Electrode #48. Power is now being attracted into Electrode #48 by jumping across an air gap of .015 from power electrode #24. This electrode is now giving up the magnetic charge that was stored in material #23 because the silver electrode #24 is screwed directly into this material. The power came into this material from coaxial cable #26 which is secured to Brush #25. This brush is spring held in a standard brush holder keeping light contact between #25 and #23. As this charge of magnetic energy goes into Electrode #48 it travels 90 degrees back against the rotation to the rear of wing #83 as shown, because a wire .015 thick is secured to Electrode #48 and is held to the Hub with insulation tubing until it arrives at wing #83. The wire is then stripped of insulation and secured directly to the rear of the wing. A very light scoring of the wing is done to form a holding slot which then prevents the wire from vibrating free during normal running. This wire then goes around the five half-lapped magnets making direct contact with them.

The rectangular loop that is formed by the wire is not a completed loop making contact with the original incoming wire. The result then of this circuit is that a magnetic charge is now on the rear side of wing #83. At the same moment electrode #28 is feeding magnetic power into moving electrode #52. This power is coming in on Coaxial Cable #30. Electrode #52 has a wire connected to it that travels 90 degrees back against the direction of rotation and goes to the rear of wing #65. We see therefore that 2 wings, 65 and 83 are now charged. The next wings to be charged will be charged in a very particular wing charging sequence. The wings getting charged will always be 90 degrees apart and the charging happening only in groups of two.

A start sequence for example could be as follows. Wire 66 on the front of wing 65 will get charged on its front wire. The mating wire that gets charged will be on wing 71, front wire 72. For ease of seeing the pulsed sequence, the wire charging sequence is marked alphabetically. Therefore these two wires are both called A when viewing Figure 2. The charge will then go to wing 77, rear wire 79 and wing 83, rear wire 85, both marked B. Next the charge goes to wing 62, rear wire 64 and wing 68, rear wire 70, both marked C. The charge next goes to wing 74, front wire 75 and wing 80, front wire 81, both marked D. The charge next goes to wing 65, rear wire 67 and wing 71, rear wire 73, both marked E. The charge next goes to wing 77, front wire 78 and wing 83, front wire 84, both marked F. Charge next goes to wing 62, front wire 63 and wing 68, front wire 69, both marked G. And finally charge goes to wing 74, rear wire 76 and wing 80, rear wire 82, both marked H.

This arrangement of back and forth charging in different wing combinations is not always accomplished by having either the top set of electrodes on Bar #22 or the bottom set of electrodes on 33 charging the rotors. These electrodes are used together but are also used in combinations. When a time lapse happens, as for example, after the forward movement of cam #18, the cross bar #33 will use its two electrodes to charge the wings. However, when the next two strokes happen almost simultaneously being caused by both cams moving forward, the four electrodes are pushed together to the rotor electrodes which then discharge their magnetic power at exactly 90 degrees apart. It is at this point that combination charging happens between electrodes located on one bar with electrodes from the opposite bar.

For example when the start sequence happens at wire 66 on the top of wing 65 and its mating wire 72 on wing 71, they might not align with two electrodes on one or the other cross bars but rather they might align with an electrode on one bar with an electrode on the other bar. We can accept this because it is not necessary for a completed wire circuit between the two grouped wings. Each wing has its own completed circuit. The timing between the two wings is merely a needed magnetic timing response. Miniscule time shortages should they occur would have no effect as the pulsing would not be affected because it does not work on the principle of wire to wire feeding as in the case of a standard motor.

GROUND WIRE

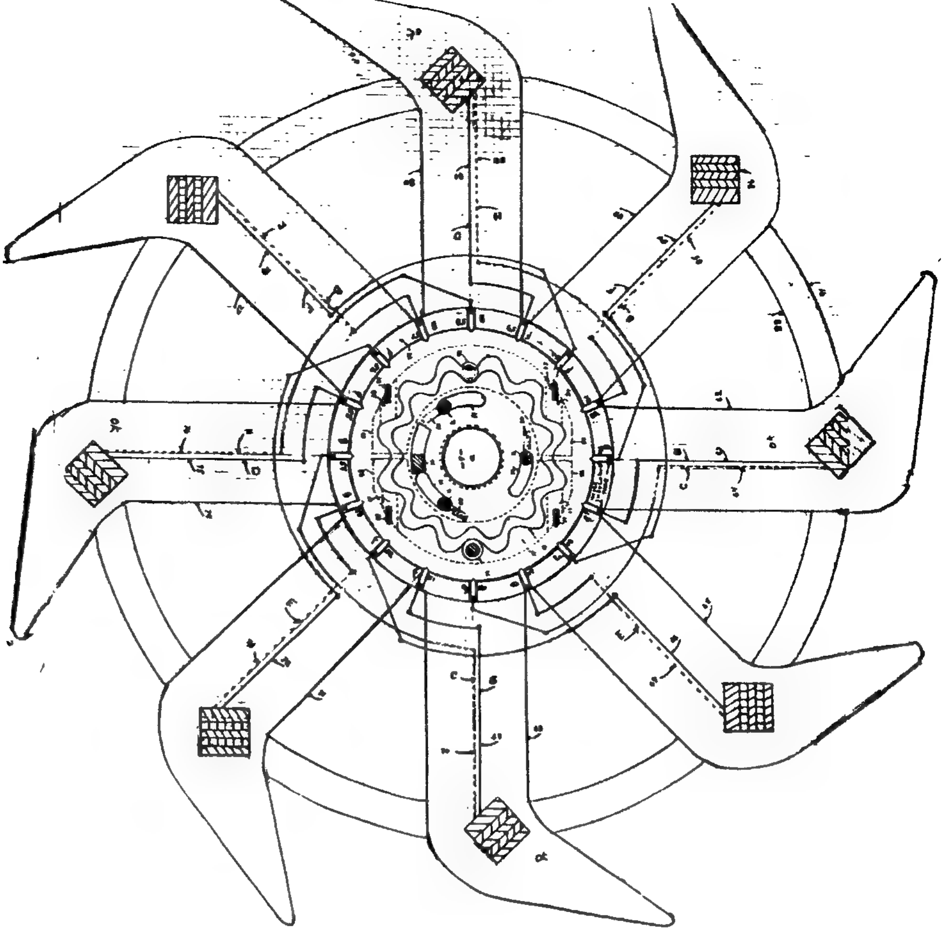
There are five coaxial cables coming to the motor from the mother unit, which are needed to supply the power. Ground Wire #45 is connected to the cleaning brush on the Transmuter and goes directly to a brush that contacts the hub of the rotor. Particles flow from the Transmuter Armature to the rotor hub which maximizes the use of the flowing magnetic energy. This brush is insulated from the motor housing.

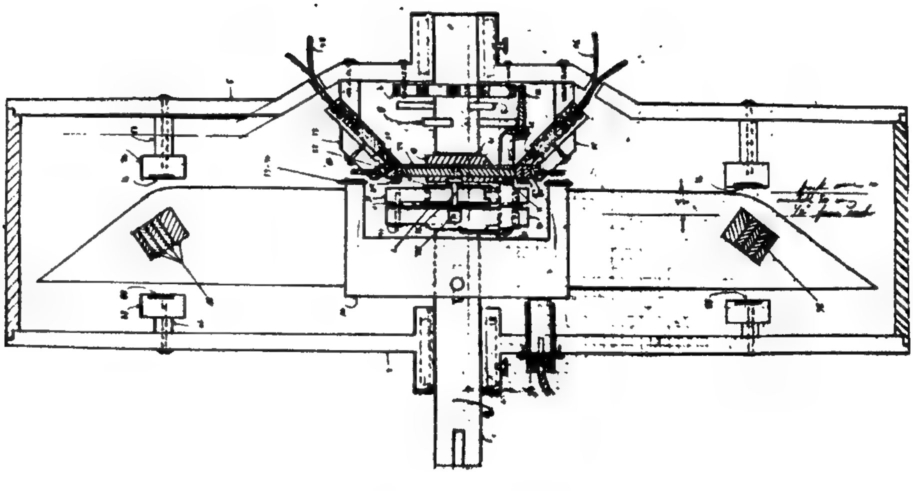
MOTOR WEIGHT AND BENEFITS

This magnetic motor has unmatched horsepower to weight ratio. This light weight feature is possible because of the elimination of iron and/or steel which is the primary weight source of standard electric motors. The objectives of this motor are many and one of them is to provide a magnetic powered motor which prevents the danger of explosion or fire, a common problem when standard electric motors burn out. Magnetism when used does not manifest itself as spark thus eliminating the hazard of fire. Since there are no motor coil windings, there is no need for special training to build the unit. This is a relatively inexpensive motor to produce and maintain once the TiAlCo-B metal is obtained. This unit can also be constructed in various sizes.

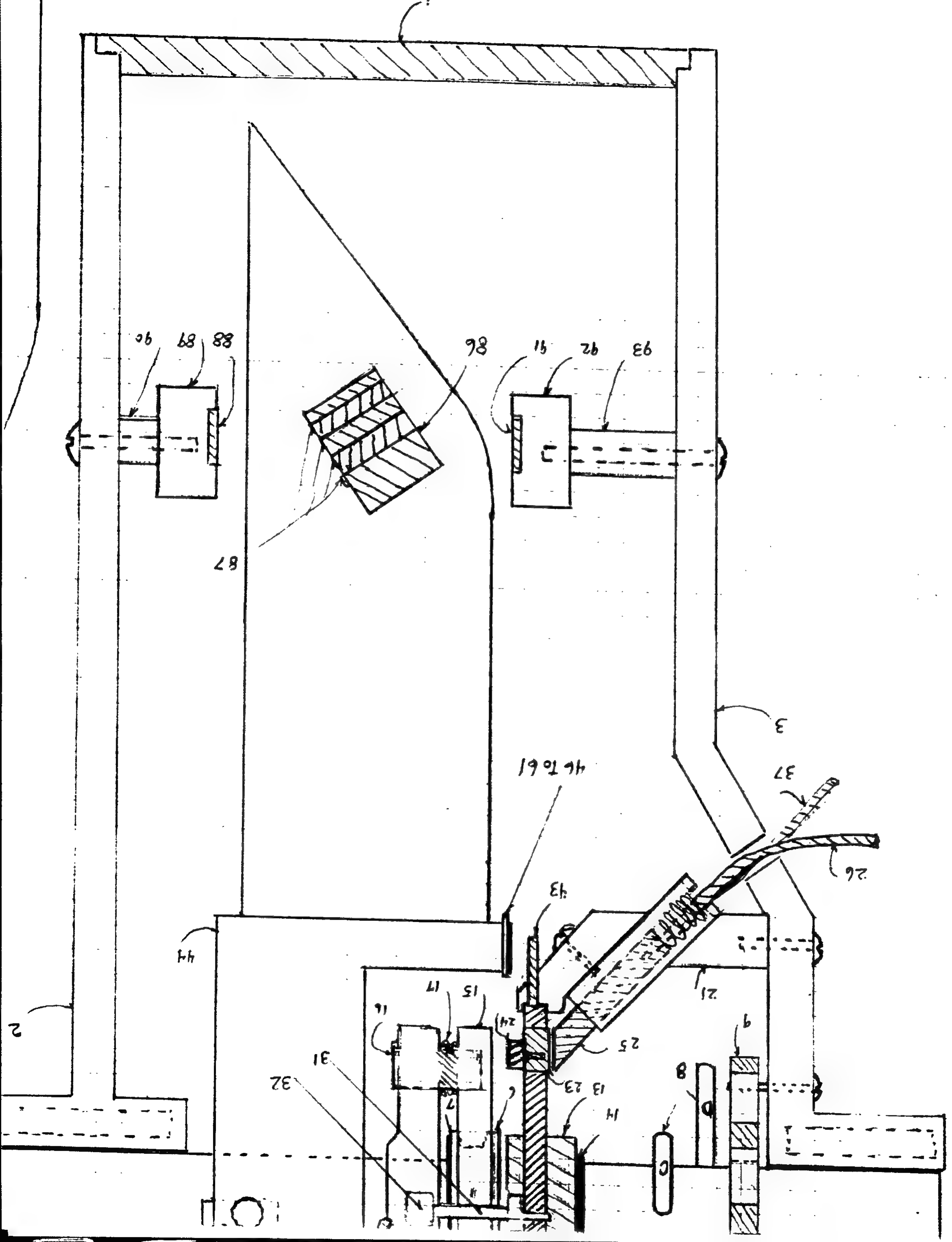
Magnetic Motor

Home





10 HP Motor driven by inflowing magnetic current from the Celestial Particle transmuter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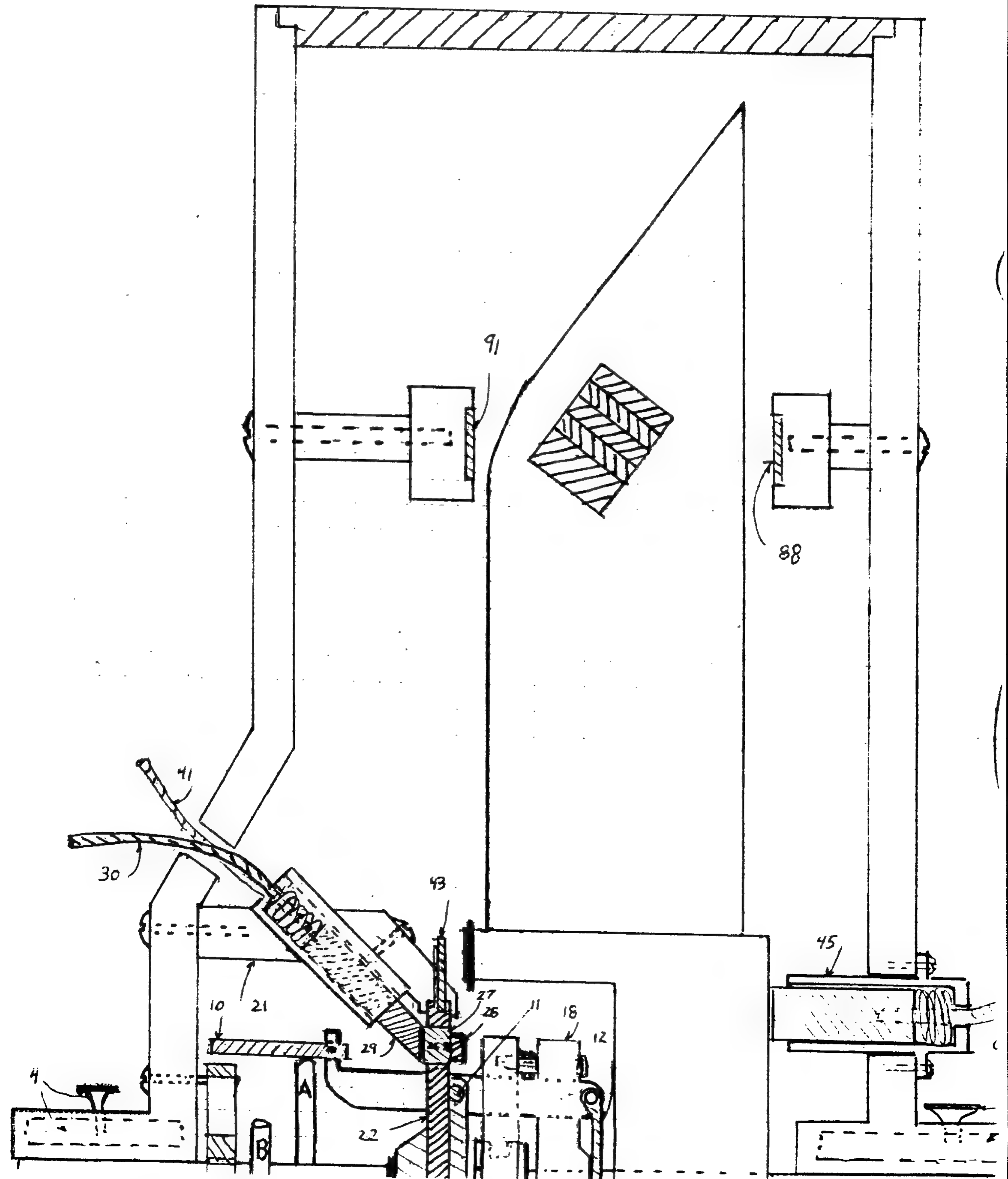
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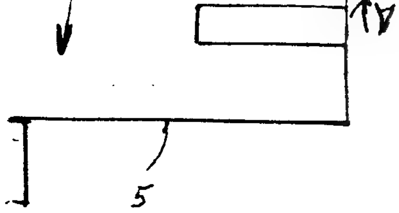
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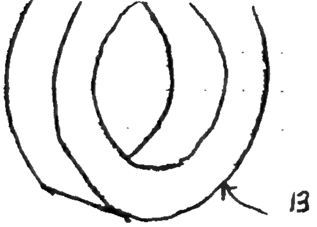
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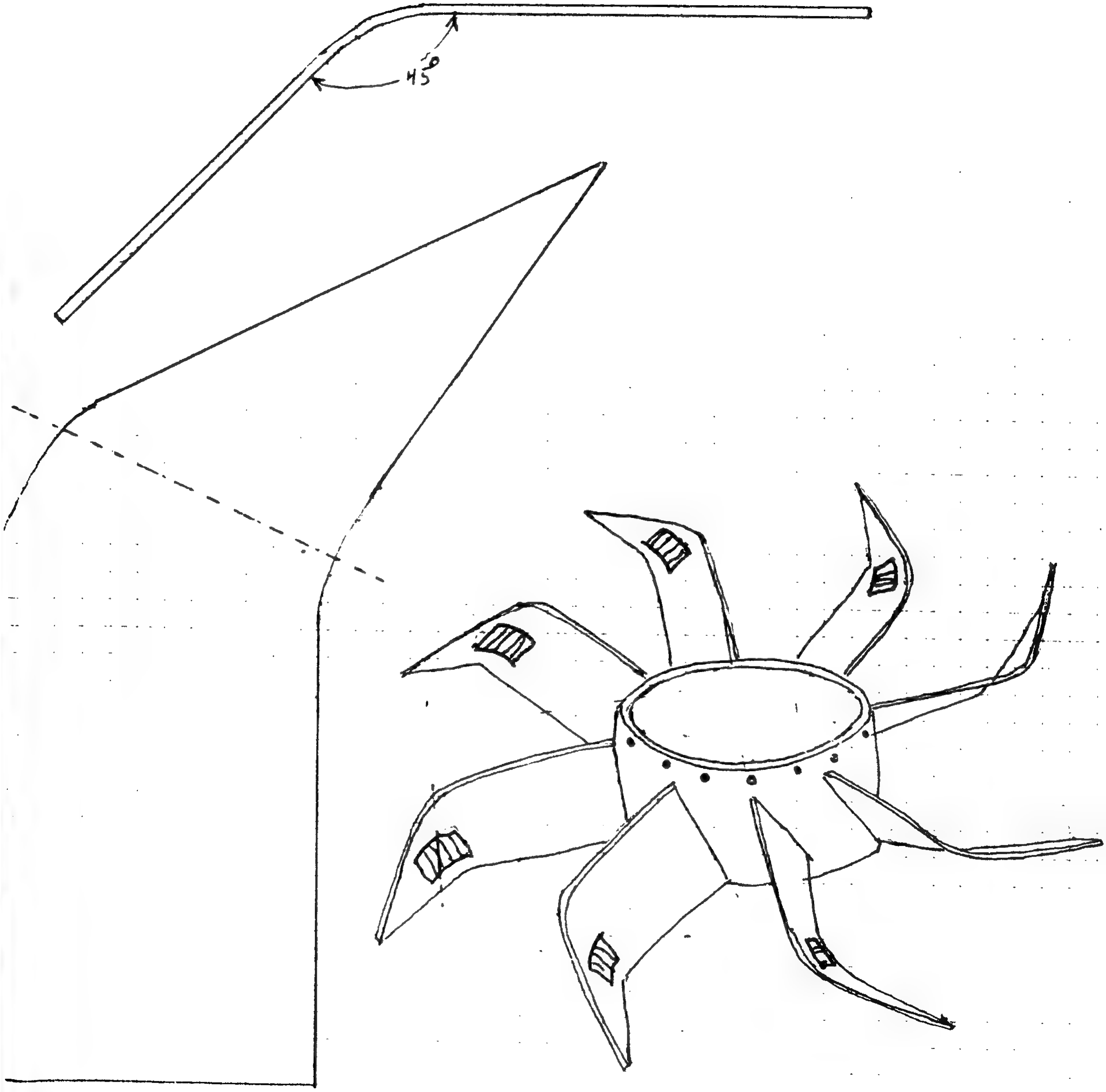
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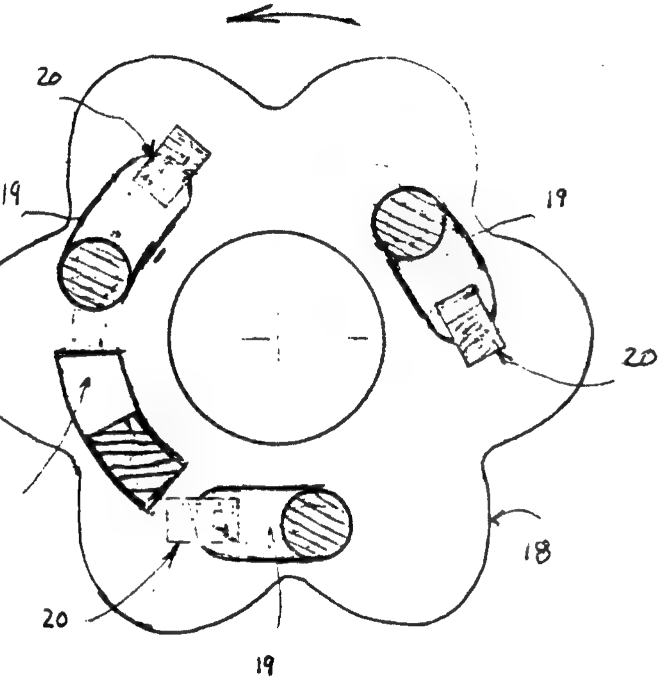
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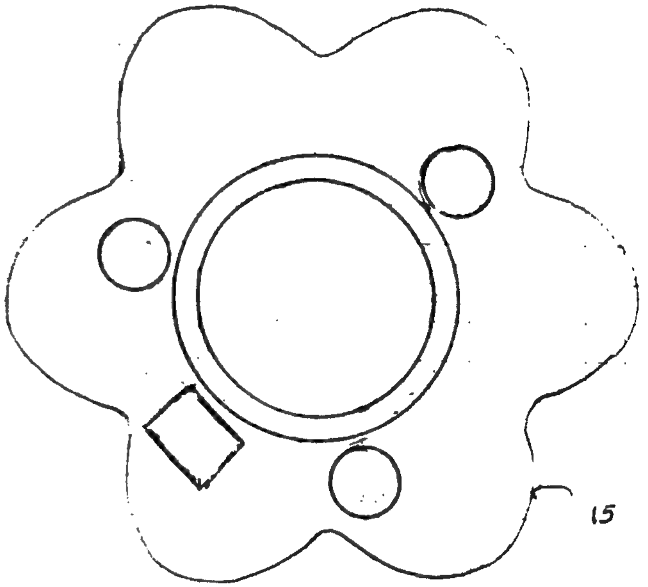
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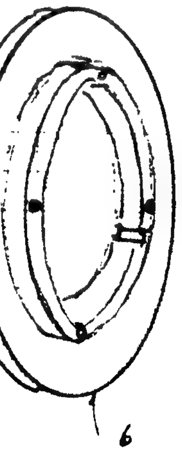
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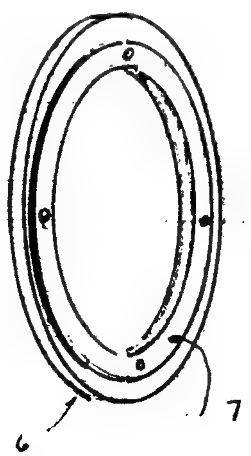
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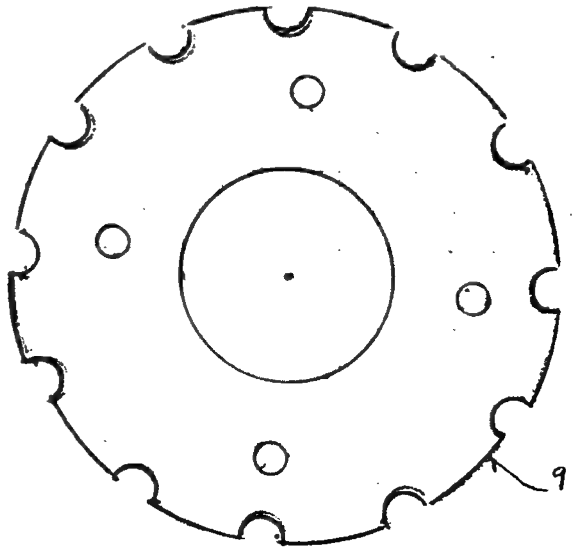
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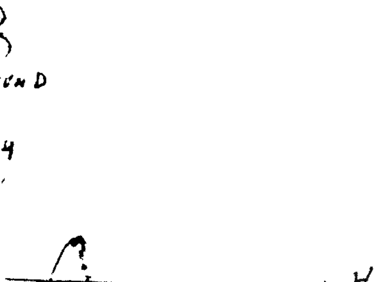
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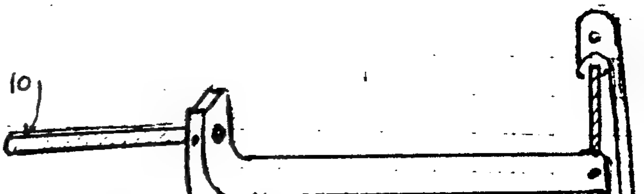
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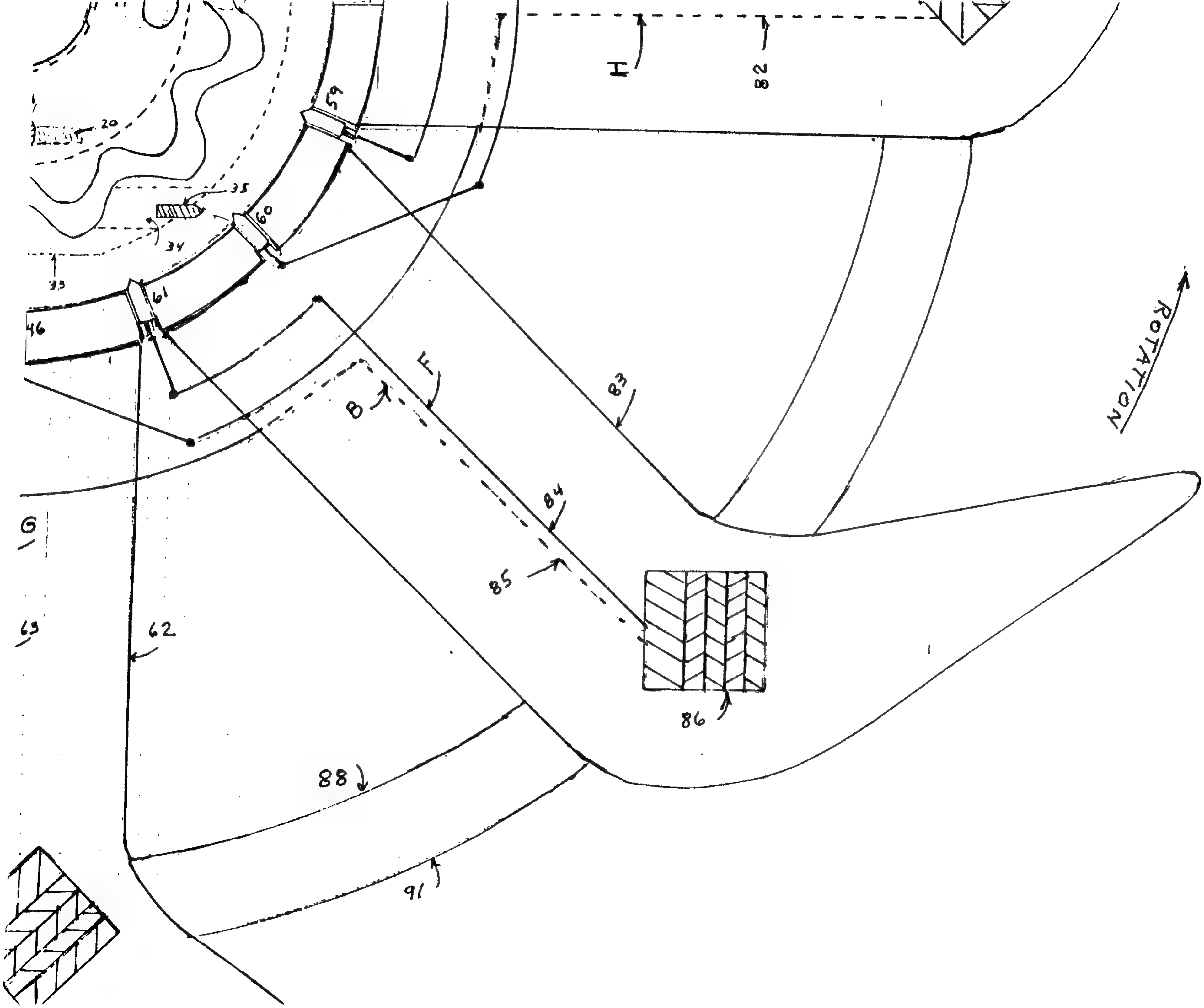
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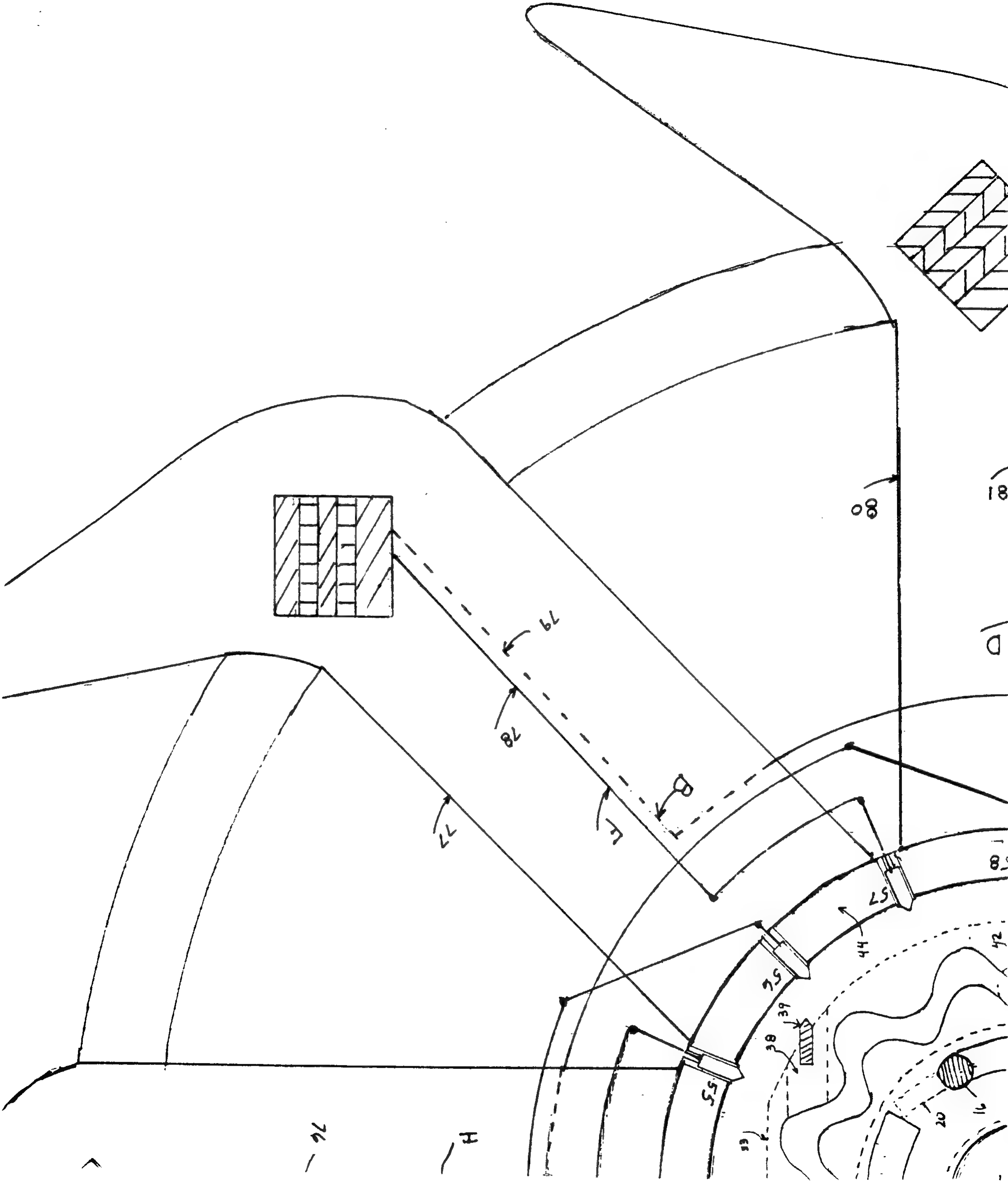
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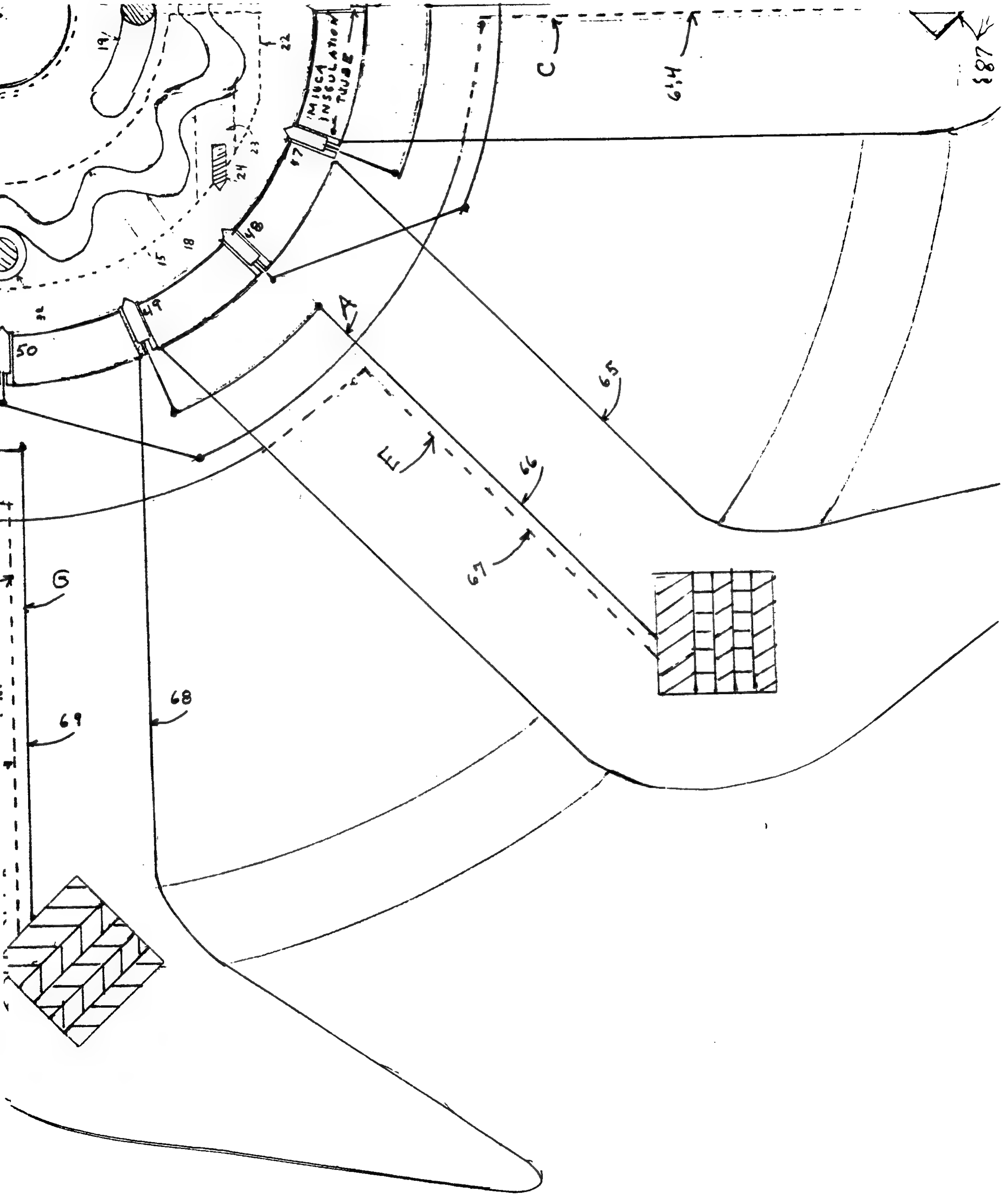
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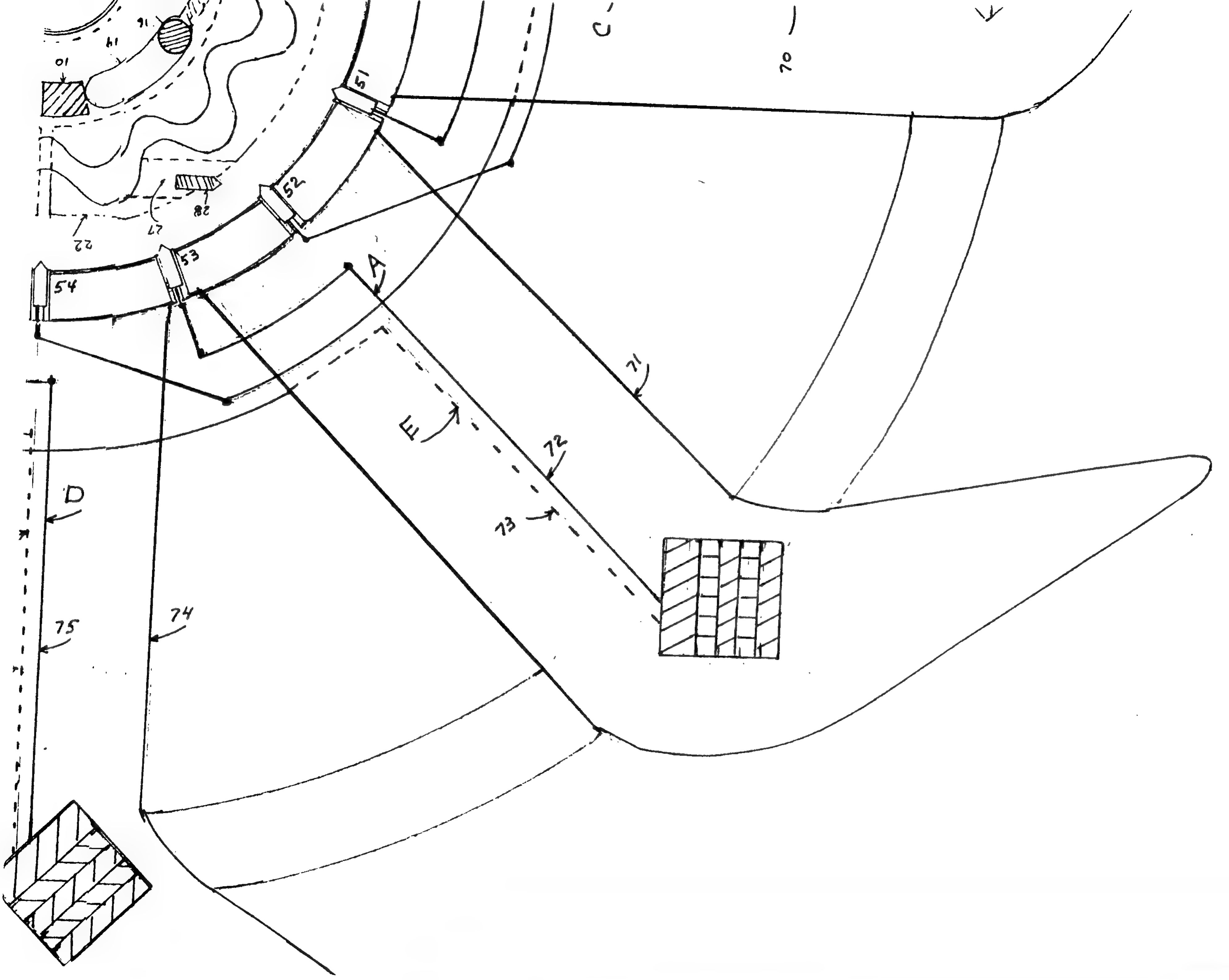
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MAGNETIC HEATING UNIT

- Heats average home
- Requires special alloy
- Requires Celestial Particle Transmuter to supply power
- Requires blower
- Produces heat without spark
- Can boil water
- Demonstrates nuclear fission without harmful radiation

This unit is related to the transformation of magnetic energy and certain gases directly into heat energy without the use of ignition, as we know it. This demonstration of nuclear fission without intense hear or harmful radiation will redirect our course in the exploration of nuclear energy.

It is a heat-producing device that will greatly reduce atmospheric pollution and conserve energy. This device includes two spherical hollow pressure chambers that are joined together at a mixing junction at which point heat exits the device.

SUMMARY OF THE UNIT

This heater utilizes the blending of a light gas with a heavy gas activated by flowing magnetic current to create heat. This newly formed heat energy is created through a very particular blending of magnetized magnetic molecular structures, that when combined and mixed with air manifest as heat without ignition or spark.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS TO PRODUCE A MAGNETIC HEATER

Viewing Figure 1 shows two eight inch dia. spheres with one located two inches above the other. These spheres are made of 1/8 inch thick TiAlCo-B metal; a metal that welcomes magnetism yet is NON-magnetic (meaning a magnet will not adhere to it). Each sphere is made in two halves which when assembled into an 8 inch ball, become a chamber able to hold an interior pressure. Thus the two halves are joined by compressing an 'O' ring seal.

To set a required magnetic polarity to the upper sphere, this sphere is completely covered on the outside surface with one layer of 92 thousandths thick powerful plastic magnet material. This magnet material is all of the same polarity on the side contacting this upper sphere. Just for identification purposes we will say the polarity is all of a NORTH charge.

Located in the center of this sphere is a 3 inch dia. copper ball, polished on the outer surface, and held in place by non-metal support rods. Through the use of a coaxial cable, a magnetic current generator sends neutral magnetic current directly to this copper ball. This cable, when passing through the 1/8 inch thick TiAlCo-B sphere, is insulated and sealed to allow the sphere to hold an interior pressure. The proper coaxial cable to use is one that has a copper coated steel wire in the center. Magnetic current will not flow properly into a solid copper wire. We need to think of the copper coating (on the steel wire) as serving the purposes of allowing the magnetic current to flow in both directions simultaneously.

This upper sphere is then pressurized with about 15 pounds per square inch of a light gas which fills the sphere from the top location (see Fig. 1). This gas supply is a standard bottled gas unit.

While there are several light gases one might use, one suggestion is to use a pale pink gas to charge this upper sphere. We need not be concerned that this is a gas type heater in that the gas only serves the purpose of a catalyst. The actual amount of gas being used is very minute with the magnetic current being the primary heating source of energy.

When the light gas has charged this upper sphere, it is at this point that magnetic current is fed to the center copper ball. The neutral magnetic current's very nature is to seek a polarity. The gas then serves the purpose of allowing the neutral magnetic current to cross the 2-1/2 inch space distance and grab a north polarity from the 92 thousandths (.092) thick plastic magnets. The polished surface of the copper ball and the inside polished surface of the TiAlCo-B sphere cause a back and forth bouncing action for this magnetic energy flow. This activity builds into a pressure which will be released when the pressure control valve is opened (see valve on Figure 1).
These newly formed combinations of particles have a NORTH charge and the light gases interior pressure is amplified by the gas susceptibility to the incoming magnetic current. The TiAlCo-B sphere is a material, which has a high magnetic permeability, which also enhances the NEEDED particle interchange process.

At the same moment in time, the bottom sphere is also charged with a gaseous and magnetic current. The bottom sphere is charged with a heavy gas formed by combining two different gases. The bottom heavy gas combination needs to balance with the upper light gas, thus ultimately one must use 2/3 less heavy gas then the light gas IN VOLUME. This heavy gas might be a combination of hydrogen and a gas, which will cause the mixture to be LESS combustible.

As this heavy gas combination is caused to enter this bottom sphere a bleed-off valve located at the upper part of this lower sphere, allows air to be pushed out until only heavy gas is inside this lower sphere. After gas is inside this lower sphere, the flowing magnetic current is sent into the lower 3" copper ball. The lower sphere has the same plastic magnet covering; however, the charge facing the sphere is all a SOUTH charge. Because of this opposite polarity charge, the mixture of energy from the upper sphere, becomes a massive ATTRACT charge to the lower sphere's energy charge.

To start the heating process, the valve under the upper sphere is opened, as well as the valve at the top of the bottom sphere. These magnetic molecular structures instantly join on attract inside a short mixing chamber. At this moment, NO heating has taken place. Next, an air blower is activated which pulls these blended particles out of the mixing chamber and causes them to be mixed with air. The instant air is added it causes a nuclear chain-reaction, which spreads through these blended magnetic molecular structures causing a release of energy in the form of heat. The amount of air is controlled so as to become a temperature adjustment tool. For example, to send the flow into a home heating duct system a certain air volume is required; however, to send the heat under a container to boil water, a different amount of air is needed. While the heating is adjustable, there is never ignition into spark as is common with BURNING heating systems.

Both spheres are fed a continuous but MINIMAL amount of bottled gas because, as stated, the gas serves the purpose of being a catalyst for the incoming neutral magnetic current.
One might wonder why one bowl is located directly above the other. The reason is that the upper bowl can maintain a full charge of gas because this light gas will only exit the upper sphere when the sphere is full. Also, the bottom sphere, having a heavy gas combination, fills the sphere up to the top. With this arrangement, the incoming neutral magnetic current always has a conduit of gas to then get attracted to its given polarity.

This action of forming heat is the result of a nuclear chain reaction whereby each fission initiates further fission's resulting in the release of energy that is manifest as RADIANT heat. There is NO substantial heating until the mixture is blended with air.

The location for this unit to heat a home would be in the standard position, which takes into account that heat rises, thus requiring the needed heating duct system.

PARTS LIST:

1. Is an outer non-metal frame to hold spheres and an air blower.
2. Upper sphere 8" inside dia., 1/8 inch thick made of TiAlCo-B metal (polished on inner surface).
3. One 'O' ring seal to join two halves which form a sphere.
4. An outer layer of 92 thousandths (.092) thick plastic magnet material having all one NORTH polarity facing inward.
5. Is a 3" copper ball, polished, firmly held in the center of the sphere with non-metal rods.
6. A coaxial cable wire insulated from Part #2 and firmly secured to Ball #5.
7. An exit pipe having a pressure type needle valve, which controls the energy flow out of Part #2.
8. A bottle of light gas which is pale pink in color connected to flow into Part #2.
9. Support braces to hold sphere #2 to frame #1.
10. Is a bottom sphere 8 inch inside diameter, 1/8 inch thick made of TiAlCo-B metal, also polished on the inner surface.
11. An 'O' ring seal to allow pressure inside Part #10.
12. An outer layer of .092 (92 thousandths) thick plastic magnet material having the SOUTH face inward toward the TiAlCo-B metal.
13. A 3 inch copper ball, polished, held in the center of part 10 with non-metal rods.
14. A coaxial cable wire insulated from Part 10 and firmly secured to Part #13.
15. An exit pipe on the top of Part #10 having a pressure controlled needle valve to regulate the flow of energy out of part #10.
16. A bottle of a combination heavy gas to flow into #10.
17. A mixing chamber to allow the NORTH charged gas from part 2 to blend with the SOUTH charged gas from part #10.
18. Are vent holes to allow air volume to be adjusted as needed.
19. A standard heater type air blower used to pull the blended energy mixture out of chamber 17, cause it to be mixed with air, then drive the heat to areas requiring heating.

Magnetic Heating Unit

Home

3) One 'O' ring seal to join two h
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4) An outer layer of 92 thousand
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18) Are vent holes to allow
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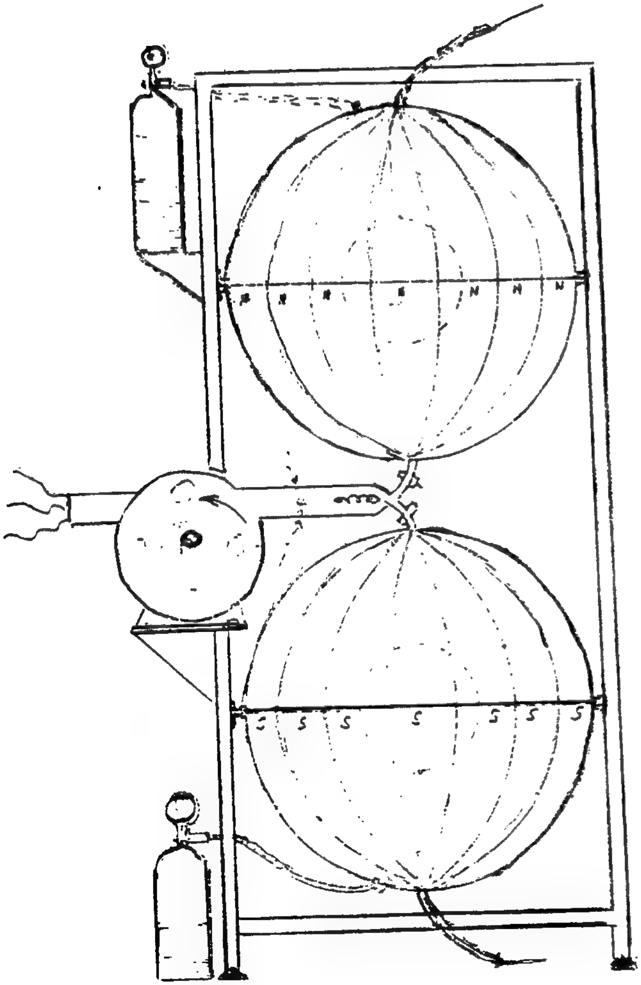

19) A standard heater type air blower used to pull the blended energy mixture out of chamber 17, cause it to be mixed with air, then drive the heat to areas requiring heating

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Part #10

13) A 3 inch copper ball, polished,
center of part 10 with non-metal rods

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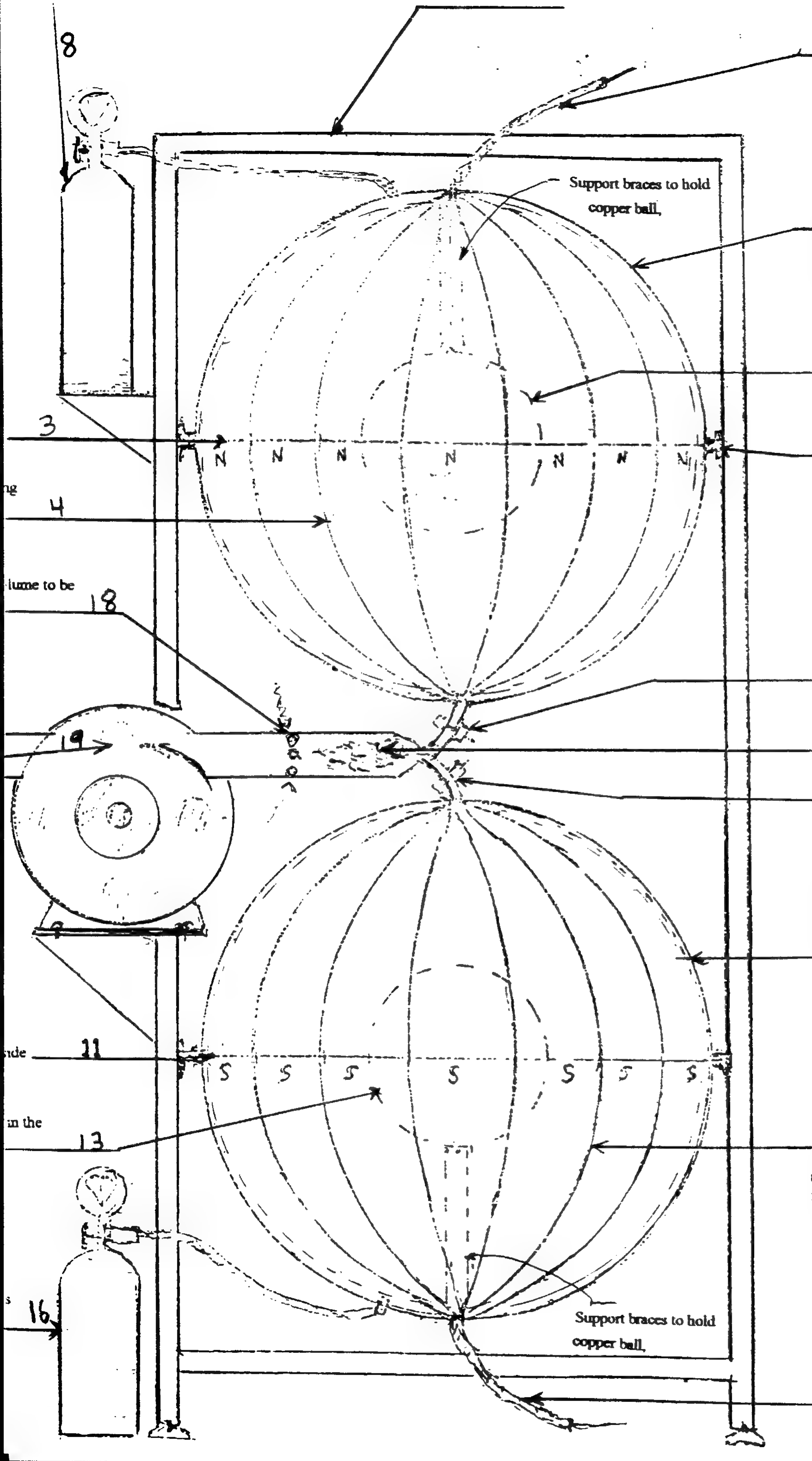

6) A coaxial cable wire insulated from Part #2 and firmly secured to Ball #5

Support braces to hold copper ball,

2) Upper sphere 8" inside dia., 1/8 inch thick made of TiAlCo-B metal (polished on inner surface).

5) Is a 3" copper ball, polished, firmly held in the center of the sphere with non-metal rods.

9) Support braces to hold sphere #2 to frame #1

7) An exit pipe having a pressure type needle valve, which controls the energy flow out of Part #2.

17) A mixing chamber to allow the NORTH charged gas from part 2 to blend with the SOUTH charged gas from part #10.

15) An exit pipe on the top of Part #10 having a pressure controlled needle valve to regulate the flow of energy out of part #10.

10) Is a bottom sphere 8 inch inside diameter, 1/8 inch thick made of TiAlCo-B metal, also polished on the inner surface.

12) An outer layer of .092 (92 thousandths) thick plastic magnet material having the SOUTH face inward toward the TiAlCo-B metal.

Support braces to hold copper ball,

14) A coaxial cable wire insulated from Part 10 and firmly secured to Part #13

SPACE SHIP

- Demonstrates how to fly vehicle without thrust
- Utilizes attract-attract and gyroscopic lift principle for atmospheric and space travel
- Pollution free
- Requires special alloy as well as several magnetic devices

This vehicle is the culmination of our endeavor to introduce magnetic technology to the people of earth. As with the other units, this information is the product of Universal guidance, not trial and error. The incorporation of magnetic principles, including pulse rate generation, magnetic current conversion to various polarities, the manifestation of force fields and fields of magnetic waves, etc. are all utilized in this extraordinary design. The design is a basic space ship blueprint presented in a simplistic format to introduce the necessary concepts for true interstellar flight. Once these core principles are understood, people will no doubt extrapolate from these ideas and produce a whole array of unique vehicles for different uses. The principles can work at a microscopic level or at a city size level to accommodate a multitude of purposes.

This information is nothing new. Individuals and governments have been working on these concepts for decades. We are simply presenting a condensed and complete version of the necessary data to achieve space flight. By space flight we mean interstellar flight at a speed far beyond the speed of light in a vehicle that is enclosed in a force field in which the inhabitants do not experience any G-force and are contained in an artificial gravity field. The craft does not produce pollution, and it uses naturally occurring Universal magnetic energy for power. The propulsion of the craft is accomplished through the attract-attract principle; the craft matches the polarity of its destination and becomes attracted to that destination at a velocity that is independent of time and space.

Several of the magnetic devices we have presented play an important role on this space ship. They assist in driving the plates that turn the exterior sections of the craft, they help provide the necessary onboard power, they help establish the polarities necessary for flight, they help provide the basics for crew survival (food, water, heat...), and more.

A device such as this space ship can impact every area of our lives. International commuting can become easier than current city commuting; vacationing can start to include visits to other planets and solar systems. Our entire view of the Universe can be radically altered by the widespread use of this type of vehicle. The doors of exploration can be opened far more than any current science endeavor is planning. New theories, principles, dimensions can actually be tested and explored, not just talked about. How we see and interact with each other and the Universe around us can be forever changed.

Before we discuss the parts list and the functioning of the ship, we will review of few basic principles. Magnetic energy is inexhaustible, is everywhere and is constantly changing at different rates. Even gravity is form of compressed magnetism that is constantly changing. Magnetic energy, including gravity, can be enhanced or alleviated under the proper conditions. It is not necessary to use thrust to break away from a gravity field. Light is a form of magnetic energy that is constantly changing. Stars emit light pulses that elongate into waves when they strike something. Contrary to conventional science, light travels at various speeds, much faster than light waves and much slower, depending on the conditions. Everything has a unique magnetic signature that can be analyzed, recorded, and repeated. Each star gives off a unique light polarity that can be recorded, enhanced, and attracted to. There is virtually no limit to how fast magnetic energy can travel. Neutral magnetic energy can be harnessed and transformed into an infinite variety of polarities that can perform a multitude of functions. Because magnetic energy is everywhere, it can be utilized everywhere, including in what we call "space". There are magnetic channels, like magnetic rivers, that flow through space and can be tapped into and traveled along. The Universal principle of attract-attract is simply that energies attract to each other according to their similarities. This simple principle forms the basis of this entire design, including all the different materials that are used.

With these principles in mind we can review the craft. The description of each part and its use is as follows:

Figure 1 is an isometric view of the spacecraft while on a landing pad. Notice the shape of the craft is comprised of a cabin section and two 90-degree metal cone shapes. One top plate rotates as does the second inverted cone shape plate on the bottom. For consideration, when both of these plates are rotated in the same direction, they create a gyroscopic lift which then causes the craft to move upward. It is because of this that the three extension legs are secured from the cabin section. If it should be necessary to turn both plates during lift off or landing, the legs could not be extended through the lower turning plate.

The entry door is about ten feet above the landing pad and a portable extension ladder is needed in order to board the craft. As the interior of the craft is disclosed it will be shown why entry into the cabin is best at this location. When preparing for take-off, the entry door is secured and the top plate is rotated until enough of an electro-magnetic field has been generated for takeoff. The atmospheric conditions will have a determination as to the rotations needed for lift. Again for consideration, when the top plate rotates it builds up a neutral magnetic charge. What is needed is an arrangement of permanent magnets to contact this top rotating plate. These magnets are located on the inside surface and build a magnetic charge, which sets a polarity, which gives upward mobility. The initial source of power to turn the top plate could be supplied in several different ways, for example, gas jets supplied by bottled gas on board, or a magnet powered motor such as the Magnogen.

Figure 2 is an isometric view of the spacecraft in flight. Notice by the arrow indication that the top and bottom plates are rotating in a clockwise direction looking from the top downward. The rpm must be a minimum speed of 182 to a maximum of 225 rpm. The cabin section does not rotate with the plates. What holds it in position is a set of magnetic pulses between the magnets mounted on the cabin and the rotating plates.

The entire craft capitalizes on the gyroscopic lift principle if both plates rotate in the same direction. As for the plates, the metal selected for the construction should be TiAlCo-B which is analogous to steel without the weight and can sustain high heat without disruptive seaming. TiAlCo-B is a metal that welcomes magnetic energy, allowing it to be circuited to the inside of the craft for use as needed.

Figure 3 shows the upper half of the craft with a view of the inside of the top cone.

Figure 4 shows the wiring system needed to produce the required 21,000 pulses per second, a number required for space travel.

The numbered parts may be on one or more drawings. There are more drawings that show more specific areas and different angles that we will provide to those interested.

1. Top Plate flat head bolts
2. Stabilizing rod (which acts as protection and communication antenna
3. Heavy wall tubing to carry exhaust cover
4. Exhaust cover that helps vent cabin as needed
5. Insulation jacket to house metal meshes that give a place to dissipate any adverse electrical charges, an example is lightning.
6. Driver tube that turns the top driver plate
7. Driver plate
8. Extension frame to secure Part 7 to Part 1
9. Main cabin housing outside wall
10. Seven windows
11. Seven sets of magnets, two make up a set
12. Swivel frame that causes the magnets to take turns when contacting the magnet ring located in Part 1. The bottom turning plate has a similar assembly of magnets in their frames.
    Figure 4 - is an isometric cut-away view of the unit without the top plate in place. Parts to observe when viewing Figure 4 are numbers 14 to 24.
13. 5-1/2 inches thick fiberglass insulation impregnated with graphite powder as an anti-magnetic shield inside the cabin.
14. The cabin's interior metal wall
15. A set of metal plates which establish an ongoing flow of particles which are filtered through #17. This assists in the onboard gravity field which is not accomplished through centripetal force, but through creating a certain magnetic wavelength that permeates the cabin.
16. A porous ceiling section that allows magnetic particles from the plates to flow in a downward pattern that in turn creates a gravity field.
17. An engine room that houses the motors that turns the top and bottom plates as well as enclosing all life support systems.
18. Living areas that are setup by portable wall partitions
19. Washroom, kitchen and supply areas located in a section of the engine room
20. Crew control consoles used during flight for six in number
21. Six comfortable chairs, suited for long flights, equally spaced around the craft for 360 degrees
22. The narrow section of the interior that could serve as an alternate sitting/sleeping area
23. Double pane strong plastic windows curved outward as shown
    Figures 5 & 6 - number 25 to 50 when placed together make a completed craft.
    Figure 5 :
24. Safety shock absorbers to prevent the turning plate from damaging the interior of craft if an accident situation should happen.
25. Light weight rings (perhaps of aluminum and magnesium) to carry the charge from the magnets #12 to the turning plates
26. Spur gear secured to driver tube #7
27. Driver spur gear secured to motor
28. Top plate turning motor which is driven by magnetic flowing current
29. Two bearings that allow tube #7 to rotate

30. A center main support tube that serves as the main brace of the central construction. Bearings #30 are secured inside this tube.
31. Filter cover on the portion of tube #4 that is piped into the cabin area for venting purposes.
32. Swivel shafts that allow the magnets to move and interchange position.
    Figure 6 :
33. A pipe held firm inside of the lower turning tube. This tube is a conduit for controls to the lower magnetic storage system as well as gases for the jet assist liftoff engine.
34. Lower magnetic motor to turn the lower plate.
35. Spur gear secured to motor #35
36. Spur gear secured to lower turning tube
37. Lower turning tube
38. Two lower turning tube bearings
39. Lower inner turning plate to drive the lower outer plate
40. Braces secured to plate #40
41. Lower outer turning plate
42. Magnet rings made of lightweight material same as #26
43. Jet assist pack to help lift the vehicle on takeoff
44. Crystal storage racks charged to hold magnetic energy as a back-up energy source
45. Two safety shock absorbers
46. Floor made of a porous material to allow magnetic particles to flow through from plate #16
47. Lower set of plates to draw magnetic particles to form a gravitational field within the cabin
48. Sixteen tubes equally spaced 360 degrees, containing a magnetic switching system to cause weights to move back and forth.
49. Sixteen weights each weighing seven and one-half pounds. These weights assist the craft during flight and act as a ballast system to maintain balance and direction.

The craft has the ability to maintain itself in a lifted position when attracted to the proper magnetic field. The craft has a magnetic gyroscopic effect when in motion and properly synchronized and utilized, the gyroscope effect creates a flying machine.

We will now discuss the actual magnetic circuitry that is used to utilize the lift principle for space travel. There are several wire assemblies under the top rotating plate with the 7 lengths of #6 wire rope serving as the primary winding. To explain the circuitry, we note that the rotating plates capture neutral magnetic energy that must be subjected to certain ACTIVITIES in order to put this energy to work. The first activity is to offer this neutral magnetic flow a SET POLARITY, an action that MUST HAPPEN from a given DISTANCE or space-gap. This space-gap then forces an energy BUILD UP in order to jump across the gap to the offered polarity, at which point the energy transmutes into a form of magnetism that will do WORK.

The work we are drawing our focus to, is to circuit this captured flowing magnetic current into the cabin. ALL of the energy needs for space flight will then be supplied by this energy. To accomplish this flow, certain problems must be eliminated. For example, the magnetic current motors as well as other devices require a NEUTRAL flow that does not manifest with a set polarity. However, the very act of capturing this energy from the plates, demands it be given a polarity. In order to overcome this problem the winding arrangement, under the rotating plates captures this energy with polarities, then, when properly circuited; this same energy is CHANGED into a NON-POLARITY STATE.

To explain how this is accomplished, we first start by explaining some hardware. There are seven groups of the #6 wire ropes; each group has ten wires. These groups are spaced around for 360° but between each group is a space-gap of 12° distance.

Located under the top and bottom rotating plates are 70 machined grooves on each plate, which measure 140" long, cut to a particular shape. These grooved shapes measure 3/16" deep by 5/8" wide. This special width is cut to a shape that matches a cross section of a wire wrapping that is put around all 70 wires. As the wrapping is next explained it will show how these 70-wires are held BASICALLY ABOVE these grooves and not down inside them. The 'holding in place method' is to use many non-metal clips and NOT BONDING AGENTS.

Before these wires are held in place they are first wrapped around with insulated wire that prevents them from making metal to metal contact to the plates.

WRAPPING METHOD

The clean #6 wire rope is wrapped around with 'wrapping wire' with a thickness of .060". This wire is made of a ratio of 7.8% magnesium to 2.5% nickel. This wire has a thick plastic-coat insulation causing the exterior of the wire to measure 120 thousandths thick. The wrapping starts at 3" inward of the 19-foot diameter. This wrapping process is to take a pre-cut length of this insulated wire and fold the total length in half. Next, take the LOOP end and place this loop around the #6 wire rope at the start point, that is, 3" inward of the 19-foot diameter. Next, one length of this insulated wire is curved around the #6 wire going in a clockwise direction. At the same moment, the other length is curved around in a counter-clockwise direction. The wires then are CROSSED and each wire goes backwards. This forms wire, "LOBEs" or crossing loops. This form of winding is called a DOUBLE-BACK winding pattern. The finished wrapping will look like a CABLE-STITCH pattern. The COUNT of the cross points are very important because, at these points, magnetic plate pulsing takes place and thus contributes to the required 21,000 pulses per second, an amount needed for space flight.

The number of crosses is as follows. Each wire goes around with loops that are spaced every 3/4" apart for a wrapping of 16 loops on one side of the #6 wire that are 180° across from another 16 loops for a total of 32 loops per foot. One length of wire has 384 loops and we times this by 70 lengths to equal 26,880 loops for the top plate and the same number for the bottom plate.

The outside measurement of this wrapped wire becomes cradled into the 5/8" wide machined grooves. These encapsulated wires are then connected to two slip rings that are formed from ring sections. The circuit flow is such that energy is only removed from these wires when the wires INSIDE arrive at their OFF POSITION. This ON/OFF circuit for the seventy #6 wire ropes will be discussed shortly.

The crossing action of the insulated wires results in sending a NEUTRAL magnetic flow to the motors that rotate the plates. These Magnetic Motors are larger fan blade type motors that were disclosed as 10 H.P. units driven by inflowing magnetic current. These motors, when made 40" in dia., produce several hundred H.P., yet are very light in weight. Thus, rotating the plates is an acceptable load for these motors.

To review, we find the THICKNESS of the insulation on the wrapping wire serves as a SPACER that prevents the neutral magnetic charge inside the plates from jumping directly to the #6 wire rope. This inner wire IS the attract but to take a SHORTED travel path, the neutral magnetic charge USES the insulated wire as a JUMP-ACROSS point to then complete its attract polarity. The moment this neutral charge crosses, the charge given to the wire by the permanent magnet acts as a CATALYST and the wire rope, greatly expands its MAGNET given polarity causing the total wire length to manifest with a very strong magnetic FLASH or pulse. This results in the building of a magnetic sphere that then manifests a SIGNIFICANT DISTANCE past the outside surface of the total spacecraft depending upon the intensity of the field being generated.

At this flash moment, the magnetic energy becomes TRAPPED inside the loop of insulated wire. This trapped energy has a CORRESPONDING charge to the #6 wire inside. This is the charge that needs to be changed to neutral. As the flow of energy goes through the 26,880 loops, of the top plate, a polarity CANCELLATION effect takes place. This is because magnetism travels, about equal amounts, OUTSIDE the insulated wire, not just inside, and the loops serve to cause the flow to become, more or less, neutral. (Note: NO flow is ever EXACTLY neutral.)

The motors inside the cabin are then caused to be driven by this neutral flow. The second VERY important job is to power the on-board gravity field, with a neutral flow that is explained as follows.

GRAVITY FIELD CIRCUIT

To create an onboard gravity field requires that two locations of magnetic fields be arranged to attract between each other, one at the top of the cabin's interior and one at the bottom. These fields are fed neutral magnetism that is setup as opposite polarities through use of the permanent magnets located outside the cabin. The setting up of these fields is accomplished as follows.

Located above the cabin's ceiling is a set of thin plates made of TiAlCo-B metal. These 6" wide plates are spaced 1" apart. Located below the cabin floor is a matching set of plates. All of the top plates are caused to manifest with one polarity, let us say north. Next the bottom plates are caused to manifest with the opposite polarity, which causes a magnetic attract between these SETUP fields.

The atmosphere inside the cabin helps to serve as a magnetic conduit to complete a massive magnetic field from ceiling to floor. This field then manifests as an ONBOARD gravity field. The actual circuit flow that accomplishes this action is the way magnetism is circuited in a Waveform to the plates. Then through the action of the plates REPELLING BETWEEN THEM, the energy is caused to be repelled into a PULSE FORM. It is when magnetism is in this PULSE STATE that it responds with a push/pull action downward.

Gravity is nothing more than compressed magnetism that causes things to move downward because of TWO distinct forces, a push and a pull. Thus a push automatically occurs with a pull. You cannot have one without the other. Why will this field allow people to walk around inside? It is the magnetism attracting to the magnetism (inside the craft from ceiling to floor) and anything IN ITS PATH interferes with this magnetic circuit. Thus everything in the cabin is subjected to a downward push/pull action. The upper gravity plates will be given a flow of neutral magnetism that is then CHANGED, acquiring a NORTH polarity. This change will manifest as strong narrow slots of repel pulsed magnetism between the TiAlCo-B plates.

The bottom plates react in the same manner with their SOUTH charge, and thus the field is completed throughout the entire cabin. This flowing magnetic circuit of one polarity at the ceiling and one under the floor is arranged as follows. First we review some hardware. There are a total of 14 permanent magnets located on the outside bottom of the cabin. When these magnets are in use they swivel back and forth to the magnet ring. However, the opposite ends of these same magnets are caused to get CLOSER and FARTHER from the outside surface of the cabin.

When any magnet is held the 2" away from the magnet ring, the same magnet has a certain amount of SPACE between it and the cabin's outer surface. We use this space as follows. A coil of wire is wrapped around a thin TiAlCo-B plate that measures the same size as the magnet face (that is 6-1/4" long by 1-1/4" wide.) This special coil has one wire connected to a brush that contacts the slip ring connected to the insulated cable stitch wire coils. Thus neutral magnetism comes TO THE COIL. Next, as a north face magnet moves within .015" to contacting the coil (wrapped around the TiAlCo-B plate) the neutral magnetism GRABS this north charge and it is circuited (by coaxial cable wire) directly to the plates located above the ceiling. All 14-north faces (this includes the bottom magnets) get circuited to the ceiling grid plates. Next, the same hardwood is arranged to have 14 SOUTH magnet faces feed their energy to the plates under the floor.

As the magnets respond with their back and forth movement this action CHARGES the 14 coils thus supplying all the energy needed to CONVERT the flowing NEUTRAL flow to flows having desired polarities.

Another need for the onboard gravity field is to allow a Transmuter to function in outer space. Of what value is a Transmuter for space travel? A Transmuter will be instrumental in charting the heavens, but one might ask, 'why not just have an ONBOARD telescope? To explain, as particles of light travel from various stars in the heavens, these pulsed molecular structures will strike an onboard telescope, take on an elongated form, and in so doing SLOW the action which is then viewed (and studied) in a wave form. However, different objects (stars, planets, etc.) have signals that can be magnetically identified by their different magnetic pulse rates. An onboard telescope will intercept light signals from various heavenly bodies; however, magnetic pulses that travel SIDE BY SIDE with the light pulses will NOT be detected. Why? Because magnetic pulses simply pass through the telescope. If a dish were to be lowered out of the bottom turning plate (made as next described) it will capture these magnetic pulses to then be used to chart the heavens by recording the magnetic pulses of space. NOTE: Future space travelers must know that in outer space there are VARIOUS magnetic fields that people have only been MINUTELY VIEWED.

The dish should be formed as a backstop of properly arranged TiAlCo-B pins. This device will allow a categorizing of the heavenly bodies according to their magnetic pulse rate, and is far more accurate than current identification. Capturing magnetic energy from a given star (or other location) poses a different kind of problem than simply holding a light beam in a mirror and then viewing it. The light beams stay in the spot where they hit the mirror; however, the pulsed magnetic particles when changing into a wave form create a magnetic field that quickly manifests throughout the metal being offered. It is very important therefore to limit the size of the field into which each pulsed magnetic particle can manifest in order to prevent a blending or flowing together of the captured magnetisms.

A dish, only large enough to fit out through the bottom rotation plate, can be made of a non-magnetic bonding agent. NOTE: This dish can be used while the craft is moving because the magnetic sphere that encompasses the vehicle is CONSIDERABLY LARGER than the exterior of the space ship. Thus, what are commonly called 'G' forces have no effect whatever on the exterior or the interior of the spacecraft.

This material has secured to it an ASSEMBLY of VERY THIN TiAlCo-B pins 7/16" long. The pin should have very thin metal sensing wires attached to each one. The pulsed magnetic particles would strike the top of the pins that are facing toward the heavens, turning them into mini-magnets. After causing each pin to manifest as an identifiable magnetic pole, this pole would then remain in place for detection, as this pulsed energy is fed into a receiving computer.

The problem is this. Magnetic particles arriving at the dish from DIFFERENT galaxies will exhibit a wide range of magnetic polarities depending on several factors. For example, the distance they traveled, the composition of the original light source, the magnetic HIGHWAYS they passed through to get to the dish, etc. All of these events have an important impact. Here is the BIG problem. After these magnetic pulses are captured, how does one make SURE of the identity being given each, for recording purposes? There is only one sure way and that is to use the energy from the onboard transmuter to first exactly REPRODUCE the same magnetic pulse rate.

The SENT OUT energy from the transmuter is NEUTRAL and it only LEAVES when it is drawn to an offered polarity. A pulse can be sent into the heavens which will match an incoming magnetic TARGET. Then, by controlling the pulse rate of the attract field and also varying the polarity of the attract field, the following synchronization information is attained. The spacecraft operator will know that pulses are synchronized when they MATCH the incoming magnetic energy and it arrives MORE INTENSE at the dish. The magnetic pulse NUMBERS that were used can then be given to identify that particular target in the heavens. As a more advanced use of this system becomes technologically feasible, a very accurately timed ON PULSE can be sent out, then by a reversal of that polarity, the magnetic TRACK will pull back energy from space along with the original magnetic charge. This then MAGNIFIES the viewing of the original heavenly objects. Naturally as the craft travels, this advanced VIEWING will be helpful in observing distances and compositions more accurately.

We must understand that the SPEED of light although CONSTANT is not limited to a given speed RATE. To be a constant and to maintain a specific speed rate are two entirely different thoughts. Light goes through an ACCELERATION process as the PULSED particles NOT WAVES leave the sun and are slowed depending on the other structures in their path. If charting of the heavens is to be done accurately, it is important to broaden our understanding and learn that light in the Universe is traveling at DIFFERENT speeds so as to maintain the BALANCE needed for each system. Space travelers must consider that the particles that become light, travel from the Sun in the form of pulses at a rate FOUR TIMES FASTER then recorded light waves. As these particles make contact with other molecular structures they taken on an elongated form and in so doing have slowed the action which is then viewed in a waveform.

As this disclosure unfolds it will show how the shape of this vehicle as well as its construction causes a condition whereby magnetic energy in and outside this certain sphere creates a wave length that reflects and defracts light thus allowing this vehicle to travel at speeds not hindered by light energy.

When a space ship runs on magnetic energy, the pull of the attraction is stronger than the interference of the light. This strong PULL ATTRACTION happens because of the craft's pulse number of 21,000 pulses per second. To explain, it is difficult to understand the very word, 'pulse-rate' without knowing what pulsing is, what makes the craft pulse, how large is the pulse, where does the energy come from which first forms into the pulse, what happened to the pulsed energy after it manifests as a pulse and finally why we use this 'particular' pulse number.

The word 'pulse' itself is misleading in that this word has come to mean any single throb or beat as in a 'signal pulse.' The pulse being identified with this spacecraft is actually the result of intertwining magnetic circuitry all working together to manifest with 'pulse' energy. This particular pulse number, 21,000 pulses per second can be called the 'primary' figure that allows a sphere to tap into 'free magnetic space energy,' and thus be attracted from this planet to somewhere in the Universe. Just going 'somewhere' would be foolish, therefore, the pulse rate and pulse attract polarities are adjusted on the craft to cause an attract 'to a given place.' There are magnetisms in the universe that have only been minutely investigated.

Every heavenly body emits a given magnetic pulse rate and when this pulse rate is 'tapped into' by utilizing the correct pulsing of the craft, the vehicle is attracted to that target. As travel charts are made of the heavens, it will become common to select the given stars that are 'closest' for attract targets then switch over as the craft gets closer to the desired destination.

The exterior of the craft manifests its 'pulse' with a greater strength at a particular 'zone' on the craft's exterior, therefore the vehicle's 'flight advance angle' is such that this strongest 'pulse zone' becomes the point of the craft that always 'faces forward' for fast space travel. To explain, a standard thrust aircraft simply points the front end toward the target but what is the front edge of a craft that is spherical in shape? The obvious thought would be that the center or cabin window area might be the forward edge but this is not the best advance angle for fast space flight. The best craft 'angle' is when the vehicle is tipped whereby the top safety antenna would be tilted forward 45 degrees. This would cause the center of the top rotating plate to be the lead edge being attracted forward. This lead edge area of the top plate is actually the centerline of the figure eight holes that are drilled completely through this plate. See drawing. A closer understanding of the magnetic pulse rate and how it is caused to manifest will help explain the 'forward tilt' of the craft that maximizes the attract force pulling the craft forward.

For example, the attract pulse strength is focused at the center line of the figure eight holes; however, it is important to note that by having this zone of the craft be the 'lead edge', it in fact intercepts the neutral magnetism of space that causes the top rotating plate to accumulate this magnetic energy. The wiring systems under the rotating plates not only capture this energy and give it the needed polarity, but this pulse wiring circuitry instantly feeds this captured energy to the bottom rotating plate thus the total craft must be included in the pulse 'counting', that is, top and bottom plate, when adding up the craft's pulsing of 21,000 pulses per second.

When this pulse number is reached, then the craft's EXTERIOR PULSE POLARITY determines in which direction the craft will go. We find that pulsed light particles emitting from the center of the Universe travel at variable SPEEDS that cannot be described within our present framework, which locks in time and space. Thus, ALMOST INSTANTLY these pulsed light particles from the center of the Universe are at JUPITER. If a space traveler set the pulse-rate of a craft to ATTRACT to these same pulse like particles, they could arrive at Jupiter in a moment, then change their craft's polarity to follow the magnetic light energy that goes from Jupiter to Earth. All outer SPACE is composed of a NEUTRAL magnetic energy (meaning not having a set polarity).

Neutral magnetic energy does not manifest as magnetism, that is, an energy having a polarity capable of doing work, until certain conditions are caused to happen. Therefore, a starting point for correctly addressing this subject is to highlight the 'conditions' needed for this energy conversion process.

Condition 1) the exterior of the craft must be made of a metal that will welcome neutral magnetism and 3/8 inch thick TiAlCo-B is ideal for this purpose.

Condition 2) This neutral magnetism must be offered a set polarity from the face of a permanent magnet and this 'offer' needs to be at a given distance whereby this neutral magnetic energy 'jumps' a distance gap enroute to the set polarity because it is during this jump over space that the energy transmutes from neutral to actual magnetic energy. The strength of the set-up magnetism is dependent on the actual gap 'distance' needing to be jumped. The TiAlCo-B plate then must go through a 'charging' whereby the energy saturation is intense, thus the offered gap becomes the control factor that allows the correct 'build-up' of magnetic intensity.

Condition 3) The actual jump-over gap must happen along a set distance or zone because it is during this jump-over that the correct 'pulse length' happens.

Condition 4) The time spacing between the jump-over energy is very accurately controlled because it results in producing the needed 21,000 pulses per second and this control is for the most part attained by the revolving speed of the TiAlCo-B top and bottom plates.

Condition 5) The actual polarity that is offered the neutral magnetic energy must be controlled to not just a north or south magnet face but an unending variety of magnetic 'mixtures' that are needed to travel to given zones of the heavens.

Condition 6) After a given amount of neutral magnetic energy is allowed to 'cross-over', a very definite stopping of the flow is needed to allow the pulse an opportunity to return to what could be called a 'neutral attitude' in readiness for the next pulse that might be a 'different' pulse polarity. This neutral attitude capitalizes on the 'spent' pulse in that the energy does not escape but is reused as the magnetic molecular structures simply go through a 'continuous state of forming and reforming' with their pulse polarity being controlled by the permanent magnet's face selection process.

To gain the true picture as to how the two rotating plates interact, we need to think of the plates as responding with the action of an OSILLATOR, that is, pulsing from top to bottom, bottom to top. There are several wire ASSEMBLIES under the top plate. The primary winding consists of 70 lengths of 5/32" dia. wire. These wires are formed by using 7 clean wires measuring .060" thick with six wires wrapped around one. These wires are made of a ratio of 7.8% magnesium to 2.5% nickel. All 70 wires are spaced 360 degrees around into seven sections (under the top plate) equaling 10 wires per section.

Located at the 19 foot diameter of the top plate are 70 boron carbide contacts, each contact having secured to it one of the 70 wires. These 70 moving contacts pulse to 70 boron carbide contacts, which are located at the outer top part of the cabin. These stationary cabin contacts all get circuited to 70 contacts located at the outer bottom surface of the cabin. There are 70 jumper wires that pass between the seven spaces located between the windows.

The bottom rotating plate also has 70 boron carbide contacts that have the same basic winding connected to them. None of the moving contacts need to make actual contact to the cabin contacts. Magnetic energy jumps a space gap, thus, no contact wear happens.

The captured neutral magnetic energy is given its polarity by 28 magnets located outside the cabin. This is an INTENSIVE magnetic flow that not only jumps the space gaps, but ATTRACTS to the contacts in such a manner as to keep the cabin in a non-rotating position as both plates rotate in the same direction.

ACTION OF THE MAGNETS ON THE EXTERIOR OF THE CRAFT

There are a total of 14 magnets located on the outer top of the cabin and 14 magnets located on the outer bottom of the cabin. These are powerful iron/boron/neodymium magnets that measure 6-1/4" long, 1-1/4" wide and 3" high. All the magnets are supported in seven swivel frames spaced 360 degrees around. Each unit holds two magnets with a separation of 3" between magnets. The seven swivel frames on the top outer surface of the cabin are arranged whereby they can swivel either one magnet or the other to come within .015" of making actual contact to what is called a MAGNET RING.

Thus, at any given moment only seven spaced around magnets can transfer magnetic energy to the magnet ring while the magnets, NOT IN USE, are held 2 inches away from the ring. With the same magnet arrangement of 7 sets of magnets on the lower outside of the cabin we gain the following magnetic flow interaction. We have the choice of magnet face polarities by the selection from seven north or seven south faces. For example, they could all be north at the top turning plate and all circuit to south at the bottom turning plate. The polarity selection becomes the guidance that will determine the direction to which the vehicle will be attracted in outer space.

There is a vast array of attract polarities, each one wanting to pull the craft according to the SELECTION of the polarity being manifest. This polarity variety is accomplished by:

a. the rotational speeds of the plates
b. The rotational DIRECTION of EACH plate
c. Their speed VARIATION between each, and
d. Finally the magnet face placement that is controlled by using the swivel action of the magnet holding frames that change magnet contact from north to south, etc. The 1-1/4" wide by 6-1/4" long magnet face is the point of contact that impacts the magnet ring.

MAGNET RING CONSTRUCTION

The top rotating plate is 19 feet in diameter with a 12 inch opening at the top. This ring is made of 3 separate sections each having about the same amount of square inches exposed at the outer surface area. These 3 separate sections are 3 different size castings, all made of 3/8" thick TiAlco-B Metal. There are two magnetic spacer connecting rings that are use to hold these three sections together. These spacer rings are rectangular (dia. to fit the plates) measuring 1-3/4" facing outside and measuring 7/8" protruding inward.

The rings outside surfaces are flush mounted and smooth. These rings are made of a blend of 81% aluminum to a ratio of 42% magnesium and anodized. Each ring is cut into sections for circuit purposes, then reassembled with mica between the cut sections. These reassembled rings are secured to the plates with non-metal bolts with insulation between the rings and the plates.

The magnetic spacer ring located at the larger diameter is the ring, which has the magnets contacting its 1-3/4" wide inner face. This inner face must be machined to allow the magnets to maintain a .015" space-gap away from this ring. As the magnets impact the ring sections, each ring section becomes a magnetic distributor that sends a CHARGE of magnetic current into the wires that then cause the exterior of the craft to manifest with massive pulse charging. There are seven ring sections of 12 degrees each spaced around for 360 degrees. All the magnet switching (north to south, etc.) is accomplished as these smaller sections arrive under the magnets. Thus, each of the seven magnet sets is altered in ring contact polarity seven times per 360 degree rotation. This action is PART of the pulse changing needed to attain 21,000 pulses per second. (7 magnet sets times 7 changes per rotation equals 49 changes per rotation.)

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE: The completed circuitry for pulsing to the plates becomes quite involved. We will try to clearly explain it.

Subject – Connection pattern for the 70 lengths of 5/32” diameter wire rope.

To gain an understanding as to how the magnetic current flows around the top and bottom plates, we note that two different flow PRINCIPLES are utilized. Principle A is that for the permanent magnets to complete a circuit, there must be one magnet on each end of the wire which is being pulsed.

For the most part, a flow between opposite magnetic polarities creates MOST of the magnetic charge to the 70 wires. This charge is then GRABBED by the captured neutral magnetism of space to then build into MASSIVE magnetic pulses of power. If one could see the pulse rate of the craft AS A WHOLE, this total vehicle would register as having 21,000 pulses per second, a number needed for space flight. This disclosure will show how the pulsing of JUST the top plate, at 200 RPM, builds into pulse numbers of 7,840,000 pulses per minutes or 65,333 pulses per second.

These pulses are then GROUPED into pulses from other pulse locations to create LARGE pulses that encompass the total craft. These other pulse locations will be the subject later in this disclosure.

The second principle B used to explain the magnetic flow is that when NEUTRAL captured magnetism jumps over to a given polarity, there is no need to be concerned about any PARTICULAR circuit flow. This energy will CLOSE THE GAP to any offered polarity to ALWAYS complete its circuit. This is an important action to keep in mind when the subject is how the top plate pulses to the bottom plate, then bottom to top.

As the craft advances through space the top plate becomes the primary zone that captures the neutral magnetism. This energy, when being circuited to the bottom plate, ALREADY HAS acquired a polarity. Thus, when the bottom plate pulses to contacts to RETURN magnetic energy to the top plate, the 70 wires at the top plate are given a CHARGED CIRCUIT FLOW which RESPONDS TO the polarities of the magnets.

This interaction between the plates is crucial to the spacecraft's operation. Thus the top 7 sets of magnets located at the top of the cabin must be in PERFECT alignment to the 7 sets of magnets that are located at the underside of the cabin.

To explain the wiring system, we note there are seven sections of 10 wires per section, with a 12-degree amount of plate spaced between each section. Each of these seven sections has its magnet ring cut at the center point to cause a SEPARATION. This cut to the magnet ring results in each section making firm contact to only five of the 70 wires.

EXPLAINING THE FLOW

First, we number the 70 slots where the wires are to be placed from #1 to 70 counting clockwise looking at the plate from the top down. Our focus is now on just two wire lengths, the wire length for slot #1 and the wire length for slot #11. Let us assume the #1 wire has been wrapped with the double-back winding pattern and the wire assembly is now located at slot #1. We note this wrapped wire started 3" inward of the large diameter. It is at this point that flexible mica tubing is slid over the clean 5/32" diameter wire rope. This tubing, with the wire inside, is then bent 90 degrees going clockwise with enough length to arrive at slot #12. Each slot has a boron carbide contact located INLINE with it, thus this #1 wire is secured to the boron carbide contact at slot #12.

All of the 70 wires are connected with the same pattern of SKIPPING OVER a total of 10 wire slots. We now focus on the other end of the wire at slot #1. At the smaller diameter of the plate, near the top location, the #1 wire is NOT CUT but is bent to a 90 degree turn going clockwise to then arrive at slot #11. This bend to the wire is made just past the point where the wrapping of the double-back wires ended. It is at this point that flexible mica tubing is slid over this wire as it gets extended over to slot #11.

At slot #11 this SAME WIRE is wrapped with the double back wire and then secured down along the length of slot #11 to arrive at the large diameter. Next, this wire gets bent to a 90 degree turn going clockwise to get secured to a contact located in line with slot #22. This is the same THROW pattern, which skips over 10 wires, as was used at the other end of this wire length. Thus, we have a single length of wire that completed the circuit for TWO slots. This same pattern is continued for the total plate that results in 35 lengths of wire to circuit all of the 70 lengths of wires located at the 70 slots.

We again focus on the smaller diameter where the curved part of wire #1 and #11 has had the mica tubing added. Next, located at a point centered of this tubing we make a cut to expose the wire inside where a jumper wire is then attached. This jumper wire is also 5/32" diameter wire rope made of a ratio of 7.8% magnesium to 2.5% nickel. The connecting method should be a compression sleeve made of the same material as the wire. The sleeve is then insulated with mica and the jumper wire gets connected, going counterclockwise over to the location where the center part of slots #51 and #61 are located. The jumper is secured to the center part of the bend that goes to these two slots using the same connecting method.

When the total top plate has been wired in the same manner, we find that a total of 60 jumper wires are used. The EFFECT of these jumper wires is that it causes a total of four boron carbide contacts to be solidly INTERCONNECTED. Thus, whenever ANY of the 70 top contacts get circuited to a bottom contact, the magnetic energy flow MUST go into 4 lengths of wires. This creates a massive energy flow set in motion at a HIGH frequency. For example, at 200 RPM of the top plate (bottom plate not rotating) the frequency of pulses to EACH wire is 933 pulses per second. If one were to utilize the speed of electrical FLOW to analyze the pulse number of 933 P.P.A., the conclusion would be wrong. It is true electricity CANNOT penetrate along the total lengths of the #70 wires at this tremendous high cycle rate. However, a magnetic flow IS NOT limited to the comparatively SLOW movement of electricity and it SHOULD NOT be viewed from that standpoint.

Just for reference purposes the 60 sets of four wires per set are recorded as follows:

1-11-51-61
2-12-62-52
3-13-63-53
4-14-64-54
5-15-65-55
6-16-66-56
7-17-67-57
8-18-68-58
9-19-69-59
10-20-70-60
11-21-1-61
12-22-2-62
13-23-3-63
14-24-4-64
15-25-5-65
16-26-6-66
17-27-7-67
18-28-8-68
19-29-9-69
20-30-10-70
21-31-11-1
22-32-12-2
23-33-13-3
24-34-14-4
25-35-15-5
26-36-16-6
27-37-17-7
28-38-18-8
29-39-109-9
30-40-20-10
31-41-21-11
32-42-22-12
33-43-23-13
34-44-24-14
35-45-25-15
36-46-26-16
37-47-27-17
38-48-28-18
39-49-29-19
40-50-30-20
41-51-31-21
42-52-32-22
43-53-33-23
44-54-34-24
45-55-35-25
46-56-36-26
47-57-37-27
48-58-38-28
49-59-39-29
50-60-40-30
51-61-41-31
52-62-42-32
53-63-43-33
54-64-44-34
55-65-45-35
56-66-46-36
57-67-47-37
58-68-48-38
59-69-49-39
60-70-50-40

To explain the pulse number of 933 pulses to each wire per second, we take the count when the top plate is turning at 200 RPM (bottom plate not turning). There are 70 top contacts that pulse to 70 bottom contacts. Thus in ONE 360 degree rotation the number of pulses is 70 x 70 to equal 4900 pulses in one rotation. We then take 200 RPM and multiply it times 4900 to equal 980,000 CONTACT PULSES in one minute. As stated, each contact responds to four lengths of the 70 wires, thus we take 980,000 x 4 to equal 3,920,000 wire length pulses to just the top plate in one minute. To find the pulse frequency of one wire per second, we divide 3,920,000 by 60 = 65,333 pulses per second for all 70 wires. Thus, 65,333 divided by 70 equals 933 pulses per wire PER SECOND.

Naturally, if the bottom plate were turning backwards at 200 RPM this number would be twice as large JUST for the top plate. The bottom plate always responds as a MIRROR IMAGE to what happens at the top plate.

MAGNET-PULSE COUNTING

We next identify the 7 sets of magnets that are equally spaced around for 360 degrees as being magnets A-B-C-D-E-F-G. As stated, the principle of the magnet pulsing is that whenever any magnet is caused to flow its energy, it must get circuited to another magnet. Keeping this fact in mind, we next trace the pulsing of TWO magnets. Our focus is on the rotating plate where Wire #1 has just arrived above magnet A having a NORTH charge facing this wire.

The spacing of the magnets is arranged to where magnet B has just arrived at the location of wire #11. This magnet has a SOUTH face toward this wire. These magnets then have just completed a magnetic circuit by flowing their attract energy into the loop of wire identified as #1 and #11.

We must understand that this magnetic charge is MINISCULE; however, it DOES serve as a catalyst that attracts the captured neutral magnetism located in and around the TiAlCo-B plate, a plate that WELCOMES magnetism. As this neutral magnetism GRABS this ‘magnet given polarity’ it instantly responds as a magnetic flash that then GREATLY INTENSIFIES the magnetic current inside this wire loop. Since this wire loop is jumpered to the loop of wires #51 and #61, this second loop JOINS IN the magnetic charge.

This ONE action of magnets A and B caused 4 boron carbide contacts (#1, #11, #51, #61) to respond to the bottom contacts with a massive magnetic jolt, a force of ATTRACT that becomes the tool that keeps the cabin in a non-rotating attitude. The jumper wires that connect the cabin’s top 70 contacts to the cabin’s bottom 70 contacts serve an important secondary purpose. These wires CAPTURE magnetic current and for a very short span of time store this energy. This building up of magnetic energy takes place at an interruption POINT to each of the 70 jumpers, where crystal storage capacitor plates WELCOME any overflow of magnetism. This energy is then captured and stored in special crystal storage banks to be used FOR PLATE PULSING when necessary.

The magnetic sphere around the craft, in order to be COMPLETELY FORMED must have the magnetic power be circuited AROUND TO the rear portion of the bottom rotating plate. The circuit that causes this flow distribution is the wiring THROW pattern of both plates. All of this pulsing activity started with magnetic action caused by the permanent magnets. Each of the seven magnets responds in the manner that was explained for magnets A and B.

PLATE POLARITY CHANGING FOR SPACE FLIGHT

Switching the magnets controls the polarity of the plates. However, this switching can only be effective if the 70 wires TAKE TURNS being OFF to then be in the proper ATTIUDE to receive a polarity change. The circuit flow next explained shows how 35 sets of wires get charged as ON while 35 sets of wires are OFF. This charge changing process happens 7 times per rotation.

When a set of 35 wires are activated as ON, it is at that point where 7 magnets are all activating seven different ring sets. Magnet A at wire #1, Magnet B at wire #11, Magnet C at wire #21, Magnet D at wire #31, Magnet E at #41, Magnet F at #51, Magnet G at wire #61. These are 14 ring sections that have a total of 5 wires per section, shown as follows:

Magnet A pulses to ring 1 which has wires # 1,2,3,4,5
Ring 2 not being pulsed has wires #6,7,8,9,10

Magnet B to ring 3 has wires #11,12,13,14,15
Ring 4 not being pulsed has wires #16,17,18,19,20

Magnet C to ring 5 has wires #21,22,23,24,25
Ring 6 not being pulsed has wires #26,27,28,29,30

Magnet D to ring 7 has wires #31,32,33,34,35
Ring 8 not being pulsed has wires #36,37,38,39,40

Magnet E to ring 9 has wires #41,42,43,44,45
Ring 10 not being pulsed has wires #46,47,48,49,50

Magnet F to ring 11 has wires #51,52,53,54,55
Ring 12 not being pulsed has wires #56,57,58,59,60

Magnet G to ring 13 has wires #61,62,63,64,65
Ring 14 not being pulsed has wires #66,67,68,69,70

The ring sections that have magnets starting to contact them are all odd numbers. The moment all seven magnets cross over these odd numbered rings then these rings are no longer charged and are in their OFF position. Next, the seven magnets ride along the next set of EVEN numbered ring sections. This activates the other 35 wires as ON. The 6-1/4" long magnet face causes ALL of the rings to be ON for a very short time span. This timing increment equates to how much time passes for the top plate to travel 6-1/4" at the magnet ring. Thus, as the magnets start to leave the odd numbered magnet rings; they slide directly across to the even numbered rings. At that exact moment, ALL of the rings are activated as ON. This action causes a massive magnetic flash that contributes to the pulsing of the total craft. The 6-1/4" long magnet face PRODUCES this desired action.

All of the magnet switching is accomplished at the 12-degree ring section. The cross wires and the special magnetic circuitry of these 12-degree ring sections becomes a study by itself. These ring sections play a major part in producing the space flight number of 21,000 pulses per second.

There are several important reasons for arranging the circuit flow to have 35 wires on and 35 wires off, then reversed. It is only during the OFF time that NEW polarities can be established. Therefore, without off time there would not be the polarity control necessary for space flight. Another important reason for OFF time is because the captured magnetic current from the double-back wires cannot be removed while the wires inside are under magnetic charge. Thus the slip rings that remove this captured magnetic current are arranged to ONLY remove this energy when a set of the 35 wires is in the OFF position.

Finally, when stating the 35 wires are OFF, it does not mean a SHUTDOWN of magnetic power to those wires. The off wires, for the short OFF span of time maintain a magnetic charge that is in a state of readiness to GRAB or receive a new polarity. This action recycles a stabilized magnetic charge.

This craft, having TWO turning plates is best called a cargo vehicle that can lift its own weight in cargo. However, the pulse action was counted AS IF the bottom plate was not rotating. This shows that enough pulsing STILL HAPPENS so as to return home with only one rotating plate, likened to a two-engine airplane limping home on just one engine.

Subject: Hardware and connection pattern for the 21 sets of cross-wires.

We need to have an understanding as to how the magnetic current create pulses for space flight in order to grasp the value of this cross-wire circuit. To explain: as the 70 lengths of 5/32" diameter wire rope are caused to be pulsed, their flow pattern is basically that of straight-line pulses. These pulses of themselves will not cause the rotating plates to be attracted with the FORCE needed for space flight.

The subject of cross-wires is addressed by counting the amount of these wires. There are fourteen sets of LARGE cross-wires that form figure 8 patterns and seven sets of smaller cross-wires. These smaller cross-wires create narrow but powerful magnetic pulsing zones. The study of these cross-wires starts by directing our attention to a photo of a 'scale model' of a top plate, see Figure 5.

The three plate sections are sized according to each section having the same amount of square inches of TiAlCo-B metal. The small diameter portion that has the 12 inch opening called Part A, measures 129 inches outside diameter molded to a 90 degree curvature that measures from the top down (along the outside), 91 inches.

Secured to this section is the magnetic spacer connecting ring Part B that is used to secure this small diameter section to the middle section. This spacer is a rectangular ring that is made of a blend of 81% aluminum to a ratio of 42% magnesium and is anodized. The face of this ring that is exposed to the outside of this top plate assembly measures 1-3/4 inches and protrudes inward for 7/8 inch. This total rectangular ring is 129 inches at its inside upper diameter and 130-1/4 inches at its inside lower diameter.

The larger diameter portion of this top plate has an inward extension lip that is ¼ inch thick and protrudes inward for ½ inch. (See figure 6.) There are non-metallic bolts that are placed through holes in this protrusion and get firmly secured into drilled and tapped holes that are in the spacer ring B.

To explain the circuit flow, we again state that this ring is actually composed of 21 separate sections that are all made of the same metal composition. There are seven 39-degree sections and each has a ½ inch deep by ¼ inch wide cut at their center point. While these seven sections are not actually cut complete through, this cut serves the purpose of CHANGING the magnetic flow. This flow change is a response that reacts AS IF these seven sections are actually fourteen separate sections.

Thus, after this cut is made, only 3/8 inch of material is left holding these two pieces together. As we view the photo of the model, one can see that there are seven ring sections of 12 degrees each called Part C, which are spaced between the fourteen sections that measure approximately 19-1/2 degrees each. A total of fourteen mica spacers, each measuring 1-3/4 inches by 7/8 inch by ¼ inch thick are inserted between the 12 degree sections and the rings next to them, called Parts D. Next, after cutting the seven grooves to form fourteen separate sections, these slots are filled with mica spacers measuring ½ inch by 1-3/4 inch by ¼ inch thick, then bonded in place.

The circuit flow, which will be explained, must be viewed AS IF these cuts went completely through forming 14 sections of approximately 19-1/2 degrees each. There are five 5/32" diameter holes bored through each of the ring sections (spaced s shown on Figure 5) for a total of 70 holes. Each of these 5/32-inch diameter holes has a 1/8-inch non-metal setscrew intercepting it, which will secure the wire TO THE RING, after the wire is inserted. When these 70 wires pass through the ½ inch by ¼ inch thick inward extension lips, these holes are enlarged to a 3/8-inch diameter. This size allows a 5/32 inch I.D. by 3/8 inch O.D. mica tube to be inserted, thus preventing the wires from contacting the inward extension lips (See Figure 6).

Next, wrapped around Part B should be a 1/16-inch thick U-shaped piece of Mylar insulation (see Figure 6). Our attention is now on the center section of the top plate Part E. This section is also 3/8 inch thick metal measuring 131-7/8 inches O.D. at the top and 183-3/4 inches O.D. on the bottom (this section measures 37 inches from the top surface to the lower edge). This section is also funnel shaped 90 degrees to match the small top section.

Part E also has a ½ inch lip protrusion at the 130-1/4 inches UPPER inside diameter that gets bolted to the magnetic spacer ring. This center section is also insulated from the spacer ring. A good bolting arrangement would be to locate non-metal ¼-20 bolts every 3 inches apart for the full 360 degrees at the 130-1/4 inches upper diameter.

Next, we describe the second magnetic spacer ring Part F. This is the ring being contacted by the permanent magnets; thus the insulated wrapping wires need to pass through 140 holes that are drilled to allow their circuit to be completed. These wires are therefore not an obstruction to the magnets sliding close to this ring. The measurements of this ring are 182-3/4 inches at the inside top portion. The lower part of this ring measures 184-7/8 inches at the inside diameter. The lower portion of this ring is bolted at the 182-3/4 inches inside diameter. This ring marked F is cut into sections to match the upper ring, Part B. This ring is bolted to the large diameter bottom section called part G. The outer top portion of Part G measures 131-7/8 inches O.D. and 228 inches at the bottom outside diameter. This plate measures 29-1/2 inches from the top to the bottom, that is, along the outside edge.

When these three sections of 3/8-inch thick TiAlCo-B metal are secured to the two magnet rings, the assembly measures 161 inches from the top center point to the 19-foot bottom edge. This hardware background now allows us to study the 21 sets of cross-wires identified as Part H.

There are a total of fourteen large cross-wires and seven smaller cross-wires. The circuit next being explained is only for the large cross wires. These fourteen sets of cross-wires are made of 3/8 inch by 1/16-inch thick flat wire being 46-1/2 inches long. This material is made of an alloy that is 7.8% magnesium to a ratio of 2.5% nickel with a plastic coat varnish insulation covering. This insulation is common to the electric motor use. Each cross is composed of two lengths of 46-1/2 inches long wire, thus 93 inches of material is needed for one complete cross. There are fourteen crosses that then require a total wire length of 1,302 inches.

These flat wires are firmly bolted to these ring sections by using brass 3/8 inch-16 bolts, which are, located about 19 degrees apart. At the point of contact, the varnish insulation is removed. Next, and VERY IMPORTANT, at the center point of these 14 cross-wires, the insulation is removed and good contact between the two wires is established. This center point should be 24 inches away from the magnet ring Part F. These fourteen sets of cross-wires are placed into 3/32-inch deep grooves, which are 3/8" wide to firmly hold these flat wires. These wires are secured into the grooves with non-metal clips and NOT a bonding agent. As these grooves are cut, they are not to cut through the machined grooves that hold the 70 straight wires but are to stop ¼" away then continue. The flat wires MUST NOT make contact to the straight wires but need to be curved over then above the insulated wrap wires. Next, before the flat wires are put into the 3/32-inch deep grooves, these grooves are drilled completely through at their center point. For the total length of these grooves, there are 1/32-inch diameter holes spaced 3/32 inch between holes.

Next, these LINES OF HOLES are connected TOP and BOTTOM with the same hole spacing formed into half round shapes) Part J. NOTE: the half round shapes for the 12-degree ring sections have the rounded holes CONTAINED TO only the center section Part E. This causes the formation of very intense Figure 8 pulsing patterns that form the lead-edge of the craft.

The reason for these 1/32-inch diameter holes is that they set the actual pulse SIZE by offering the magnetic energy a place to manifest inside and outside the plate. Thus the holes create a 'pulse establishing location'. How is this possible? The neutral magnetism set-up UNDER the plate needs to manifest OUTSIDE the plate. The holes then serve as the needed flow PASSAGEWAY to complete this pulse circuit.

Another reason for the holes is for SAFETY. These holes are located in such a position as to serve as the LEAD EDGE of the craft. If, by chance, the craft had to pass through a HOT ZONE in the heavens, these holes would help to dissipate unwanted heat.

We now address the subject of how the fourteen sets of cross wires create OSCILLATING magnetic currents that flow back and forth across the 70 lengths of straight wires. The moment a permanent magnet contacts the lead-edge of any magnet ring section, the magnetic current RUNS AHEAD into this section to then complete several different circuit flows. First, the lead edge of this ring section sends magnetic current into the flat wire which is secured at that location. This magnetic charge goes to the center of these two cross wires and then continues to the trail edge of the upper magnet ring. From this trail edge, the magnetic charge runs BACKWARD, 'against the rotation' to the lead edge of the upper magnet ring. Next, from that point, it travels downward to the trail edge of the ring where it is contacting the magnet.

Then, as this magnet advances, this figure 8 pattern of oscillating back-and-forth is maintained until the next magnet starts the circuit flow. The CROSS-POINTS of these flat wires send a shock of magnetic energy into the wire assembly that travels around for 360 degrees to circuit to all of the cross points, (see Part I). This WIRE RING is not a continuous wire connection but is arranged to create a particular magnetic reaction. This unique circuit connection can only be explained when all the influencing factors are understood. Thus, this subject will be explained in Installment #5 along with a final review of all the basic functions of this spacecraft.

CIRCUIT FLOW FOR THE 7 SMALLER CROSS-WIRES.

The cross wires located at the 12-degree ring sections acquire their pulse somewhat like the pulsing of the larger cross-wires. However, the response they cause TO THE TOTAL PLATE, becomes a magnetic charge which is MASSIVE. To explain this action we review the method by which these wires are arranged. The cross wires at the 12-degree ring sections are marked Part F. These crosses are formed of the same flat wire and get secured into 3/32-inch deep-machined grooves. Centered between these seven cross wires are machined half-round grooves 3/32" deep, which start 3" in from the 19-foot diameter. These grooves then extend upward to arrive near the center hole of the top plate for a total length of 144 inches.

Placed into these half-round are 5/32 inch diameter CLEAN wire ropes (see part L). At the center point of each of the 12 degree 'magnet ring sections' there is a 5/32" hole bored through to allow a wire to be inserted into the half-round groove then pass through both magnet rings and arrive near the center hole of the top plate. These seven wires get firmly secured to the 12-degree magnet ring sections. VERY IMPORTANT –Note these seven clean wires are contacting all three-ring sections causing what might be called in electrical terms a DIRECT SHORT CIRCUIT. The ACTION, which this circuit causes, can be explained as we first study the connection pattern for these seven wires.

To mount the wires in these seven half-round grooves, we use three lengths of NON-INSULATED 5/32-inch diameter wire rope that measures 310 inches long. These wires are formed into 5/32 inch diameter wire-rope by the use of seven clean wires each measuring 60 thousandths thick with six wires wrapped around one. This is a special alloyed wire made of a ratio of 7.8 % magnesium to 2.5% nickel.

Next, each of the three lengths of wire is fed through both magnet rings and when arriving at the small diameter of part A, the wires are curved around the 12-inch opening. They then get circuited down the opposite side of the cone by skipping two wires and finalizing the circuit again at the large diameter. To expand on this connection pattern, if all seven wires were numbered 1 to 7 then starting with wire #1, this length would also complete wire #4. Wire #2 would complete wire #5 and wire #3 would complete wire #6.

Next, the seventh or ODD wire gets circuited in a special way to the seventh wire on the bottom plate. This connection causes a pulsing INTERACTION between the plates that aids in building the TOTAL SPHERE around the craft. Another magnetic action that happens is these wires cause an OSCILLATING energy COVER for the cabin area which is located between the plates. To accomplish this, rings made of the SAME material as parts B and F, being one inch wide, are located on the outer top and outer bottom of the cabin. These rings make firm contact to this OUTER SKIN structure for 360 degrees.

Next, the seventh wire of the top plate gets circuited along its length then down to the outer edge of this plate. The wire is then secured to a one-inch wide spring-loaded carbon brush that rotates with the plate. This brush rides directly on the top aluminum/magnesium ring, which then sends magnetic PULSED current along the outer cabin wall down to the lower ring. The bottom plate's seventh wire has a brush that contacts the bottom ring. Thus the cabin's exterior, which is insulated from the cabin structure, completes the circuit between these seventh wires (one on the top plate and one on the bottom plate).

The result is that it creates a dispensing action of magnetism that manifests as a SPREADING OUT and balancing of the energy, an important CIRCUIT for space flight. We note that the 19-foot diameter of the plate has a lower ring section that protrudes 4 inches inward, forming a one-inch thick shelf to hold the 70 contacts. The spring-loaded carbon brush is placed at a LARGER diameter than the 70 contacts to not interfere with THEIR pulse action.

We now review the circuit flow action. Whenever ANY 12-degree ring section has a permanent magnet contact it (by sliding .015 inch above the 12-degree section) ALL of these sections also have magnet contact due to the spacing of the seven sets of magnets. This action causes ALL of the seven wires to complete their circuit TO ANOTHER MAGNET. This action creates narrow but POWERFUL poles that form along the full length of these wires. This happens because each wire is EMBEDDED into the TiAlCo-B plates, having NO insulation. The three rings (A, E, and G) for a given space of time, are all responding AS ONE, likened to a DIRECT SHORT CIRCUIT.

This action causes a MOMENTARY build-up of magnetic power to the plates, an energy charge that then JOINS the flow by jumping to the 70 wires (along with their insulated wrapped wires).

The full impact of what has just been disclosed is better understood as we focus on WHAT HAPPENS NEXT.

As the seven magnets arrive at the lead edge of the 12-degree magnet rings, their magnet polarity establishes the CHARGE, which is setup on the total plate. Next, as the magnet advances to the center of this magnet ring, it CAUSES another jolt to the wire that is located directly under it. At this point, the magnet is moved AWAY from the ring and the other magnet, having an opposite polarity, moves to within a .015 inch distance from the ring. This action sends a reversed magnetic shock wave, which USES the polarity, left behind to attract AND BUILD still stronger magnetic pulse waves. It is this ATTRACT and BUILD action that causes the magnetic flow to jump across the insulated wrapped wires AND then gets CAPTURED inside these insulated wires to then be circuited to the cabin's interior.

12 DEGREE CROSS-WIRE CONNECTING PROCESS.

The wiring system next explained serves the purpose of creating important but DIFFERENT MAGNETIC PULSES. To explain, as the insulated flat wires are embedded at the 12 degree ring sections they cross just above the clean 5/32 inch diameter wire rope that is embedded at this center point. The cross-wires MUST go above this wire rope and at this cross point, the plastic coat varnish insulation is removed. These cross-wires then make firm contact to each other and also contact the top part of the clean 5/32-inch diameter wire rope. All seven 12 degree cross wires get connected in this manner.

Next, at this same 'cross connection' another wire arrangement is added that creates yet another pulse action. This wiring addition calls for the use of a total of fourteen pieces of clean 5/32-inch diameter wire rope, each being 10-1/2 inches long. The placement of these wires is as follows. As the cross wires make contact to the straight wire that is centered at the 12 degree ring section, one of these 10-1/2 inch long wires MAKES CONTACT on the right side of the cross and the other on the left (see part M).

One would think that simply using a 21-inch long 5/32-inch diameter wire would serve the same purpose, but this is not the case. As each 10-1/2 inches long wire is secured to a PORTION of the flat wires at the cross connection, this wire then becomes an EXTENSION for the flow of magnetic energy from the flat wire. A NEEDED magnetic action happens because these 10-1/2 inches long clean wire ropes are embedded into the TiAlCo-B metal AT RIGHT ANGLES to the straight wire.

This simple wiring addition actually causes a NEW magnetic pulsing to manifest which has an important impact to the total pulsing system. We must remember that the 12-degree sections of the top TiAlCo-B plate are not a separate section of metal. Therefore, the captured neutral magnetism from THE TOTAL SURFACE of the TOP plate will MOMENTARILLY rush to the 12 degree sections to find a polarity.

When speaking of a POLARITY it is important to note that a magnetic circuit completed between opposite polarity magnet faces is more powerful. However, neutral magnetic energy is not selective and will setup a given magnetic pulse if the magnet faces are LIKE POLARITY. Thus, it is not a problem of always needing to have opposite face magnets for attracting.

All of the wiring under the rotating plate is arranged to accomplish the task of SPREADING OUT the pulses in order to include the TOTAL PLATE into one large pulsing structure. This spreading out of polarities becomes possible because the three plates are insulated from each other.

To explain this 'spreading out' statement: if a person were to view the vehicle from a distance, with a magnetic detector that registers individual pulses, it would show the following: FIRST, that the total space vehicle would look like one giant pulsing sphere. Then closer inspection would show a certain individual pulse action from the total LARGER plate (Part G). Next an individual pulsing action will manifest from the middle zone (Part E) and finally a smaller pulse at the small diameter.

STILL CLOSER inspection would then show straight line pulsing from the large diameter to the small diameter of the rotating plates (action caused by the seventy wires). And yet still closer inspection would show OSCILLATING flows crossing back and forth across the straight-line flow caused by the cross wires. Then finally the inspection would show a PULSE AROUND FLOW from the wires that go around and get connected to the 21 cross wire center points. A good question to ask would be why does the 3/8-inch by 1/16-inch flat wire need to be insulated with the plastic coat varnish insulation?

Answer – This insulation causes a certain DIFFERENT magnetic energy charge to CROSSOVER, one, which has RESTRICTIONS. Also, these wires serve as boosting energy antennas that send out the current polarity signal and attract additional energy in to reinforce the pulse sequence. This is necessary because the PRIMARY flow for these cross wires is picked up at the cross connections. This is the point where the clean 5/32-inch diameter wire rope is contacting the cross wires and is in SOLID CONTACT to the TiAlCo-B plate. This flow then FEEDS BACK to the magnet rings and causes the magnetic charge from the magnets, to become greatly REINFORCED. This action then BUILDS UP a set polarity inside the 70 wires that are secured to the magnet rings. This setup polarity then becomes the ATTRACT FORCE that is strong enough to cause neutral magnetic energy to jump across the insulated loops of the wrapping wire.

Thus, the actual SIZE of the flat wires limits this SHORT-CIRCUIT activity to the point where it is a SECONDARY magnetic circuit acting as a MAGNETIC REINFORCEMENT CHARGE. All of this magnetic pulsing builds into the attract force that causes the craft to TAP INTO the gyroscopic principle of movement that is NATURAL in our Universe. However, the SPACE ENERGY that attracts this vehicle actually attracts to the total unit. Thus a pulse is not one total magnetic flash of energy which goes around AS IF the craft were a ball, but the pulsing action is supplied from TWO ZONES, the top plate and the bottom plate. Each plate contributes 10,500 pulses per second. The TIME DIFFERENTIAL between the pulsing from the top plate and the INTERTWINING of pulses from the bottom plate happens at zones on the craft's exterior that are actually POSITIONED by the connection span of the 70 wires. Thus this NEEDED time differential is caused to happen by the 114-degree WIRE SPAN connections. A statement that might seem to be confusing is that a pulse is not to be thought of as having a GOING DIRECTION, as for example, top to bottom. Instead a pulse should be considered as an energy that goes both directions SIMULTANEOUSLY. Therefore, DO NOT completely lock into the top to bottom analogy.

Subject: The pulsing sequence for the PULSE AROUND magnetic circuit flow

As stated previously, the wire ring that connects the cross-points is not a continuous wire connection. The explanation then begins with a focus on the method for holding this wire. There are seven 24 inches lengths of clean 5/32-inch diameter wire rope and each length connects TWO crossing points that are 24-1/8 inches apart. As each wire is secured to the 3/8 inch flat wires at the TOP of the cross it does not extend to the actual CENTER, but is 1/16 inch short of going to the actual center point. These seven wires are held into machined grooves, which are located 24 inches away from the magnet ring, part F. These grooves are 24 inches long and 3/32 inches deep. These grooves have a radius to hold a 5/32-inch diameter clean wire rope.

Next, to complete this wire ring there are 14 separate lengths of 5/32 inch diameter clean wire rope which are only 12 inches long. These wires are held in a 3/32-inch deep by 5/32-inch diameter half round machined grooves, which are 12 inches long.

When the seven 24 inches long wires are all secured to ONE-SIDE of the crosses, these 12 inches long wires get located on the opposite side of these same cross-points. There should be a 1/8-inch space distance between the 24 inches long wires and these 14 lengths of 12 inches long wire. NOTE: The opposite ends of these fourteen 12 inches long wires are IN-LINE with the wires that are located at the 12-degree ring sections.

It is important to state again that when the 5/32-inch diameter grooves are cut for these wires they DO NOT cut into the straight-line grooves, but stop 1/4 inch away on both sides. These wires are then CURVED over THE STRAIGHT WIRES AND DO NOT MAKE CONTACT TO THEM.

We will now trace the magnetic circuit flow. When a magnet arrives just past the 12-degree ring section it sends its polarity charge into the ring section that has five straight wires. However, at this same contact point, this magnet is also CHARGING a flat wire. This flat wire, at its cross-points sends an energy charge ACROSS TO the cross-wires which are located AHEAD of this magnet. This flow pattern causes a magnetic flash to travel ahead ABOVE the straight wires.

Next, as this same magnet arrives at the end point of this SAME magnet ring section, the magnetic current travels BACKWARDS. This ahead and backward movement manifests as a Figure 8 pattern of flow. The cross-wires and their method of circuitry CAUSE all of this pulsing action. These figure 8 patterns of magnetic charge become VERY POWERFUL. Thus when the plate is charged ready for space flight, the Figure 8 pattern is enlarged to the size established by the holes (holes which go through the plate).

Other spacecraft Construction details:

1) When the lower ring section protrudes inward for 4 inches, this lower shelf is machined flat on the bottom surface. This shelf not only adds rigidity to the rotating plate but it serves as a wiring shelf to hold the jumper wire connections. The primary purpose for the shelf is to serve as the contact holding support frame.

The 70 contacts protrude down past this shelf a distance of ¾ inch with a rounded curvature to match a 3/4 inch half round shape. The contacts also extend upward past this shelf one inch which allows a securing bolt to hold one of the 70 wires in each contact.

IMPORTANT: The shape of the contacts is necessary to assist in the acceleration of the rotating top plate by 'ATTRACTING' the moving contact to it. This action then allows the cabin area to remain in a non-spinning attitude as both plates (top and bottom) rotate in the same direction.

This NON-spinning of the cabin is caused to happen by the 'TIMING' of the contacts PULSING which then serves as a CABIN STABILIZER. Thus the shape of these 'boron carbide' contacts is an important design feature.

It should be noted that the rotating accuracy of the plates needs to be such that the spacing distance between the contacts does not change more than a few thousandths from the needed .015 inch spacing. These contacts are to be placed into mica tubing which has a 1/8-inch thick wall for insulation purposes.

When the 70 contacts located on the top of the cabin get circuited downward to the 70 contacts below, the jumper wires pass on the sides of the windows. Thus depending on the USE of this spacecraft, the number of windows required can be determined. For example, if the craft were to be used for passenger purposes, then seven windows would be ideal.

The method of placing the weight around in the craft is a primary concern. For example, the centerline of the cabin should be the center of the windows. However, the weight distribution should be the same on each half of this centerline. Thus, seating would need to be at TWO levels, that is, above and below the centerline's divide location.

The motors that drive the plates need to be spaced on both sides of this centerline. Also, the ballast weights are not to be used to correct the misplacement of weight. These sliding weights are for controlling the flight path and proper weight placement is a requirement for space travel.

POURING the TiAlCo-B Metal

Each of the top three plates should be poured using about six individually curved plate sections. These sections are made with sides that are grooved to snap into the part next to it. Care must be taken to NOT allow the molten TiAlCo-B to flow over TOO MUCH mold distance. A thought is to use four separate furnace systems to then fill the mold simultaneously from four pouring in areas. IMPORTANT – When the mixture in the silicon nitrite mold is CHERRY RED it should be removed and placed between upper and lower non-metal pin holding assemblies which will maintain the shape. Next, the red hot metal is given a FAST chilling JOLT of ice-cold water from many spray jets. These jets are to hit EVERY SPOT of the metal shape, both inside and outside. The pin holding shell units serve to stop a WARPING out of shape during the chill cooling cycle. Next, the finished shape is to be completely cooled in a room having liquid coolant blowing cool air on the metal with a temperature of 22 degrees F.

SAFETY ITEMS

1) A spare set of contacts should always be onboard the craft. If an accident happened whereby contacts hit to contacts they could be damaged. Repairs can be made if these parts are part of the repair package.
2) There are UNWANTED jolts of magnetic energy in space that could cause magnetic control problems. The top of the craft should have an antenna, which is circuited to an assembly of CHARGE CONTAINMENT materials. This charge CAPTURING package is located at the storage compartment of the top cabin area. The unwanted charge is then captured and dispersed.
3) The magnet switching units will be activated by computer control. However, should a computer become inoperative, these magnets can be changed in polarity by HAND operational cables, a system that could prove VERY useful.
4) A start motor and a run motor are used to rotate each plate. However, shafts with special couplings can be placed between these motors. If a motor were to need repair, then the coupling between the upper and lower shaft could be activated. Thus either motor can be used to rotate BOTH plates until needed repairs are made.
5) The legs for landing extend out of the cabin area to allow BOTH plates to rotate during take-off. However, for landing, it is best to be able to have the plates rotating backwards of each other. This action can be likened to backing a car into a driveway. Also, for landing, a single pod can be lowered from the center hole of the bottom plate. This device can be used to TEST the surface to see if it can support the craft.
6) A more advanced design of this craft would be to have the doorway be an opening into the bottom plate. This design would call for very exact plate manufacture to prevent the unit from rotating OUT OF ROUND. A suggested method for locating the door on this first vehicle would be through the cabin area whereby one of the seven windows is replaced with an entry door.

Additional information pertaining to this space ship will be distributed in the future.

F16 1

SPACESHIP

Home

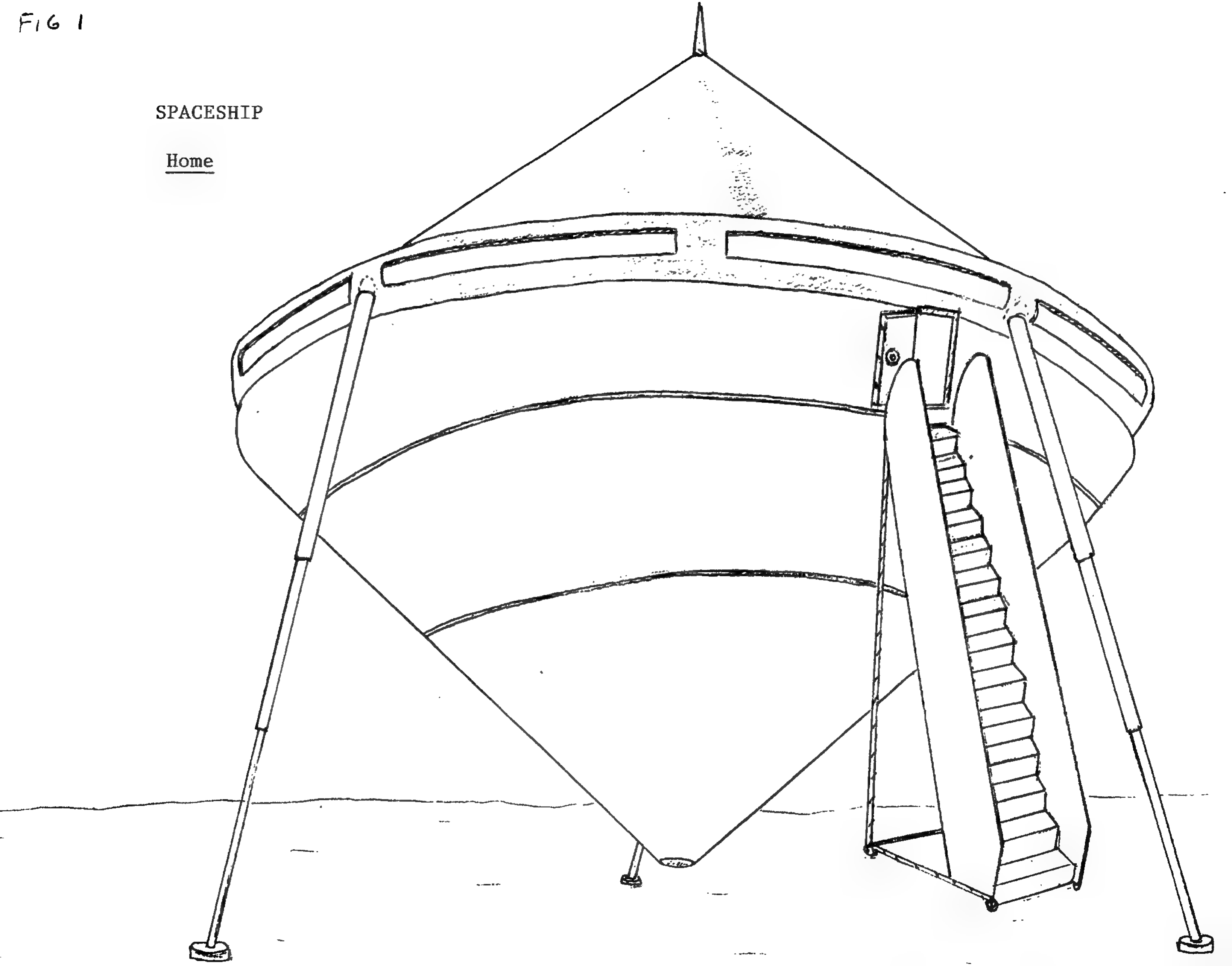

FIG 2

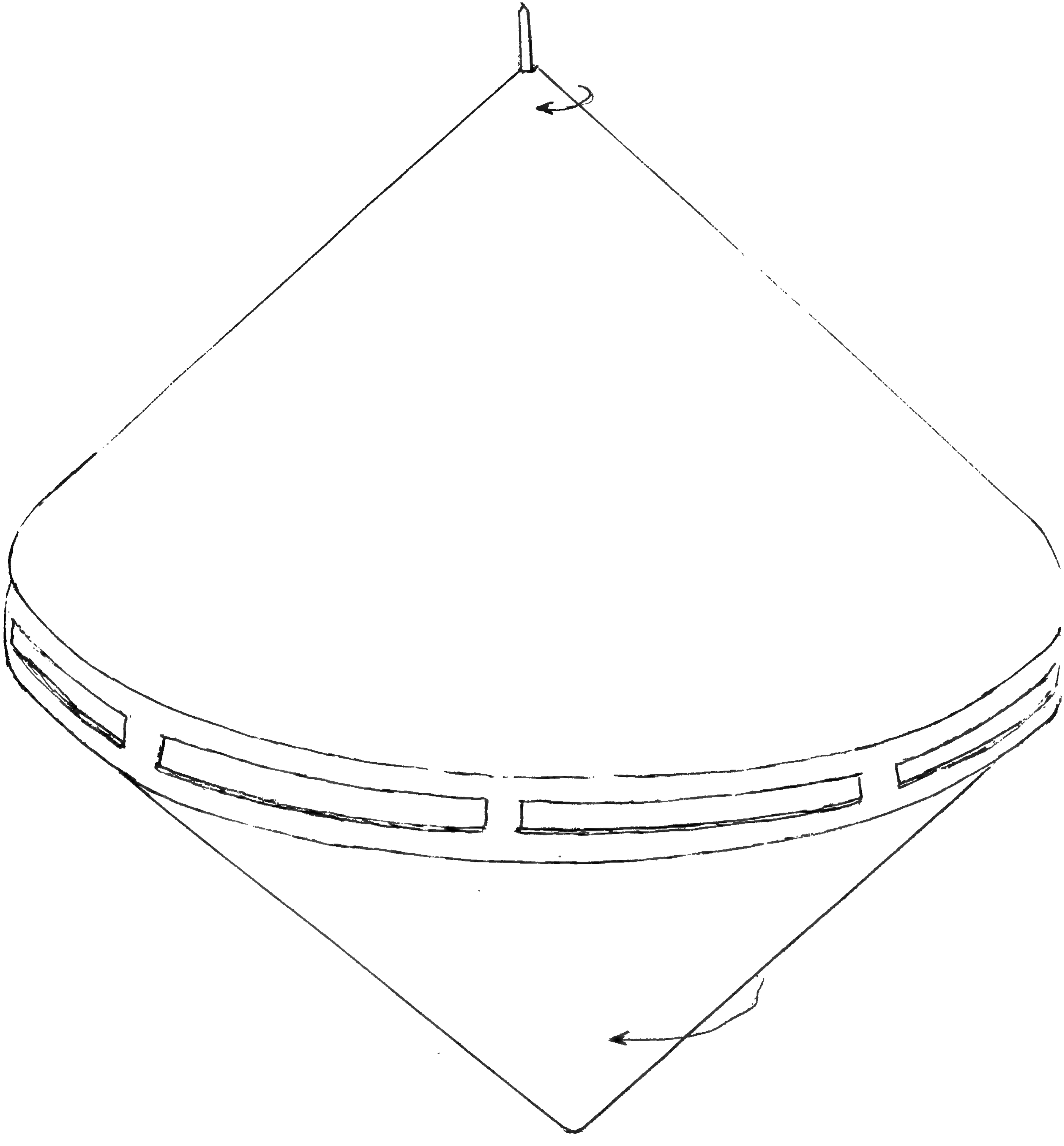

FIG 5 AND 6

SCALE SIDE-VIEW

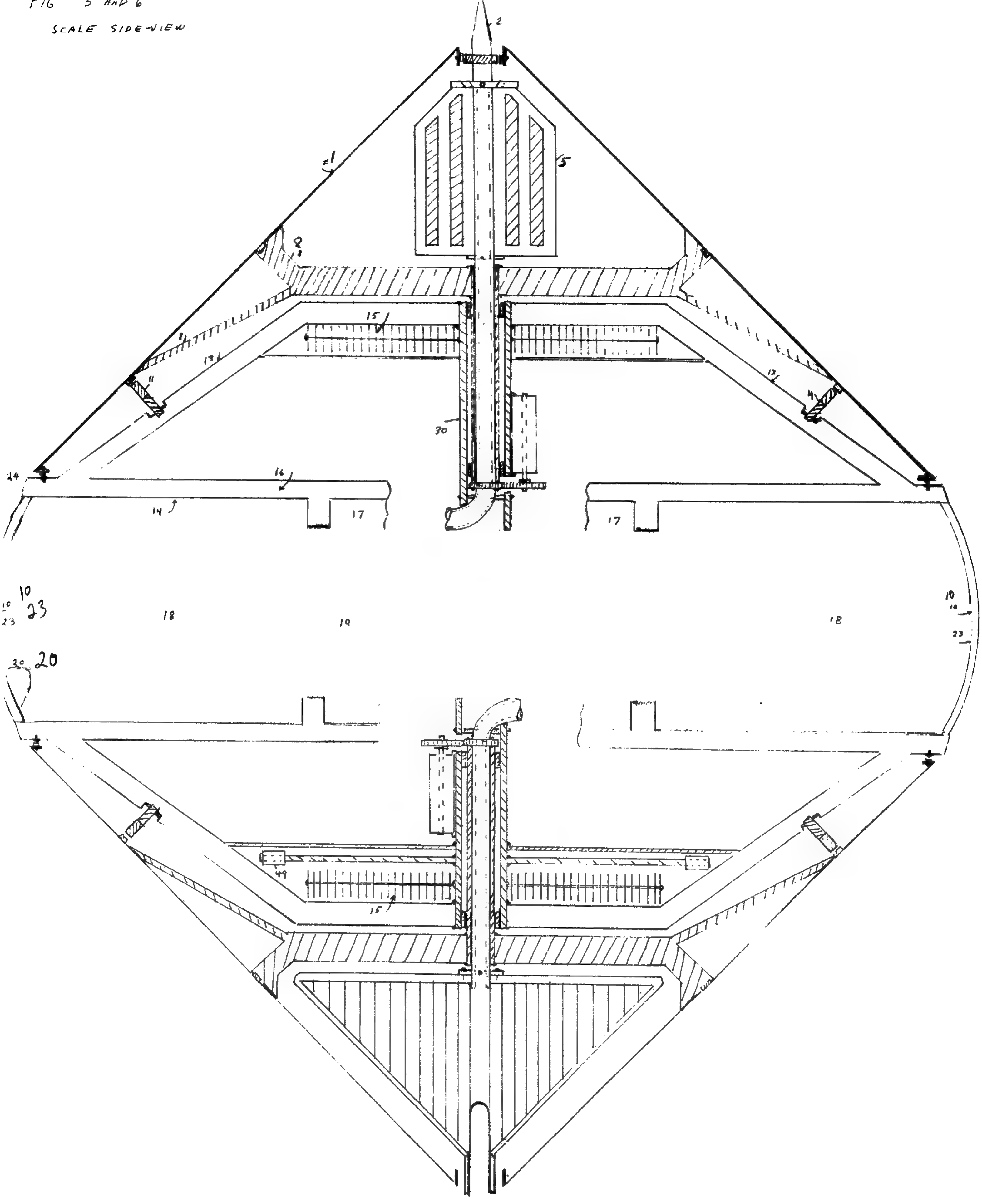
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FIG 3

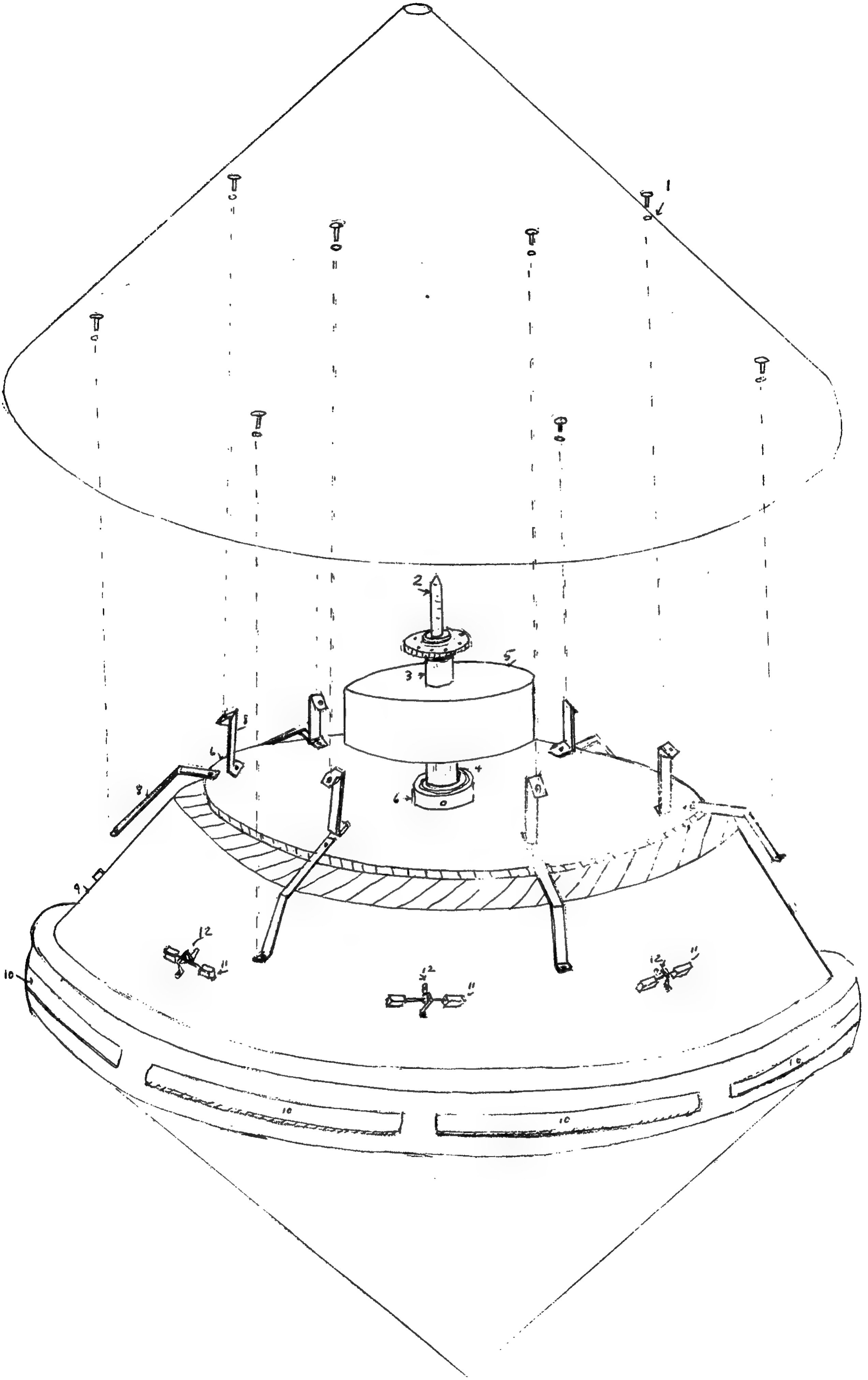
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FIG 4

(BOTTOM PLATE ONLY)

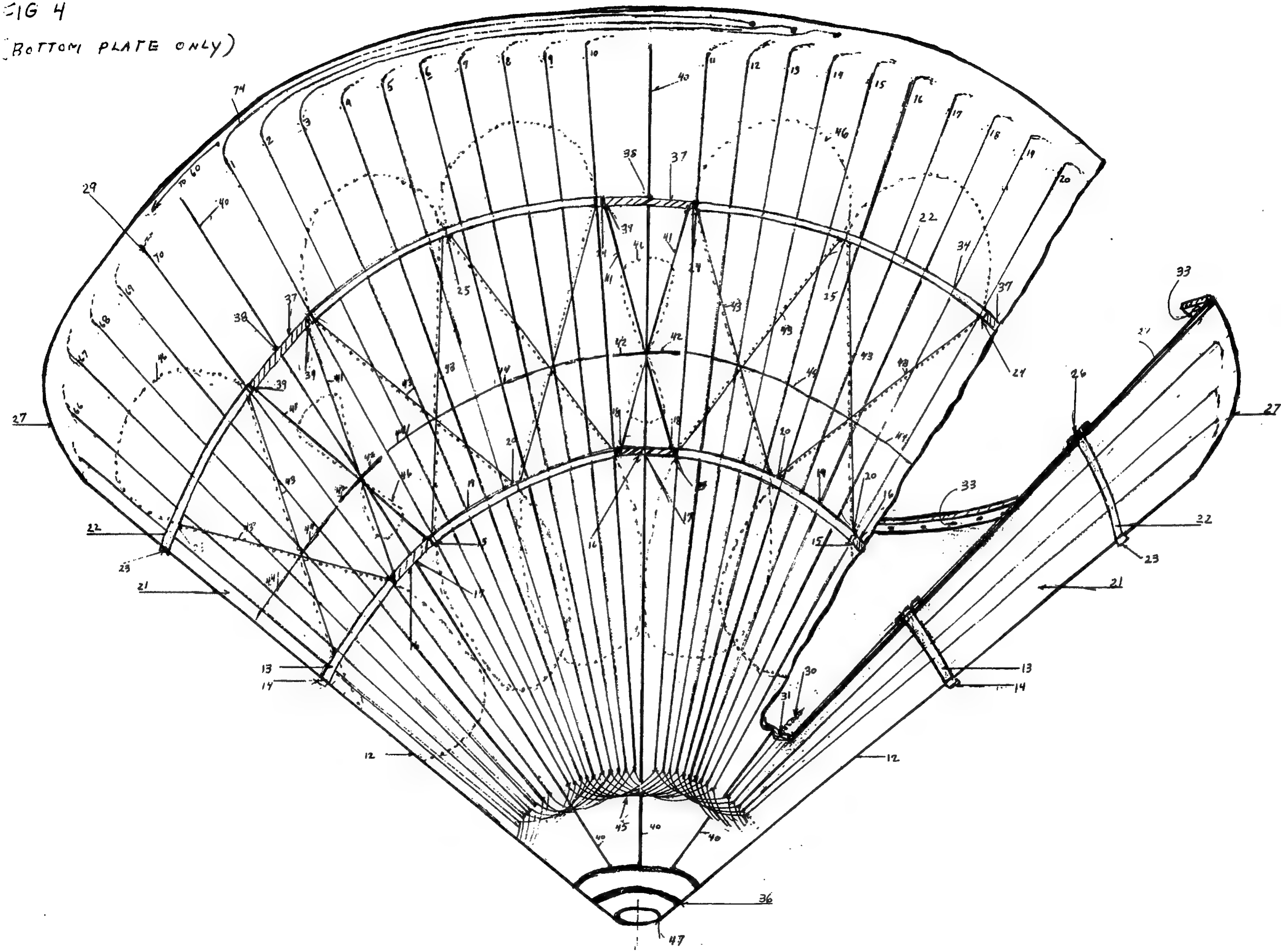
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FIG 6

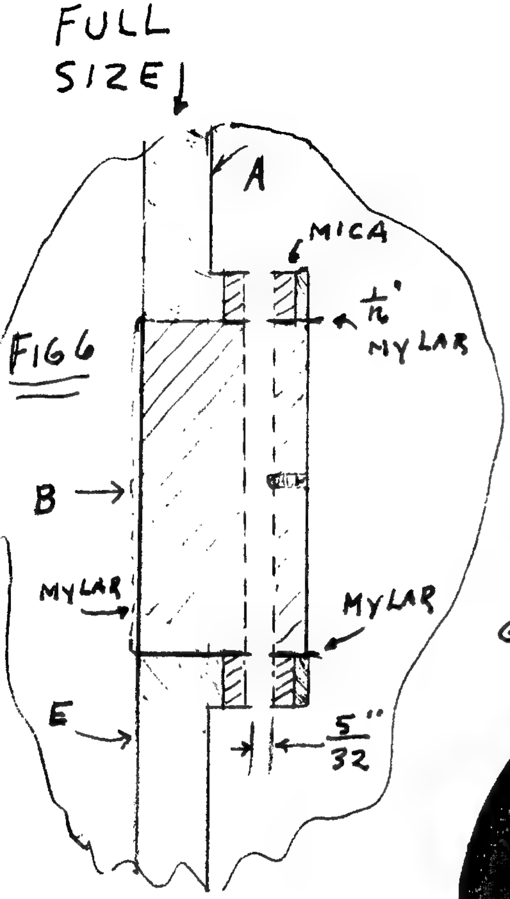
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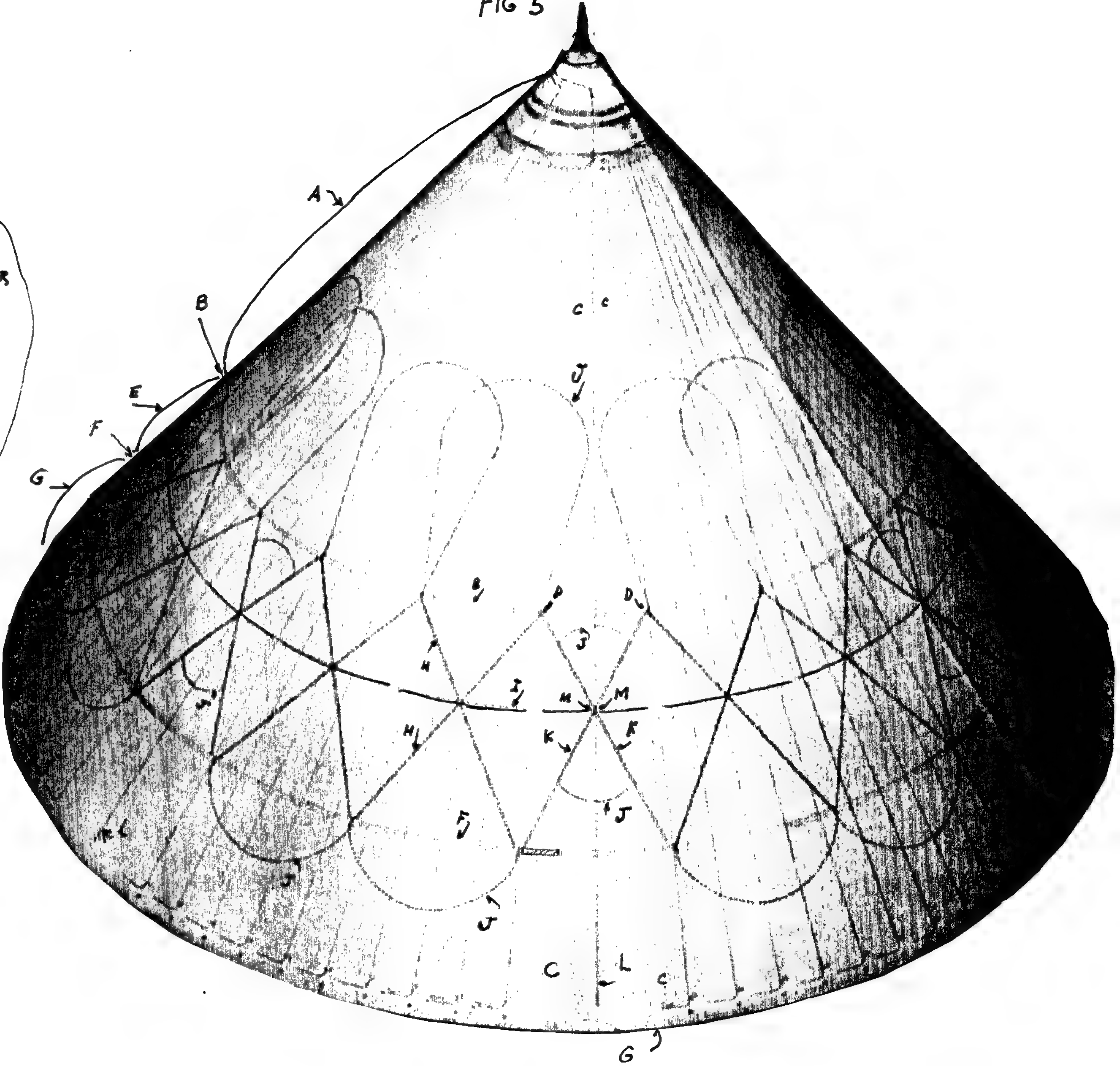
FIG 5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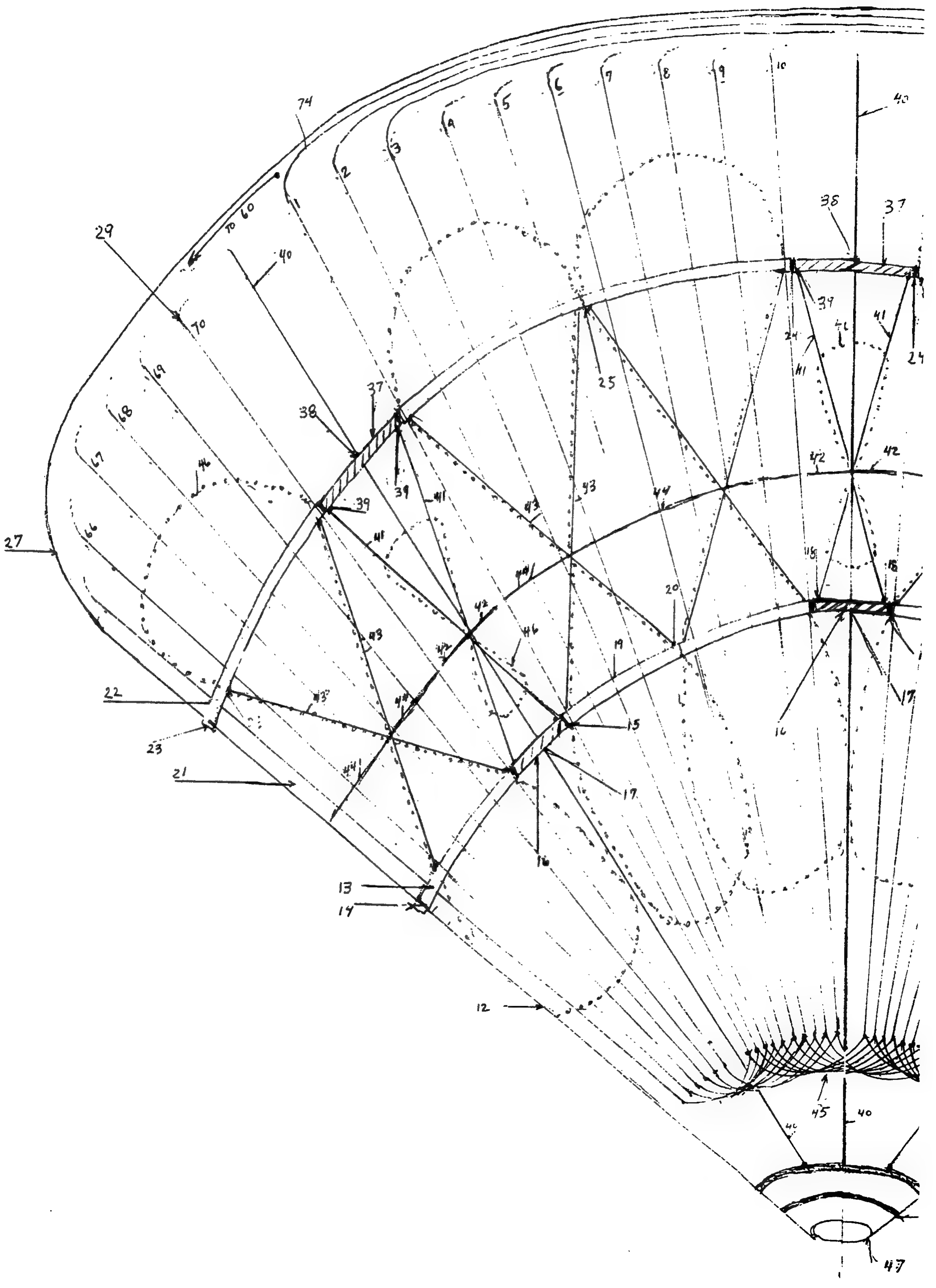
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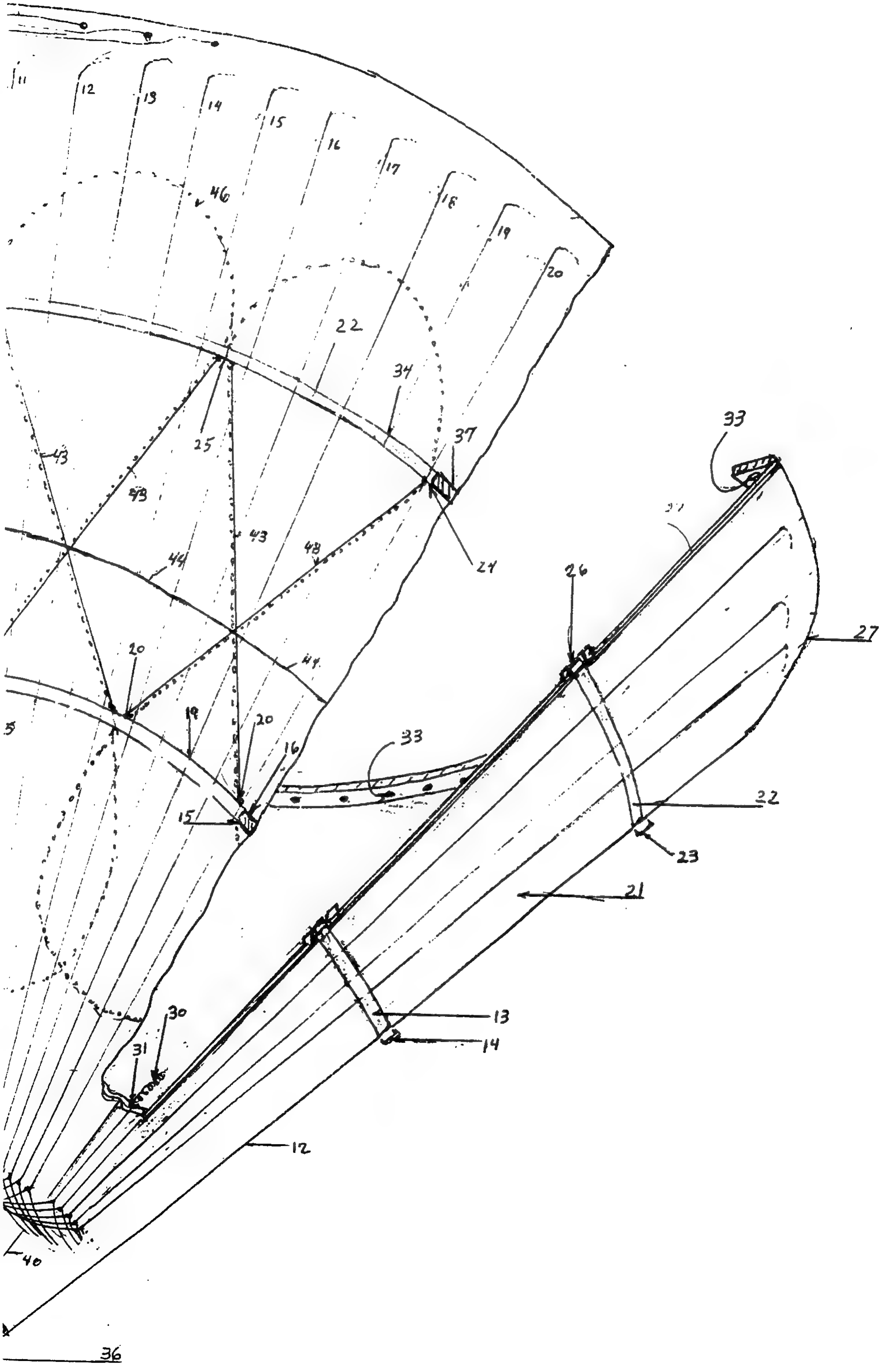

Magnetic Energy To Save the Planet
Supplemental Q&A

Foreward

The source of this information was originally available on www.magneticenergy.com The authors claim to have been contacted by a source of extraterrestrial origin who gave them detailed plans for 15 devices including the Mini Romag that was publically evaluated by JL Naudin. After commenting about government suppression the site disappeared but a mirror is available at http://www.magneticenergy.org.uk/.

If you are new to this information you should read their ***Magnetic Energy*** PDF document containing descriptions of the devices. They also have a US patent for an alloy ToAlCo-B (see 4,645,644). The information in this document is supplemental information from the authors who are still unknown.

I can be reached at jules0@pobox.com. I do not know how to contact or have ever contacted the authors of this information.

From the Wesite

Magnetic Energy To Heal The Planet

“Magnetic Energy - A latent field of pulsing neutrons that is nearly inexhaustible...”

“Our hearts are one. Beyond these illusions, beyond this pain and suffering, we exist in a glorious symphony of oneness. See the physical world for what it is, an illusion to use for self realization. Your power is permanent, nothing can or ever has taken it away. If you feel powerless, you are seeing the illusion as real - it is not real - it is just a tool. All fear and all its children are temporary, but even fear serves an important purpose - it shows you what you want to let go of. You are love. You are free, you always have been. Now listen, we are talking and planning our life together, you and I, the All That Is, are constantly conversing. But as long as you choose fear, anger, doubt, worry, etc. in your conscious mind, you miss the conversation on your current conscious level. NOW, engage in the conversation, choose love and freedom in your mind and join yourself and me as Oneness. Together we will guide your life in the new directions you are deeply longing to experience. I love you. You and I are freedom manifested. Simply accept our Oneness now and always.” -- Our Source

Note: There are many details that still need to be worked out on these units, please follow your inner voice. We realize the drawings provided are not easy to work with (the PDF drawings are better), we hope to provide professional CAD drawings in the near future. After experiencing governmental suppression (which is based on fear), we feel it is a miracle that we are presenting this information at all. We have learned that patience and TRUST build power, and our power is unlimited.

When we love each other and the Universe we live in, the possibilities are endless. This web site provides free education and information about magnetic devices and principles. We have not proven to the public that these devices function as stated. This technology is the product of many years of research and revelations and we firmly believe this information is true. We believe these units are examples of what can be developed when people co-create with the Creator Force within them. We offer this information as a gift to help people progress with love and heal the environment. These devices are intended to use renewable magnetic energy, and then recycle the energy back into the environment without producing pollution. Magnetic technology can potentially supply all our energy, transportation, light, heat, and water needs. Magnetic energy may also be used to help clean the environment and conserve our natural resources. Technology created with love is without limitation.

Science Teachings About The Universe

On December 20, 1989, the Creator instructed our friend to take a message to scientists, Climatologists, Meteorologists, Geophysicists and other people in fields related to the Earth's structure. We sent this message worldwide as part of our CARING for this home. The letter explains how our dirty, polluted atmosphere and the worldwide oil slicks on the oceans' surfaces are allowing the Moon to slip-away. If the new WAR causes MORE oil to cover our oceans and MORE destruction to our atmosphere, then storms will greatly increase.

As the Moon's catalytic weather 'ACTION' becomes lessened, drastic weather CHANGES will take place. Today scientists totally discount this action because of present theories, theories that are now leading to our destruction. The mental bondage of FALSE theories is now keeping us in a darkened state that SCIENCE THINKS is illumination

It is important to go back in history and identify a most crucial point where man's knowledge took a wrong turn. A Popular Science magazine article dated October 1925, states, "The Einstein theory of relativity soon may fall, and we may have to look for another explanation regarding the mysterious movements of the Universe. Professor Einstein HIMSELF has just admitted it." Did Einstein have any further thoughts about OTHER mysterious universal actions?

History shows he was constantly trying to find better theories. For example, in the book titled The Life and Times (of Einstein) by Ronald W. Clark, Page 407 states the following. "On January 10, 1929 about four years after stating his theory of Relativity should fall, he submitted a paper to the Prussian Academy of Sciences. He stated, "For years it has been my greatest ambition to resolve the duality of natural laws into unity. This duality lies in the fact that physicists have hitherto been compelled to postulate two sets of laws—those which control gravitation and those which control the phenomena of electricity and of magnetism… Many physicists have suspected that two sets of laws must be based upon one general law, but neither experiment nor theory has, until now, succeeded in formulating this law. I believe now that I have found a proper form. I have thought out a special construction, which is differentiated from that of my relativity theory, and from other theories of four-dimensional space, through certain conditions. These conditions bring under the same mathematical equations, the laws that govern the electromagnetic field and those that govern the field of gravitation. The relativity theory reduced to one formula all laws which govern space, time, and gravitation, and thus it corresponded to the demand for SIMPLIFICATION OF OUR PHYSICAL CONCEPTS.

The purpose of my work is to further this simplification and particularly to reduce to one formula the explanation of the field of gravity and of the field of electromagnetism. For this reason, I call it a contribution to "a unified field theory"... Now, but only now, we know that the force which moves electrons in their ellipses about the nuclei of atoms is the same force which moves our Earth in its annual course about the Sun and is the same force which brings to us the rays of light and heat which make life possible upon this planet."

So what happened with this paper? It seems the science community ignored Einstein's paper because by him only using the WORD force, it negated some mathematical explanation. The word needed should have been able to describe a total variety of like and compatible energies. This word given to us is Magnetism. We were told gravity is compressed magnetism that operates with a pulse and not a wave; therefore with the proper instrumentation we can find a mathematical explanation as to its influencing activity. For example, we were told that magnetism over the surface of the Earth has a total variety of pulse rates that produce various pressures and an energy form that can be captured and utilized. So would Einstein have been taken more seriously had he said 'magnetism' and not the mysterious word 'force'?

At one time we asked similar questions to what Einstein asked. I asked, "How does light travel from the Sun and arrive here as heat when it goes through cold space?" Our answer was, "There are magnetisms in the Universe that they know nothing about. Magnetism is a constant and if they could just get that in their heads, they could figure everything else out." The mistake is in thinking that the energy of the Sun is very hot, so it must travel here hot. In fact, it travels here as magnetic free energy and manifests as heat only when it transmutes with energy in our earth system. We were told the Sun is not nearly as hot as scientists say it is. Before we go further, let's take this thinking a little deeper. If the energy from the Sun does not travel as heat but as a magnetic free energy, then the actual distance the planets are from the Sun does not control the heat volume that will arrive at any given planet.

We shared all this teaching over fifteen years ago, and did scientists pay any attention? NO, because scientists and physicists had already constructed new theories based on Einstein's first teaching and so as a result error upon error cemented together to make a wall of continuing ignorance. These errors are now so woven into our teaching system that when storms happen, as stated in the letter of December 20, 1989, these destructive events will be called an ACT OF GOD. There are many Earth movements and upheavals, which are necessary for the Earth's continuance, but the STORMS TO COME are caused by events explained in the following letter. The Creator has been constantly warning us to clean up our act before it is too late.

Greenhouse Effect

RE: Greenhouse Effect
December 20, 1989
(Letter sent throughout the world.)

To Whom It May Concern:

It seems that scientists, climatologists, meteorologists, geophysicists and other people in related fields around the world are constructing "thoughts" as to the physical workings of the atmosphere. Yet these thoughts, no matter how they are put together seem to be missing the mark. The question is what is the mark? Atmospheric scientists tend to look at the energy that creates our atmosphere as though it is made up of isolated particles that are simply interrelated. Did you ever stop to think they are separate yes and interrelated yes but within the same generating force?

Let's consider magnetism, for instance. The magnetism of the earth's atmosphere really has nothing to do with what is called atmospheric conditions but is directly related to that flow outside the earth's atmosphere but within our reach. What I'm speaking of are conductive particles that have to do with equal existing conditions within the interior atmosphere of the earth as well as the exterior that surrounds it. Gravitational pull as it is known has nothing to do with the ionic atmosphere. This letter is constructed to help explain how our very survival is dependent on identifying gravity, no longer as an isolated source but for what it truly is—compressed magnetism.

The present scientific theories are so far off track that there is 'presently occurring' a solar catastrophic event that is totally ignored and when discovered, will be called an 'act of God' when in fact human made destructive actions now called advancement are the real culprit. Within the confines of present theories, this event cannot even be addressed; therefore an explanation is in order. Our atmosphere is 'up in the air' not because of some happy accident or quirk of nature. Our atmosphere is in its place as part of the needed magnetic circuitry that takes place through particle transmutation which results in the continuous particle interchange needed to maintain this earth's particle balance system with compressed magnetism (which we call 'gravity') being the catalyst for all energy. Gravity, gentlemen/ladies, that invisible force that is thought of as only holding us in place. But what is that force?

For example, it is common knowledge that the moon causes the tides; however, the moon's true activities are avoided or discounted when mathematical equations try to simulate the physical workings of the atmosphere. Why aren't they simulated correctly? The reasons I emphatically suggest is that unchanging theories produce just that—inaccurate change. The moon is not just a tide mover but the catalyst for all the earth's weather conditions. It is therefore of paramount importance to know the why and the how the moon is held 'where it is'.

In a March 23rd, 1911 edition of Nature magazine, a scientist, Charles F. Brush stated that if we were to replace the hold that the earth has to the moon it would require a steel cable 500 miles in diameter yet have no weight of its own. Think of this 'hold' as being accomplished by magnetic forces which 'hold to' not just the earth's 'mass' but hold equally as well to the ocean and atmosphere. The idea of just the earth being a 'giant magnet' is so out of line that it defeats itself. What is the purpose of our being a giant magnet in relationship to the other planets? Are we assuming, gentlemen/ladies that we are an isolated magnetic nothingness floating around? Shouldn't we begin to see that we are a part of the whole, a major contributor that has a responsibility beyond partial theories?

The oil slicks that are presently on the ocean's surfaces and the thinning ionosphere are part of a deteriorating 'holding' base, that base which is imperative for survival. Our cable is not C. Brush's steel cable—our cable that connects us (in this specific case to the moon) is a cable of magnetism.

Offered for your evaluation is the following and, hopefully science has not grown so self-assured and sophisticated as to close its mind.

Close calculation of the moons' distance from earth should now reveal that the moon has moved, just a pinch perhaps, further away from earth. Don't underestimate the pinch. As the surfaces of the oceans are covered more with slick, the magnetic hold polarity gets weaker. Think of the slick as an insulation that acts as a barrier. Then as the distance between the moon and earth increases (due to the slipping base) the moon's catalytic weather 'action' becomes lessened until finally drastic weather changes take place. Without the moon mixing the deep cold waters, the deteriorating weather conditions will happen until finally this imbalance will result in a continuous destructive upheaval of the elements.

The present teaching is that the sun's energy is stored within the core of the sun. This leads to a teaching that states there are only so many years left before extinction. Extinction is a result of ignoring what was available for continuance but humans somewhere desired to destroy rather than maintain because, as we know, theories must under all circumstances never be reversed.

Again, for consideration, our solar system is designed in such a manner that the magnetic holding action between the moon and the earth is needed to complete a very important magnetic circuit. Our earth is fed free energy in the form of a magnetic light source from Jupiter at a 14-degree angular path. (See formula, which states $C - 2 + 14Z = 710Y + 409$.) This energy is then used by earth, as needed, and simultaneously 'imparts' energy to our sun, (yes to our sun), where it then 'does its part' in helping to sustain the sun's energy which is again returned to earth.

Magnetism is an untapped resource. Electricity alone, fossil fuel, space stations, underwater laboratories, etc., etc., is no longer going to sustain earth. Search as you will, laugh, as you will, tears will flow unless we develop more interest in the survival of humankind and less interest in magnificent theories that are now no longer useful without expanding.

Minds were not given to stagnate and people have always suffered because they would not change. Change is evolution. The unlocking of our minds must continue to include and expand the following understanding. The sun is a constant. The light from it is therefore a constant. We need to think of a magnetic system, within our solar system, that is part of the Universe, in the same was—as a constant.

There is a vast 'neutral' magnetic field which has been tapped' by many visionaries. Their operating energy producing devices have been discredited, destroyed or rejected, one way or another. I personally recorded how the scientific community 'helped' to destroy the Rory Johnson fusion motor. For year's information was sent on the Johnson motor, all over the world, to every science group that could be found and 'to date' not one person has asked for more information on this subject.

Today, over fifteen years after this letter was sent, storms are now more intense worldwide. Is this action tied to the moon slipping away? NO. Today, scientists talk about how the Moon is moving away, but they call it a NATURAL event, and do not equate its moving away to an increase in the intensity of Earth's storms. At some point, surely this old letter will be reread with a more open mind to give Earth's inhabitants the opportunity to make the changes themselves before nature's laws become the total influencing factor. Science thinks that because they make up the theories and laws that they can make these laws work as they see fit. What they don't know is that Nature's laws bind us. Let's take one example. There are scientists that hold to the view that the oil is in the Earth for our use, so we can pump it out to our hearts content. But one of Nature's laws, which we were given, states that the oil IS NOW being caused to form in the Earth to lubricate the plates. The oil is being removed at such an alarming rate that replenishment cannot happen, thus the Earth is turning into a rusty wheel and the real shaking hasn't even started yet.

The laws that will be obeyed are the laws of Nature. Another example is the ionosphere, which is the Earth's energy distribution zone. We were told that the worldwide use of electricity is the primary cause of the ozone depletion. When our ozone is gone, life on the Earth is finished; however, science holds to the view (one of their laws) that electrons are hiding in some grand field somewhere and there is an unending supply. They also say that the problem of the thinning ionosphere is a chemical action, thus allowing them to blame chlorofluorocarbons. What they don't know is that all electrons are formed from the basic structure of the ionosphere. This structure has an estimated 150 million TONS of radioactive material which was dumped there by exploding more than 100 atomic bombs. The electrons, which are now being formed are incorporating this radioactive material causing diseases worldwide. They can prove this by investigating the core structure of the electron.

Another law: Science says the radioactivity that they are producing dissipates somewhere in the earth's system. What we were told is that all energy is in a constant state of change, forming and reforming. Radioactive particles are being rearranged within not just the earth's system, but within the inhabitants that live on the Earth. Thus we have worldwide diseases for which they are trying to find a cause. They even go as far as to say that uranium is to blame and God created uranium. Uranium left in the ground does not produce any effects that are harmful. But no, scientists instead of using clean magnetic free energy have made radioactive power plants all over the world and now have the problem of what to do with the radioactive waste.

These are just a few of the presently held inaccurate science laws, which are harming the Planet Earth and our universal system.

There are many theories in our world that have become mental boundaries but if these boundaries would be opened and expanded they would then us serve in a way that is conducive to achieving knowledge and in turn advancement in the scientific community that would benefit all people. For example, the force theories are too restrictive and need to be seriously reviewed. Theories are only as valid as is their application. Holding to theories that are no longer constructive is merely asking for more ozone holes and other disasters.

Let's take a look at the strong force, which science calls the most powerful force because it binds particles together. It is so identified because scientists have not yet learned how the particles unlock themselves. When a new understanding of particle transmutation becomes a reality, science will then call this a weak force, which is inaccurate. Sciencetists have made the error of equating the force it takes to break apart structures with the weakness or strength of that particular structure and force but when nature works with nature there is no struggle. If scientists would learn to offer particles the proper magnetic field they would see nature at work. Magnetism and the proper use of it is the property that unlocks the molecular lock. The reason a particle does not come apart is because it has no magnetic field to go into! Scientists today use an electromagnetic field and that is the hold. By flowing particles through a magnetic field, they would find that the particles come apart.

In calling gravity the feeblest force because it only holds planets in their orbits scientists have misjudged gravity. In an article as far back as 1911 in "Nature", March 23rd, C. Brush said that to replace the attract hold of the earth to the moon would require, as an example, a steel cable 500 miles in diameter, yet have no weight of its own. Weak Force??

The force we identify as an electromagnetic force is very limiting because the name ties electricity to magnetism and locks it into your mind. Evidence has been presented over and over that magnetic flowing current can be put to good use and it does not manifest any electrical properties. A mental separation therefore needs to be made between electron flow and magnetic flow.

We see therefore that staying with the traditional position makes it difficult to advance. We cannot simply try to modify these present force theories. Modification is not the answer. Mental restructuring is the key to open the door.

For consideration, let us identify a new force theory that allows for the needed expansion to carry people into the upcoming free energy golden age of civilization. Let us group in a positive way all the forces of the universe into three basic ones: light particles, magnetism and molecular structures called electrons. From this premise we can allow the activity of each to work as they are — not as we have insisted they are.

Scientists have sought after a fifth force, but just having the need to create a fifth force tells us we have not been viewing structures accurately. Forces don't hide themselves. The issue herein is not that gravity can be counteracted but that gravity can be seen as it really is, compressed magnetism. From this qualification we can then gain the perspective needed to go forward.

What scientists want to call a fifth force is a rearrangement of their molecular structure system within the earth's framework. Our info shows the simplicity that has been overlooked, avoided and discounted because of a limited idea of how the universe is constructed. People do not know all but if we so choose we may stand on the thresh hold of a new era that will save this planet. Scientists are seeking to break things into forces but it is all one force working together in each structure, the same force — not a differing one. The ONE force starts as neutral and then takes on the polarity or form necessary to accomplish a purpose. The purpose or polarity is provided to the neutral energy by the Total Mind and Total Energy of the Universe. "Let there be light", and the neutral energy transforms into light, the thought sets the polarity and so it is with humans. The entire Universe has a magnetic nature of transformation. Take away magnetism and the universal system has no glue. By viewing magnetism as scientists do they have eliminated the working of this force outside of our planet. It is not that there is no gravity (magnetism) outside of our atmosphere, it is that it works on a differing principle. Indeed magnetism is everywhere to some degree, and there are flowing magnetic rivers throughout space that have specific polarities that can be used for travel.

Because scientists have decided there is only life on planet Earth, they also have decided that everything everywhere works according to their theories and dictates, but the Ozone holes leave them with a question and that question is — where did we go wrong? It will suffice to say that spray cans and chemicals are just a scapegoat, and they know it.

We have created technological monsters on this planet and we continue to feed them while they kill us. Electricity is destroying the ozone shield and without that protection physical life as we know it will end.

When we come to an understanding that our world and its survival is based on restructuring our thoughts then we will be ready to investigate the field of magnetic energy and magnetic flow and how it relates to our earth and space travel, our earth and the ozone holes, our earth and the whole of the planetary system. Nature seeks to offer us a positive energy that will do for our planet what we are now seeking to do through the acknowledgment of our carelessness. It will be of great benefit if we will begin to understand that we can no longer move against nature but must now utilize what is now being offered for the benefit of the world. We have long overlooked, through greed, the use of magnetic free energy, and the time is now at hand because our planet is soon to find itself extinct if we do not.

The Creator Force will reveal to us how the universe functions, we just need to honestly listen.

When the formula $C - 2 + 14z = 710Y + 409$ was handed to me on a scrap of paper many years ago, it was the answer to someone's question. The thought now is just WHO asked this question and why wasn't the answer given? We were told that time within this Earth system is for our benefit but outside the Earth's realm, time does not exist.

About 100 years ago, Einstein asked a question to which the answer is the formula we were given. While reading the book, The Life and Times of Einstein by Ronald W. Clark, I found a statement quoting Einstein, "I want to know how God created this world. I am not interested in this or that phenomenon, in the spectrum of this or that element. I want to know HIS thoughts, the rest are details."

I also had that attitude BEFORE the project started. I already had Part #19 (page 88, in the book, Magnetic Energy to Heal the Planet) machined for a Celestial Particle Transmuter. We were given data that, to me, was incomplete; so I asked, "Is this aluminum armature plate, here in my hand, the actual part needed for this motor?" Like Einstein, my question was direct, as I needed answers to assemble the unit. Guess what! I learned that the Creator is totally into details. All the years of teaching times were all about details.

The following answer directed at my aluminum armature plate is written word for word, (received on Feb. 5, 1985- God speaking). "The radical change in the elements produces a captivity of power that is generated from a newly produced source. The capacity of magnetism is in sequence and the exchange of neutrons is inexhaustible. To further prove this, the ions are distributed at random spacing by a molecular change from within the generating source and so when EINSTEIN SAID THAT THE RELATIVE RELATIONSHIP OF ONE PARTICLE TO ANOTHER DIDN'T MATTER, he was in ERROR. Time has proven this to be so. The problem with redistribution has never been the problem. The problem has always been the manner in which the redistribution takes place. When a molecular structure breaks down there is a transfer of energy to the greatest part, which is the attracting force; therefore, we see that all parts are not equal in producing a generating force. The conductive material is therefore of the greatest importance. It is the material that needs to be observed. The ratio of revolutions to the speed of the generating force needs to compensate. When you gear down, less capacitors are needed. North to north creates this effect. Polarity is affected and the desired effect is achieved. We need to always review this as we think on capacitation and its effect on not only the individual parts, but also the whole. All things are relative to the existing conditions." (Note: this statement is about the Celestial Particle Transmuter.)

I studied this over and over, but was it saying that my aluminum plate COULD BE USED? I did not ask again, but soon after this event, the TiAlCo-B metal was called the proper conductive material for the SAME SIZE armature plate.

Einstein had many deep thoughts that were in keeping with information we were given. Let us review a letter he wrote to Marcel Grossmann in April 1901 and add clarifying comments to show how it relates to the formula we were given. His letter states, "I have got a few wonderful ideas in my head which have to be worked out in due course. I am now almost sure that my theory of the power of attraction of atoms can be extended to gases and that the characteristic constants, for nearly all elements could be specified without undue difficulty.

(Note: The Universe functions with the action of attract/attract.)

(Note: we were told that magnetism is a constant.)

Then the question of the inner relationship of molecular forces will also take a decisive step forward. Perhaps the researches of others directed to different goals will ultimately prove the theory. In that case I shall then use all I have so far achieved in the field of molecular attraction in my doctor's thesis.

(Note: we were told all energy is magnetic molecular structures.) It is a magnificent feeling to recognize the unity of a complex of phenomena, which appear to be things quite apart from the direct visible truth," (page 52 in The Life and Times of Einstein). (Note: we were told there is only one force in the Universe. Take away magnetism and the universal system has no glue. Magnetism is the property which holds all particles together and magnetism is the property that unlocks the molecular lock.)

Also, in this same book, it tells about Felix Ehrenhaft, a friend of Einstein, who held the Chair of Experimental Physics at the University of Vienna. Ehrenhaft stated, "It is purely a magnetic force that permeates throughout the Universe." Scientists backed away from Ehrenhaft as he held to the view that the word magnetic force should be taken LITERALLY.

I guess timing is everything. If God had someone hand Einstein the formula around April 1901, would he have had a totally different view of the universe? It seems once the THEORY OF RELATIVITY pushed him into the light as the new messiah, the theory was set in stone. Even Einstein could not have changed it at that time.

Present theories, which are basically the same as they were 100 years ago, do not allow the formula to be considered; yet it is the answer to Einstein's question on how God created this world. My shortcoming is that I tried to focus only on parts, thinking that distracting my energy on 'universal thoughts' might send the project on a different path.

One thought came to mind many times. It was this. 'As magnetic light came to Earth from Jupiter and formed into 710 units of combustible factors, these factors were identified as a combination of EARTH, air, sound, speed and light. Did this mean the Creator had to have some DIRT – that is earth or matter to start to form the 710 units of combustible factors? I WANTED this answer, but only in my mind, and not as a spoken question at a teaching time. A shocking event happened as I wondered about where the stuff was located which became 'Y', the combustible factor. Was the word EARTH an identifiable LOCATION, a place where air, sound, speed and light all formed into 710 units of combustible factors? I'm still not positive if this EVENT is a teaching everyone is READY TO RECEIVE, but am now telling it because it needs to be heard.

At one time, when the project was about half-completed, our friend was visiting our house—NO TEACHING (we thought). I was telling about a trip I took for Korlow Corporation with an 85 year old business associate from SCORE division of the Small Business Administration, who never would admit to being wrong about anything. I then told how the Sun was going down in the West and I got onto the highway heading in that direction, toward the food plant where I had an appointment to make a presentation on a line of equipment. The old gentlemen said, "Jeddy, (Jerry) how do you know which way to go?" I said, "The Company is due west and the Sun goes down in the West," He got very upset, saying, "Get off and ask, the Sun, the Sun, I don't care about the Sun." Yes, to settle him down, I drove off the interstate to a gas station and asked an attendant for directions. I felt really stupid asking which way was West when you could clearly see the Sun setting. While telling a story about my trip, our friend seemed to be getting a message, because she walked to the center of our living room.

I then said to our friend, "I guess he never knew the Earth rotates once around every 24 hours and that the Sun goes down in the West each night. Are you ready for a shock? Our friend said, "That's the bondage teaching right there, and God is showing me this." She then tried to rotate both hands above her head as fast as possible. We smiled, thinking she invented a new dance. She was very stern saying; "The Earth rotates faster than I can show you, and the energy of our Solar System creates the ILLUSION that the Earth only rotates once every 24 hours. You need to remember you were told that time is put on this plane for our benefit, but out there time does not exist." The Earth's rotation gives us time, 24 hours being a day.

We wanted to pat her on the head and say thank you, but no, she felt our disbelief. She had us drive to a science display where a fairly fast rotating fan blade was influenced by a strobe light in the room, making the blade appear to be rotating very, very slowly. In fact, one could turn the strobe light knob and make the blade appear to almost stop. Yet, the blade never changed speed. She then said, "God wanted you to see this and think about how our Earth is caused to LOOK LIKE it is rotating once in 24 hours when in fact it is spinning at a very fast rate. I asked her to show me again the speed and she rotated her hands again, approximately 3-5 rotations per second. I said are we saying that the Earth rotates 5 times 60 or 300 times a minute? She replied, “Faster.”

Then I said, “How could a solid Earth get the energy to rotate very fast.” We were then guided to read the book, The Awesome Life Force by Joseph H. Cater. He stated that there are giant underground caverns, but NO solid Earth.” He further stated, “Apparently, the entire Earth pulsates in response to the cyclical pattern of the Sun, much like the nature of the fundamental particles.” He then went on to say how in 1962 the Alaska earthquake caused the ENTIRE EARTH to ring like a bell for several hours. This action, he said, should have been positive proof to scientists that the dogma of a solid Earth is the product of shallow and irrational thinking.

We were told the Earth rotates very fast, INSIDE A MAGNETIC FIELD. What is this magnetic field? The formula could very well be this field because the formula was called a “molecular structure just outside the Earth’s rim (Ionosphere) which reads C - 2 + 14Z = 710Y +409.” The Earth’s rim was called our Ionosphere. So, if the 710 units of combustible factors FORM somewhere, they utilize ONLY the Earth’s spinning ACTION as it produces AIR, SOUND, SPEED and LIGHT. The Creator DOES NOT need any pre-made MATTER, such as ‘earth dirt’ (elements) to create the 409 elements.

We were told, “You are not the only ones living on Earth.” What did this statement mean? If the Earth is spinning very fast, then just under the Earth’s 800 mile thick outer crust, the inside surface of this crust could manifest as compressed magnetism (or gravity) caused by centrifugal force would allow the people in the inner Earth to function and thrive inside the Earth. This centrifugal force could be why the oceans do not go down into the inner part of the Earth. Their lighting system could be exactly like the magnetic light box included in the book Magnetic Energy to Heal the Planet.

As long as RADICAL thoughts are being put forth, here is one that influenced my mind. On the Internet, there is a view from space of Planet Earth. Each major city looks like a cluster of lights. Yes, our Earth looks like a lit-up Christmas tree. Now, suppose someone FAR from our solar system was viewing our Earth through a telescope and saw this same ‘earth-view.’ Would they say that they had discovered a WHOLE NEW UNIVERSE with clusters of stars (as we keep reading in the newspaper and science magazines)? We were told, “What they think they see is totally influenced by the theory of Optics.” There are many factors that must be taken into account before science can make Correct SIGHTING JUDGEMENTS. The theory of Optics is nowhere near an exact science.

I now wish to address the subject of ‘Black Holes.’ For example, we were told the pulsed energy leaves the Sun and is attracted to the Earth four times faster than recorded light waves. So I asked, “if the lit-up side of the Earth is WHITE-BRIGHT, why does the Earth, from space, look like a blue ball? Does the compressed magnetism of the Earth system ATTRACT the Sun’s energy with SO MUCH FORCE that the reflected light stops going out into space? What makes light STOP being light?” The answer given was, “All light and magnetism travel side by side. When the light isn’t needed any more it stops.” Then I asked, “Did it disappear?” The answer was “No, it returned to a magnetic form of energy.” We were told “There are magnetisms in the Universe that have only been minutely touched.”

In the news today, we hear all this stuff about black holes where light cannot escape. If the light emitting into space from Earth weren't NEEDED ANY MORE, would someone outside our galaxy say, "The location called Earth is a BLACK HOLE?" Earth was called the vacuum of this planetary system and vacuums are powerful attract locations. This mindset on their part would be reinforced by the so-called Van Allen belts, which would seem to be energy fields, which are trying to escape from the Earth's black hole. Is it not possible that these two energy fields serve as magnetic poles or stabilizers to keep the Earth rotating at the required velocity? What if these fields actually supply a steady flow of magnetic free energy with each of them having POTENTIALLY DIFFERENT energy charges? Science always wanted to know why these fields maintain their exact position away from Earth. A fast spinning Earth would give the Van Allen belts their present location because of centrifugal force.

To sum up some of the major teachings, which the formula might be telling us, we find that:

a) There is no molten iron core 2,000 miles below the surface of the Earth. All of the energy ACTION now happening (volcanoes, earthquakes, etc.) is because of the magnetic light energy beam, which travels to Earth from Jupiter at a 14-degree angular path.

b) The Earth is NOW growing and has been growing larger for a time frame that we cannot even imagine. Yes, at one time I asked how old is the Earth, expecting the answer in years. The message was "Are you looking for a number?" I thought, "Great, here we go. Everyone wants a number." The message was NOT exactly what was expected. We were to PICK OUR number like maybe take a ONE and then put a million zeroes behind it. I think we were being told that the Universe ALWAYS WAS, so forget asking the age of the Earth. The message then was, "Within your present mental framework, certain knowledge is beyond your understanding."

c) The formula also tells us that the Earth is a major circuit between the energy sent from Jupiter to Earth then from Earth to the Sun. Many times we were told that to check the speed at which the Earth and Sun respond to each other, Science should review atomic/nuclear bomb explosions. EVERY TIME a bomb exploded, the Sun responded within a count of ONE SECOND with Sun flares that have been recorded. Another example is that Sky Lab's decreasing orbit was blamed on the scientists who determined the orbit. They said it was not high enough and this caused it to come crashing down. Science could check the dates/times to prove that every time a nuclear bomb was set off (and there were hundreds) the energy from the Sun flared up and pushed the Sky Lab into a lower orbit. This eventually caused it to crash to Earth when it should have stayed in orbit for many, many years.

The Sun's heat is located basically on its EXTERIOR and it is a magnetic heat not nearly as hot as stated in the present Science teaching. The Sun was identified during our teaching as being BASICALLY HOLLOW proving that the Sun is not the source of the force. Since there is not a core, the Sun needs to get its energy from the center of the Universe then onto Jupiter. This is why in the formula, Jupiter is called the center of our Solar System--not the SUN. One mental block to understanding this is that the planets do not go around Jupiter; they travel around the Sun. The Creator arranged the magnetic circuit to where the planets go around the Sun. To speculate further on why can be done another time. The Sun was created to last forever with only one negative event that could cause it to be destroyed. That was humankind's FREE CHOICE or the ability to destroy the Sun by destroying the Earth's magnetic circuit, and this event is happening

RIGHT NOW because of the destruction of the Ionosphere caused by the worldwide overuse of electricity.

The formula tells where the energy comes from and answers Einstein's basic question about how God made the world. I asked if the Sun cools, what happens to the Universe? Will it also start to run down causing entropy? The answer was stated before, but is a point that needs restating. We were told, "The Universe does not operate on our idea of one, two, three order. The Universe does its thing in a pattern as needed while repeating in a random sequence." This action allows a continuous transmutation process to maintain the Universe as pre-ordained. So, if our Solar System is changed back to pure magnetic free energy, this energy gets recycled to another location. We were told, "Nothing is ever wasted. There are no particle ashes. Everything returns to a particle balance."

I think the Master Builder, Creator of the Universe LIKES to have someone pass along teachings which were sent to us Earthlings, so don't discount crop circles. They have messages. For example, there are 409 separate rings in one of the crop circles that just occurred weeks ago. The formula has 409 elements. Wouldn't it be a real event if the entire formula was printed exactly as we were given it over fifteen years ago? Yes! My hope is that soon magnetic energy will take its rightful place to meet our energy needs and we will usher in our golden age of civilization.

Information About the Formula

Re: Information about the formula which reads C – 2 +14Z = 710Y + 409

This formula and its history came to mind as I was reading the book titled The Life and Times of Einstein by Ronald W. Clark. It seems a Sir William Bragg, the Director of the Royal Institution asked the Congress in 1927, "Is everything that has already happened a PARTICLE and everything in the future a wave?" It seems his son spoke up and said, "The advancing sieve of time coagulates waves into particles at the moment NOW."

These are very deep thoughts from way back in 1927, but can we see the formula in them? To find an answer, we focus on a statement printed in the book titled, Antigravity, the Dream Made Reality by John R.R. Searl. He stated on page 38, "The earth would have been EXPANDING from the Center since it first formed. This was the best explanation for "continental drift; but a reason for the expanding earth could not be found. Geographers would welcome the idea, for the land masses have been shown to fit neatly together on a sphere of about half the size of the earth…"

Searl then goes on to say, "The creation fields or glowing magnetic cores at the center of cosmic bodies must somehow originate." We were told the formula was very important but at the time our focus was on getting the data to complete the Celestial Particle Transmuter.

At this time, let us retrace the events that were happening as we got the formula. In the early months of 1985, God told our partner exactly this, "There is a molecular structure that reads, C – 2 +14Z = 710Y + 409. We thought that this formula was only to explain the speed of light and we had no interest to get more deeply involved in seeking more understanding.

Then, much later on September 24, 1986, I was told the formula was important so I removed the small piece of paper (on which I had written the formula and stuck in my wallet for safekeeping). I read it and asked, “What does the Y part mean?” God told her, “Y is the combustible factor of the elements. These elements are a combination of earth, air, sound, speed and light. In order for an energy to operate it has to exist within these elements.”

I think my next question was “What is energy?” The answer was, “Energy is the power by which anything acts effectively and changes.” Is this saying the SAME THING as the presently held science statement which is, “Energy is the ability to do work?”

Let us ponder some thoughts. When the combination of the 710 units of combustible factors do their transmuting into 409 elements, can we say this action is WORK? The Creator does not WORK at keeping the Universe in operation, likened to some big WHEEL WATCHER in the Heavens. No, saying “Energy is the power by which anything acts effectively and changes is the Creator’s message as to what energy is. That is why we were told, “The Creator is Spirit, Total Mind and Total Energy,” and has no need to work.

Back to the formula. At that time we were writing a letter to Professor Rowland on November 27, 1987. The subject matter was the ozone hole and WHY storms were more intense worldwide. We were guided to say the following (in part). “There is an inseparable connection between what we now call gravity and the weather here on Earth. By reviewing the action of the barometer, this connection is explained thusly. When a barometer shows activity, we say the weather is changing, but is the weather the cause of the barometer’s movement? No, it is not.

There is a molecular structure, just outside the earth’s rim that reads: $C - 2 + 14Z = 710Y + 409$. Y is the combustible factor of the elements. These elements are a combination of earth, air, sound, speed and light. In order for an energy to operate it has to exist within these elements. It is important to note that light is not the major factor here. The weather has nothing to do with what is called ‘atmospheric conditions,’ but is caused by a particle (see formula) that is outside the earth’s atmosphere but within reach. Since this particle has to do with equal existing conditions within the earth’s atmosphere, it needs a work arm or force to carry out its commands. This force now is identified as gravity and that evaluation is the mental boundary. Gravity is not a giant magnet in the earth pulling everything downward; gravity is compressed magnetism. This compressed magnetism within the earth continually changes its compression ever so slightly because of the particle balance system just outside the earth’s rim. It is vital that this balance system be kept in tact…” We were told that the shaking has not even started yet. Storms will increase in intensity with a continuous upheaval of the elements as the Earth tries to bring itself back into balance.

Now back to focusing on the formula as it relates to “waves coagulating into particles,” as stated by William Bragg’s son. If the Creator caused the Earth to GROW likened to a seed growing a tree, then why wouldn’t this same plan be used to GROW every single star in the heavens?

This is not a brand new thought. About 1914, a Dr. De Broglie had an idea, which he said was GUIDED by Einstein. He said, “I had a sudden inspiration. Einstein’s wave particle dualism was an absolutely general phenomenon extended to all physical nature and that being the case, the motion of all particles, photons, electrons, protons or any other, must be associated with the propagation of a wave." Very interesting. We might ask, was the Creator trying to give someone the formula way back in 1914?

Today, maybe science thinks these are silly questions but not too long ago they were asking these very questions. For example, at the Solvay Congress held in 1930 in Vienna, the central question became, "Was it or was it not theoretically possible to ascertain the position of a particle and also its momentum at one specific moment?" The book titled, Magnetic Energy to Heal the Planet has enough data given by the Creator to probably figure out this answer.

This seems paradoxical, because just after writing this I wanted to say my job is done, it is too much mind twisting to take these thoughts further. But as Einstein said, "The important thing is not to stop questioning, because curiosity has its own reason for existence. One cannot help but be in awe when (one) contemplates the mysteries of eternity."

I will attempt to answer the Solvay Congress' question if they would allow me to pick the particle, which is to be checked for its momentum. I will start with the teaching that magnetism is the property which is holding the particle in question together. Thus, its momentum would need to be recorded as a magnetic PULSE RATE because everything is made of magnetic structural polarities.

In that an electron is the by-product of a troubled magnetic field, I would push an almost invisible copper wire through a microscopic volume of north/south magnets and attempt to watch the electron form. All electricity is the by-product of a troubled magnetic field. If we restrict the amount of PUSH through this north/south field and control the copper volume, which is cutting the lines of force, then we have but one more action to control. We need to cause an ON/OFF action to the magnets, which would then totally control the NUMBER of flux lines that will be troubled. Theoretically, if WATCHING the electron FORM does not affect its 'forming action' then yes, we can ascertain the position of a particle called an electron being formed.

Throughout all the years of teaching, NOT ONCE did the Creator say that electrons can be found SPINNING around atoms. All electrons are formed, then transmute back into neutral magnetism, and then reform again. I was thinking this was just fine but 'SCHOOL teaching' had me adding how many electrons traveled around this and that. Is this teaching now part of the 'wall of continued ignorance' as present theories were called. Why is this 'electron spin' teaching so damaging? I finally found one reason. Indirectly this teaching reinforces the big-bang theory. Here is the connection.

Scientists, during the year 1925 held to the view that "The electron in the BOHR atom was jumping from one orbit to another without obvious CAUSE. They wondered, was there perhaps no real cause for such movements." If there were no identifiable cause, then were events SOLELY BY CHANCE?

This thought process reinforced the idea of the Universe running down because when testing electrons they found an energy LOSS from one end of the electron flow to the next. As long as electrons were not viewed as being FORMED then the action of magnetism being a constant had no chance to be reviewed. We were told electrons do not just disappear but always return to a particle balance. This particle balance has to do with a particular magnetic polarity. If something causes a change to the given magnetic polarity of a particle then the observed action of one electron jumping over to another place becomes the balancing activity. The movement of every single electron has a particular reason. It never moves without a purpose. That is the activity that is in keeping with the statement that magnetism is a constant, thus when a molecular structure breaks down and is USED to its maximum potential it FORMS a new molecular structure.

I asked, at one time, "Surely something FEEDS the Earth system IF the teaching about everything running down (entropy) is false." I think the answer given which FITS this comment was as follows. It reads (in part) "The generating force of the ionic atmosphere is not produced by the calculative measurement of neutrons but by the co-existence of energy within the structure of the Universe…" What are we talking about here? The Creator told us that "Energy is the power by which anything acts effectively and changes. The Creator is the Energy and is constantly making changes that act effectively to keep the Universe functioning. One of these changes then must be that God is creating the conditions by which there is a co-existence of energy within the structure of the Universe. Now we get a better view of what it means to say that energy is not work. So with all that activity, God is not working, God is manifesting as Substance which is Spirit—Total Mind and Total Energy.

Unified Field Theory

Subject: Unified Field Theory

Would a running Celestial Particle Transmuter serve as proof for a Unified Field Theory?

A call from the past. I thought my writing on this scientific stuff ended with after years of not hearing from this person, he called to again seek my help to construct an anti-gravity device. I was rundown with trying to tell him gravity is simply compressed magnetism but he never for a moment could believe it. Yes, he was smart enough to teach advanced science in a University, but constructing some anti-gravity hardware consumed his total life. It was difficult to simply say, 'I'm not interested,' while wondering if all scientists felt like he did.

Yes, during one of the teaching times, I did ask for some method to show visible PROOF that gravity is compressed magnetism. The answer given is on page 95 in the book, Magnetic Energy to Heal the Planet, where it tells about how a ball bearing is pulled off a permanent magnet by a piece of iron. The ball continues to adhere to the iron even many inches away from the magnet. In fact I took this very ball test to the International convention for Free Energy and showed this test to MANY people. Not one person said it proved a single thing about how gravity is compressed magnetism. I talked myself blue trying to say the ball stays on the iron because the PUSH of the compressed magnetism cannot happen because the iron is blocking this energy's movement downward. Because of this, the steel ball has NO weight. Forget it. It seemed I was trying to swim upstream getting nowhere. However, something kept me going because surely science wanted an overview of a grand Unified Field Theory. In my mind was the thought that if scientists only knew that there is no such thing as gravity (only that this force is compressed magnetism) surely it explains EVERYTHING.

Well the science community spent a lot of effort identifying so called weak forces, strong forces, electromagnetic forces, electrostatic forces, and so on including the force of gravity. Thus it seems that NOBODY has the right to explain all these forces as compressed magnetism. It is too SIMPLE.

For example, Albert Einstein stated, "It would of course be a great step forward if we succeeded in combining the gravitational field and the electromagnetic field into a single structure. Only then could the era in theoretical physics inaugurated by Faraday and Clerk Maxwell be brought to a satisfactory close."

This subject has some humor to it. When we got the recorded message that gravity is simply compressed magnetism, my actual thought was, "let's not change the subject, I'd rather keep our focus on the magnet motor parts." And here we were being given knowledge that EINSTEIN searched for all his life. There is something here to laugh or cry about, but who knows which.

It seems as I write on this subject that the best way to get interesting 'READING' is to ask myself questions and then write answers which do not conflict with data given over the many years of 'teaching times.' So the first question might be to ask, "Exactly WHAT would Einstein have had to see to bring the era in theoretical physics to a close? What if he had a piece of TiAlCo-B metal and simply extracted usable energy directly from it? Would he say that the gravity hitting this metal was compressed magnetism? Probably not, because the teaching is that all magnetism is a by-product of electricity, when in fact all electricity is a by-product of a troubled MANGETIC FIELD. They got their wires crossed by putting the cart before the horse.

This business of trying to tie electricity to gravity has had interesting consequences. For example, some years ago a Professor Francis E. Nipher of the St. Louis Academy of Science proved by laboratory experiments that Gravitation can be nullified and even converted into repulsion by electric currents properly applied. In fact, about November 8, 1917, Professor Nipher had positive evidence that gravitational attraction cannot only be suspended or nullified by the electrical current but it actually can be transformed into a 'gravitational repulsion.' This experiment was repeated time and again, always with the same result.

We need to focus on HOW his experiment might have actually been proving that gravity is compressed magnetism. Why? We can be found to have CLOSED MINDS by saying he never actually accomplished this test. It seems he had two lead spheres hanging close to each other, and then charged each ball for 15 or 20 minutes with an alternating current of 20 amperes. The results were that the downward weight of the lead spheres was reduced to zero and then the lead spheres moved AWAY from each other.

All the flowing electricity is the product of a troubled magnetic field. So the lead spheres took on a magnetic charge that responded to the compressed magnetism that was giving the lead spheres their original weight. We now go back to the BIG picture about this Earth's energy field. Every thing that has weight has it because the compressed magnetism moves things DOWNWARD. So, when a (for example) mill hammer is raised to a needed given distance, it falls downward with a force that can smash heated steel bars. How did this hammer STORE the energy?

At one of the teaching times, I asked, “How does gravity actually work?” This question was put forth even after we were given the compressed magnetism data. I have the recorded answer given on October 2, 1986. It reads, “UP is to high as LOW is to down, ATTRACT is to PUSH as PULL is to REPEL. As something falls to the Earth, it is being PUSHED by molecular structures in the atmosphere and attracted by the Earth SIMULTANEOUSLY.”

For weeks I tried to forget this answer about “up is to high, etc.” because it was just too much of a mind twister. Then on November 2, 1986, I focused on these molecular structures in the atmosphere by asking, “What actually happens when a molecular structure breaks down or what event causes a molecular structure to break down?” The Creator inspired her to write the following. “When it is used to its maximum potential, the molecular structure breaks down and forms a new molecular structure. All energy is a molecular structure. As something falls to the Earth, it does not break down molecular structures; it merely disperses them. Magnetic structural polarities exist in all things and in all differing measure. The molecular structures in the path of the falling object get transmuted from their NORMAL attract together state and JOIN again throughout the falling object to form two distinct and different forces, a push and a pull with one force not able to manifest without the other. Thus, the increasing downward intensity is dependent on the volume of these COLLECTED molecular structures during the downward movement of the object.”

It seems we were told a falling object acquires a certain magnetic charge that can be measured with the CORRECT magnetic metering system. So, if we take the gravitation experiments of Professor Nipher, we can envision having a TEST falling object CARRY with it a capacitor type charge (connected to a long grounding wire). When discharged, the object’s released energy could negate the acquired magnetic charge and simply allow the object to land on Earth without a crushing downward force. I wondered, why did this subject about compressed magnetism get FOCUSED toward HOW molecular structures break down? What’s the connection?

It seems that the scientific community wants answers that address the generation or destruction of an atom or electron or whatever other items to which they gave names. Getting this basic knowledge they THINK that the origin of gravitation will finally be understood. So where does the compressed magnetism (gravity) actually start and how did it get there? All of everything is a form of magnetism but within the Earth’s system, the magnetism is MORE compressed than in outer space. This compressed magnetism is the catalyst for ALL energy and it co-exists, and is sustained by the energy of the Universe. So the compressed magnetism is not derived from the aether, it IS the very energy of the Universe.

As we were told that the compressed magnetism manifests as PULSES not WAVES, does this knowledge offer some HOPE of experimental verification to finally prove that gravity is in fact compressed magnetism? This answer hopefully is yes and one day testing will show (as we were told) that this compressed magnetism is NOT the same for all parts of the Earth’s surface. This compressed magnetism, being a force throughout the Universe manifests as a pulse in order to travel at the needed speed that is an ALMOST infinite velocity.

It would seem then that ONLY when this compressed magnetism is actively being TRANSMUTED into other forms of energy would it offer a SPEED FACTOR, which can be recorded. This could be why we were told that "a blending of magnetic circuitry is the method to capture this energy for recording purposes."

Printed in Nature, dated March 23, 1911, Professor Charles F. Brush states in part, "My own view of gravitation differs from other teachings. I believe that kinetic energy of the aether is the fundamental cause of gravitation and that a gravitating body plays a secondary ROLE only in DISTURBING the normally uniform distribution of the aether's energy,..."

This statement comes closest to the teachings we were given. We were told, "There is only ONE FORCE- take away magnetism and the Universal system has no glue." Today, most physicists hold to the view that it is a GRAVITATIONAL pull that keeps the ionic atmosphere in place. This concept was called a state of confinement that spells DOOM for Earth. WHY? Would changing this force's NAME to 'compressed magnetism' open some door of understanding? The answer must be YES, but how is that possible? I'll print the answer given, but this answer demands a lot of deep thought.

Recorded around 1985, it reads in part, "The magnetic field of the collective bodies within the Universe has nothing to do with the principle of magnetic energy. It does have to do with a source of energy thought about but untapped by humankind. Untapped because theories have already been formed as mental boundaries restricting man's inventive possibilities. Humankind is on a threshold of being able to review all of the impossibilities that they themselves have made impossible previously. There is available an unlimited, untapped resource of energy, yet man things that the beginning and end of it are encompassed only within the Earth. He is about to learn how wrong he is."

One moment: Let us assume time as we see it, as we measure it, does not apply to the Universe. Events truly occur in only one moment of now. How is it that we can exist with the perception of events occurring one after another yet still be in the same moment without the existence of time? What is changing is the vibrational state of things, we are all passing through the perception of change which occurs through a vibrational shift. The earth is a multidimensional energy system that facilitates an infinitely complex array of vibrational shifting for all interactions within it's system. All events, that have occurred are occurring right now, it is our perception that keeps moving forward. In the moment of now, which is all there is, any event can be viewed by perceiving that event's vibrations. So if everything already exists, then how do we have the ability to choose? Aren't all of our choices already made? All possible events already exist for people to perceive. The earth is constantly receiving instantaneously all the energy necessary, all the combinations of vibrations necessary, at every moment to make our perceptual experience fully functioning. We are free to choose any possible path and the energy will instantly be provided for us to experience, or literally create anything we want. How does the earth facilitate this storage of events within it's system? The earth vibrates extremely fast allowing a whole new set of events to be stored with each new vibration. All eternity happens in one moment in the sense that an infinite number of events can happen simultaneously. The events do not spread out horizontally across a time line, but they happen simultaneously, with our perception moving through them. It may help to view time vertically, instead of horizontally, as if all events are happening in one moment as we view some of them. The earth spins at a nearly infinite velocity to accommodate the magnetic system of vibration for storing an infinite number of events simultaneously. The earth does not look like a blur because of the syncronization we have with the earth vibrationally. Our entire existence and our perception of our existence all relates to our vibrational state. An analogy would be the many ways cars can be viewed while driving on a freeway. Standing still, the cars drive by as we view them, driving in the same direction we observe the cars around us at similar speeds, driving in the opposite direction we see even less detail of the cars as they speed by. If you could keep your perception still, you would observe life's events pass by like standing on the side of the road. You can move your perception quickly through time to see many events happen quickly. Or you can do what you normally do and perceive events as you move along with them. Each perception change is a change in vibration.

Now let's take the analogy a little further. All existence, all events, all matter exists at certain vibrations. Stand in one spot and view the physical objects around you. You are viewing a set of vibrations. You are vibrating with the environment around you. If you change your vibration, you will view the other vibrations in the environment you change your vibration to. For example, you could view all the different physical objects and events that have existed in the environment your are in (or in any environment) simply by changing your vibration. You could view who lived in the house before you, what existed there before your house, 10,000 years, 10,000,000 years ago, simple by changing your vibrations.

Our planetary system vibrates in synchronization. The sun vibrates in synchronization with the earth. An analogy would be a fan with letters on it's blades that is spinning too fast to read the letters. When a strobe light is placed in front of the fan and it is synchronized to the spinning blades the letters become readable. So it is with the earth and the sun. The sun pulses in synchronization with the earth so that the earth appears to be spinning slowly. The "physical matter" of the earth is also pulsing, blinking on and off at a nearly infinite velocity. As long as you remain within the vibrational range of our solar system you will perceive this system as you normally do, just like you can read the words on the fan blades. Change your vibration and you will find yourself reading different words on a whole different fan, and that is the secret of space travel.

Fabric of The Universe

Subject: Questions that surface as to the very FABRIC OF THE UNIVERSE because of the claims put forth about the Unit called, 'Pyramid Molecular Vibratory Exchanger Unit, from the book titled, Magnetic Energy to Heal the Planet.

Q1. On page 55 of this book, it tells how a hamster becomes a FOCAL POINT for magnetic vibrations (which takes place at the molecular level) when the animal is between two rotating magnets. The human eye cannot SEE the hamster when it is within these magnetic fields. In that the Planet Earth was called the VACUUM of this planetary system, is this Earth the actual FOCAL POINT for the conductive activity within THIS solar system's TOTAL generating force?

A1. A close study of the Formula, C – 2 + 14Z = 710Y + 409 helps to explain the importance of the Earth's generating force, as it serves as the Vacuum for our solar system.

Q2. If the Earth rotates one revolution every 24 hours, how can it be a VACUUM with a powerful magnetic generating force?

A2. NOTE: The exact answer given was “That’s the bondage teaching right there.”

Q3. I guess we do call it only a theory that the Earth rotates once in 24 hours. Are we to understand that a theory should start with MORE scientific and philosophical assumptions than the facts alone warrant?

A3. Yes. Some visionaries hold to the view that scientists must form a judgement of truths that are IMPERCEPTABLE to our terrestrial organisms and faculties.

Q4. Are we being pushed in our minds to see the Earth rotating FASTER than our OBSERVED FACTS seem to indicate?

A4. Yes, VERY FAST. The energy of our solar system creates the ILLUSION of a 24-hour time per single rotation of Earth.

Q5. We know that the satellite devices just outside the Earth’s rim rotate at a matching speed to the Earth, then the ILLUSION of a 24-hour time per single rotation of Earth MUST reach PAST our Earth realm. Would we be able to understand this activity from a DISTANT VIEW of Earth?

A5. Yes. We need to focus on the BIG PICTURE. Our solar system is within a PROTECTIVE massive HALO of magnetism that is all part of the ATTRACT-ATTRACT activity of the Universe. The formula tells how ‘pulsed light particles enter our solar system to then go DIRECTLY to Jupiter. It is only to Jupiter that our solar system has this PARTICULAR energy FEED connection to the Center of the Universe. It is Jupiter’s ELEMENT formulation of attract structures that allow this RECEIVING and DISTRIBUTING of magnetic energy. Our solar system maintains its particular shape and vibrational speed by being somewhat COMPRESSED between, let us say, raging RIVERS of high-speed magnetic energy streams. Thus, our solar system can be compared to a trapped POCKET of still water.

Q6. What effect is created by this HALO around our solar system?

A6. High-speed space particles are refracted and deflected by this magnetic halo, thus keeping our system ‘to a point’ safe from harm.

Q7. If the Earth has a solid molten iron core (as science teaches) how could it possibly rotate VERY FAST?

A7. There has been more than enough proof that the Earth is made in such a manner as to be able to rotate VERY FAST.

Q8. Has anyone put forth evidence of this proof?

A8. Yes. Dr. Cater’s book, The Awesome Life Force tells how during the Alaska Earthquake in 1962. The TOTAL EARTH rang like a bell for several hours AFTER the quake. This should have been positive proof that the Earth is basically HOLLOW. In fact, Dr. Cater went on to say that the

Earth DOES NOT have a Humongous iron core. He further stated, “The dogma of a solid Earth is a product of irrational and shallow thinking.”

Q9. We were told the Earth is the VACUUM of our planetary system. Is this vacuum then INSIDE the Earth? How thick of a shell does the Earth have?

A9. The book titled Etidarhpa states the shell of the Earth is only 800 miles thick.

Q10. Then where is all the LAVA stored if not in the center of the Earth?

A10. The LAVA is constantly being FORMED. As the 710 units of combustible factors enter the Earth and Transmute into elements, these elements utilize what science identifies as a process of COLD FUSION forming at ‘given locations. There is no single LAVA storage location.

Q11. If the Earth rotates VERY FAST, why don’t things FLY-OUT or away from Earth, instead of being attracted to Earth?

A11. There are magnetic fields around the moving Earth that tend to COMPRESS the outer portion of the Ionosphere. Our Earth IS NOT a closed system of energy. There is a particle just OUTSIDE the Earth’s rim which serves to provide equal existing conditions INSIDE the Earth structure. Thus the Earth’s tremendous rotational speed creates a magnetic CENTRIFUGAL FORCE that pushes certain magnetically CHARGED particles that could be called, CHARGE-CAPACITORS (commonly called the Van Allen Radiation Belt.).

Q12. Could it be that this magnetic Centrifugal Force is responsible for preventing the Earth’s ‘surface water’ from FILLING UP the hollow Earth AND providing a form of GRAVITY at what might be called the ceiling of the interior of the Earth so that humankind could walk around?

A12. You were told, ‘Stop thinking about Earthlings living only on the OUTER surface of Earth.

Q13. As the Earth rotates VERY FAST, is it rotating INSIDE the two zones of magnetic energy (called Van Allen Belt) which are, IN RELATION to Earth, not rotating at the SAME SPEED as the Earth?

A13. True. One might say, “The ratio of revolutions to the speed of the generating force CONTINUOUSLY COMPENSATES to attain a SMOOTH rotating Earth.

Q14. If the Van Allen Belt of energy (located as TWO POLES) aids in maintaining the Earth’s rotational speed, then does the magnetic beam from Jupiter FEED directly to these two energy locations and NOT directly to the Earth?

A14. As construction of the Spacecraft is completed, then traveling to these stated locations will help to explain the many MAGNETISMS OF SPACE. Just as every permanent magnet has a draw factor to the atmosphere, so too, the CHARGED POLES of energy have their own draw factor, TO THE UNIVERSAL STRUCTURE. The Earth IS NOT a closed system of energy.

Q15. Now we are again addressing the FOCAL POINT for the two poles shaped as very large magnets. Does the magnetic energy from these, let us say, CHARGED CAPACITORS, take part in causing the Earth to respond as if it is rotating one time around in 24 hours?

A15. You are expecting a simple answer to a far more complex set of Universal interactions. The solution lies NOT in the expectancy but in the direct relationship to what is POSSIBLE TO UNDERSTAND within the scope of present knowledge. The present understanding about Earth is focused on TIME. Time was put on this Earth plane ONLY for the benefit of Earthlings. However, outside of this Earth realm TIME DOES NOT EXIST.

Q16. This answer is likened to a short-circuit of the mind, almost OUT OF REACH to our understanding. Let us try and grasp the BIG PICTURE. We were told Magnetic energy is UNLIMITED. Thus it has no SPEED LIMITS, it is interacting everywhere ALL AT THE SAME time. Was Professor Ehrenhaft correct when he stated, "It is a purely magnetic force which permeates throughout the known Universe" and did he use the term MAGNETIC FORCE literally?

A16. Yes. Once you can THINK without the concept of SPEED, everything will be understood.

Q17. Discarding this concept of SPEED is different because of seeing actual MOVEMENT in the Heavens. We simply wonder HOW LONG did it take to go from here to there. Is this activity SHOWING US the speed of magnetism?

A17. No, it is not. ALL observed activity is the OUTWARD ACTIONS of the magnetism, which is why magnetism does not get concerned with returning back to the center of the Universe. Thus, magnetism's OUTWARD activity is ONLY the VISIBLE part of the Universal transmutation process. This statement helps to explain why 'Magnetism is a CONSTANT.'

Q18. Just as part of some intellectual conversation, the formula $C - 2 + 14Z = 710Y + 409$ states, "light particles emitting from the Center of the Universe TRAVEL." Is this not a SPEED CONCEPT?

A18. It is purely a Magnetic Force that permeates the UNIVERSES. As the light particles are caused to MOVE, their action is simply an INTERCHANGE of magnetic energy that causes a 'NEW energy flow' resulting in the MOVEMENT of these light particles. ALL light is a form of magnetism.

Q19. Would this teaching about light's CREATION be more understandable as we construct the light box on Page 40 in the book, Magnetic Energy to Heal the Planet?

A19. Yes. Sadly, the scientific community is seeking answers that DO NOT include magnetism.

Q20. The spacecraft teaching tells about adjusting the space craft's plate polarities to ATTRACT TO magnetic highways in space. What if someone wanted to travel to Earth from a location around the Center of the Universe? If they located the Craft inside the 'pulsed light particles emitting from the center of the Universe, which goes to Jupiter, would they arrive at Jupiter by being carried at 'speeds that cannot be described within our present framework which locks in time and space?'

A20. Yes, that is exactly how other BEINGS utilize these space highways.

Q21. Are we to THINK ABOUT how some physical substance like a spacecraft could be manufactured somewhere near the Center of the Universe and be carried along with a stream of energy all the way to Jupiter ALMOST INSTANTLY?

A21. Yes, this is how other beings visit Earth. There are no fuel stations in the sky.

Q22. The total light year teaching has its foundation on the UNION of SPACE and TIME. If the vast travel distance from the center of the Universe to Jupiter can happen independent of TIME then how can TIME be described as the FOURTH DIMENSION?

A22. The present teaching is that everything HAS happened and IS happening at a certain instant in TIME. We were told, on this Earth plane time is for our benefit; however, OUT THERE everything is happening NOW and TIME does not exist.

Q23. Are we being given the thought that in order to THINK ABOUT space travel, our present MIND SET supplies us with stay at home WALL and GATES but to actually travel to the stars, this bondage MUST be lifted?

A23. Yes and not only that, our very survival depends on this change of thought. The reality for us is that we have refused to allow any thinking outside our rigid structure of thought to take hold and help us when we are so desperately in need. As the present science teaching GAGS the lift principle for space travel, then planet Earth remains in a time warp of backwardness while the rest of the planetary system is delayed with THEIR progress. There is an interactionary dependence and certainly they are not seeking to remain where they are.

Q24. It seems WE are somehow getting to take the blame for JUST LIVING on this Planet. Many scientists hold to the view that this OBJECTIVE PHYSICAL WORLD unfolds itself according to immutable laws INDEPENDENT OF US. Are we watching this process like an audience watches a video?

A24. NO, the laws of Nature ARE NOT governed by CHANCE. Everything science calls progress is destructive with the worldwide use of electricity being the greatest destructive action of all. Science MUST have the freedom of mind to investigate the CORE STRUCTURE of the electron. With the proper equipment, it is POSSIBLE to discover where every single electron is caused to be formed. It is only a matter of time when the Ionosphere will be thinned to the point where our oxygen will leak OUT into space, then the Earth will be unable to sustain life AS WE KNOW IT. The TIME to allow the use of free magnetic energy is NOW at hand, because VERY SOON we reach a point of NO RETURN.

Q25. There NOW seems to be two sets of laws. One set seems to follow laws made by physicists and scientists. Their relativity theory has been reduced to ONE FORMULA which SUPPOSEDLY governs space, time and gravitation. THEIR other set of teaching laws seem to be directed at solving the RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE. Is there, let us say, a list of LAWS, which might be called FOUNDATION STONES that might help explain not just the Universes, but to supply the knowledge needed to save this planet?

A25. Yes, here is a list of comments, all inter-related. Einstein once desired to share a NON-mathematical explanation to help solve this so-called 'Riddle of the Universe.' He wanted something 'so simple that a child could understand them.' (Einstein's words).

The comments given to us MANY TIMES over a 15-year period are as follows:

1) Truth is ongoing. Man in his present mind cannot grasp the TOTAL truth of the Universe.

2) Magnetism is a constant.

3) Magnetism is the glue holding the Universe together.

4) There are magnetisms in the Universe that have only been minutely touched.

5) Magnetic energy is unlimited.

6) It is ALL a matter of transmutability.

7) When magnetism flows the best description would be to state magnetism travels with an interaction going in BOTH directions SIMULTANEOUSLY.

8) Magnetism does not need (have) a no-return system.

9) The WORD magnetism is very limiting because the word needed should be descriptive of a total variety of like energies not heretofore identified.

10) Once you can THINK without the concept of SPEED…you can be there.

11) Professor Ehrenhaft was correct when he stated, "it is a purely magnetic force which permeates throughout the known Universe." He used the term, Magnetic force, LITERALLY.

12) Gravity is compressed magnetism, which manifests as a PULSE not as a WAVE. This compressed magnetism manifests as TWO distinct and separate forces, a push and a pull, with one force NOT ABLE to manifest without the other.

13) The foundation stone to this message is that the Creator is Spirit, Total Mind and Total Energy. OUR MIND is inside the Creator NOT outside. IF someone determines IN THEIR MIND. To grasp what has just been stated about the Universe, then the TOTAL MIND is MORE THAN WILLING to share expanded truth.

"Humankind tends to look at atmospheric energy and isolated particles as being inter-related when in fact they are separate but within the same generating force. The magnetism of the Earth's atmosphere has nothing to do with what is called atmospheric conditions but is directly related to that flow outside the atmosphere but within reach. Take for instance the propellant, gas. It has nothing to do with fumes, yet it has such. So it is with the atmosphere just outside the Earth's rim. There are conductive particles that have to do with equal existing conditions within the interior atmosphere of the Earth. Gravitational pull has nothing to do with the ionic atmosphere. As long as people will not explore this concept we are doomed to stay within the confinements we have set for ourselves. Growth is not a state of confinement but destruction is.

Structural polarities exist in all THINGS

Subject: Questions and answers directed at the statement that, "structural polarities exist in all THINGS and in all differing measures." Stated on page 106 of the book, Magnetic Energy to Heal Our Planet.

Q1. In an attempt to explore just what this statement is telling us, can we somehow direct its meaning to what is called a PARTICLE?

A1. A particle can be called a THING; thus all particles have structural polarities existing in all differing measures.

Q2. Science within a short time span merged the particle with the WAVE concept. For example, the electron had changed from being either a particle or a wave to being one under certain circumstances and the other under different circumstances. Next, science held the view that it appeared that it was both at the same time. Is it necessary to run up against common sense as we deal in the world of subatomic particles?

A2. What is necessary is an open mind. When the statement was made that structural polarities (the use of the WORD particle is too restrictive) exist in all differing measures, one of these 'points for measuring' is OCTAVES. For example, in 1941 the American Academy of Science gave a Dr. Russell an award for his NEW process to identify elements. He had a chart based on the WAVE concept of nature, somewhat like the magnetic responses mentioned in the book Magnetic Energy to Heal Our Planet. His wave concept divided the elements into nine separate OCTAVES. At the one end of his scale were the heavier elements, and at the other end were the lighter ones. When the octaves were caused to resonate (without heat) at a given frequency, the element under test responded with a SYMPATHETIC vibration. At that point, an identifying frequency number then categorized the element. The vast number of different elements being identified forced him to discard the atomic structure system. As stated in the book The Awesome Life Force by Dr. Cater, "a total of 18 hypothetical elements are between hydrogen and the end of the chart on the LIGHT side."

Q3. Were these different OCTAVES caused to happen by the magnetic PULSE RATES of Dr. Russell's elements under test?

A3. The formula $C - 2 + 14Z = 710Y + 409$ (Page 4) tells how 409 elements exist and can be identified with THE PROPER system. An intertwining of magnetic circuitry could be arranged to CAUSE sympathetic vibration at OCTAVE levels which then respond to EACH of these 409 elements.

Q4. It seemed the original thought was about the electron being a particle or a wave. Did we change the subject?

A4. An electron could be thought of as a FORCE or a physical substance OR simply ENERGY. ALL MASS is composed of various magnetic molecular structures that have a given state of RESONANCE as discovered by Dr. Russell back in 1941. It is this resonance, or what might be called a vibrational frequency (magnetic pulse rates) that causes the assembled structure to BECOME assembled as a mass that is then identified as an element.

Q5. Is it just too limiting to address the subatomic world with words such as PARTICLE or WAVE?

A5. Yes. NOTHING EXISTS OUTSIDE OF ENERGY. For every molecular structure that is known, there are equal ones being made, offshoots if you will. For every KNOWN structure COMBINATION there is an UNKNOWN structure combination, an unending variety, not unlike the vast array of color combinations available with the color spectrum. There are NO particle ASHES, all structures ARE PART OF the transmutation process, proving that nature wastes NOTHING.

Q6. Are we being told that Faraday might have been correct as he held to the view that FORCE or energy had CONTINUOUS MOTION in space and time?

A6. His teaching should have been given more thought as he identified force in this manner. Science should have expanded their view of all particles, electrons included, by seeing Faraday's view as the HALLMARK of a physical substance.

Q7. And just what would this EXPANDED VIEW have accomplished?

A7. This teaching would have led to the discovery that troubling magnetic fields causes ALL electrons to form. Thus, after these electrons are USED they do not redistribute BACK TO the Ionosphere, the Earth's energy zone. The worldwide use of electricity is the PRIMARY reason for the depletion of our protective layer (ozone).

Q8. Newtonian mechanics seemed to describe ACTION AT A DISTANCE. It seems relativity, in many ways, discarded this theory. Here we are being told how rotating a generator located right here, on the ground, causes an instant forming of magnetic molecular structures at the Ionosphere. Is this not action at a distance? Why is this so difficult to grasp?

A8. A distant view of Earth shows a tiny blue sphere. From THAT vantage point it is SIMPLE to envision how energy located at his blue exterior can instantly transmute into a new energy form by expending ANOTHER energy form, the one used to rotate the generator. Think about the atmosphere being an instantaneous 'contact point,' a circuit between the rim of the Earth and the Earth itself.

Q9. Are we being given the thought that this MECHANISM of rotating a generator CALLS electrons into being and these particular particles ARE NOT hiding in a grand field somewhere?

A9. Yes. ALL electrons are formed. Perpetual motion is not predicated on a constant flow of energy but is predicated on the consistency of the transmutation process of magnetic molecular structures within the Earth" pressure flow. The magnetic energy devices in the book Magnetic Energy to Heal Our Planet focus on magnetic devices that redistribute BACK to the Earth's rim.

Q10. So after we USE our electricity, it either vanishes or DOES something. What is this SOMETHING that is bad enough to cause a loss of our Ionosphere?

A10. Molecular structures break down for a reason, NOT BY CHANCE. Operating electrical generators is a CONTINUOUS PROCESS OF COMBUSTION. This continuous combustion has been tremendously increased by the estimated 200 million tons of VOLATILE gases that are now saturating our atmosphere. As the newly formed electrons TRAVEL to the generator, they INTERACT with these gases in such a way that the gases JOIN the electron flow. This activity is the reason why we were told, "Electricity was FAR CLEANER before the age of nuclear blasting." This present DARKENED STATE OF KNOWLEDGE, now called enlightenment MUST be replaced with a true picture of how the Earth is caused to operate.

Q11. Something is wrong. Atmospheric scientists seem to think the present ban of chloro-fluorocarbons is now having a positive effect on cleaning up our atmosphere. Are they missing something?

A11. Yes. "Atmospheric scientists tend to look at the energy that creates our atmosphere as though it is made up of isolated particles that are simply interrelated. Did someone ever stop to think that they are simply INTER-RELATED? Did someone ever stop to think they are separate, yes, and INTER-RELATED, yes, but within the SAME generating force? The magnetism of the Earth's atmosphere really has nothing to do with what is called ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS but is directly related to that flow OUTSIDE the Earth's atmosphere but within our reach. What I'm (Creator) speaking of are conductive particles that have to do with equal existing conditions within the interior atmosphere of the Earth as well as the EXTERIOR that surrounds it. Gravitational PULL, as it is KNOWN, has nothing to do with the ionic atmosphere. KNOW THAT the ionic atmosphere's generating force is not produced by someone's calculative measurements of neutrons but by the co-existence of energy within the Universe's structure. Thus, start to KNOW your survival is dependent on identifying gravity, NO LONGER as an isolated source, but for what it TRULY IS, compressed magnetism."

Q12. Why did this subject matter switch to the word GRAVITY again?

A12. This is because the Compressed Magnetism (not gravity) is the CATALYST for ALL ENERGY.

Q13. But if compressed magnetism is the CATALYST and it comes from outside our Earth system then the Earth is not self-contained, only getting energy from the Sun, as they teach. What particular MIND-SET caused scientists to discount this CATALYTIC energy?

A13. The error is in the following statement, a bondage teaching that states, "The law of entropy as it describes material order and disorder, like the law of gravity is a REALITY of nature." When science sees gravity AS IT IS, 'compressed magnetism' then they will see that what is now called DISORDER is actually nature, doing its thing, in a pattern as needed while repeating in a random sequence. The Earth IS NOT running down by some Law of Entropy. It is being destroyed by what is called PROGRESS.

Q14. But scientists PROVE entropy by FORCING particles under test to be ANNIHILATED, that is, NOTHING LEFT. If they did not disappear, then what happened to them?

A14. NOTHING is ever annihilated. All molecular structures ALWAYS return to a particle balance.

Q15. How could electrons ALSO return to a particle balance when scientists now hold to the view that "the electron is to be regarded as a PERFECTLY RIGID SPHERE under all circumstances, an ENTITY UNTO ITSELF." Was this teaching simply to avoid finding something SMALLER than the electron?

A15. Yes, it is a comfort zone. But it wasn't just to avoid the search for something smaller. They did NOT want to address another sticky subject which would be, 'what holds the electron together?' Every single electron has an IDENTIFIABLE core structure that could prove its place of origin. This location is the place or location where magnetic molecular structures were CAUSED TO form into electrons. MAGNETISM holds everything together.

Q16. If nothing is ever annihilated then what about the NUCLEUS of an atom. How could it take part in returning to a PARTICLE BALANCE unless extreme heat is used? Did ANYONE ever prove that a NUCLEUS could be changed?

A16. YES. The present teaching about the ATOM has had its uses. Atoms may be atoms but when science makes a statement about a NUCLEUS and then states what it can and cannot do, this stops progressive thought. Take for example the HIDDEN work of Dr. Kevran. He published a book in Paris circa 1962 titled, Transmutations Biologiques. He conducted tests with hens laying eggs in order to disprove this NUCLEUS theory. The hens laid perfectly normal eggs made of normal CALCIUM although they never were fed any calcium; however, they were fed POTASSIUM. They stayed perfectly healthy and laid perfectly normal eggs made of CALCIUM.

Q17. Yes, but can one test, such as the one Dr. Kevran conducted, prove a nucleus can be changed from Potassium to Calcium?

A17.Yes, his work inspired other scientists to repeat his process of changing elements. His work was replicated with identical results by:

1) Professor Hisatoki Kimaki, chief of the laboratory of Applied Microbiology at a leading Japanese university,

2) They were also replicated by Professor Pierre Baranger, Head of the Laboratory of Chemical Biology of the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris,

3) They were also replicated by J.E. Zundel, then head of a paper company with a chemical analysis laboratory,

4) They were also replicated by a chemical engineer of the Polytechicum School of Zurich, Switzerland.

None of these experimenters understood nature's transmutation process, they only proved beyond question that this process is factual and UNIVERSALLY OCCURS.

Q18. The changing of Potassium to Calcium is stunning; however, can this happen with OTHER elements?

A18. Yes. These same visionary professors transmuted Magnesium into Calcium, Sodium into Potassium, Sodium into Magnesium, Nitrogen into silicon, etc. As Dr. Cater stated in his book The Awesome Life Force, "The transmutation of elements is an integral part of all life processes. It occurs in both organic and inorganic materials and involves INTELLIGENCE.

Q19. Several years ago, a SCHOOL had me memorizing how many electrons made up an atom of such and such. Was this teaching a waste of time?

A19. That depends on IF the teaching was left OPEN-ENDED. Particles may be particles, electrons may be electrons, atoms may be atoms, however, these are just WORDS that disallow expansion. Why? Because with these names also comes the restrictions as to what these words ARE ALLOWED TO MEAN, thus any further opening of the mind is automatically closed.

Q20. But we DO NEED words. Why is calling something 'a magnetic molecular structure' a better identifying statement?

A20. This 'molecular structure' identification has the needed OPEN-ENDED allowance for expansion. For example, as we state that energy is a composition of molecules linked together like mini-magnets, we can make a mental image. This mental image can then expand to the knowledge that ALL magnetic molecular structures are constantly forming and reforming with NO TWO structures being perfectly identical.

Q21. If there are no two identical structures then how is it possible to state that there are ELEMENTARY PARTICLES?

A21. The formula $C - 2 + 14Z = 710Y + 409$ tells how 710 units of combustible factors form 409 elements. Even so, these elements are NOT identical to the point where they could be called the SAME or 'elementary particles.'

Q22. The big question scientists might ask is if the formula can be used to in fact take the 710 units of combustible factors and REPLICATE nature's method of ELEMENT FORMING to make some given element. Is this possible?

A22. Yes. As elements are formed, then reformed with the proper PERCENTAGE BLENDING together while changing this RESONANCE, then a particular element can be formed.

Q23. Just a minute. What is this percentage blending stuff? A METEOROLOGIST, Mr. Dalton was taken seriously when he stated, "Nature is even ratios" and that he was bringing to chemistry, "a new system of chemical philosophy."

A23. Yes, he was credited as making that statement. But it should be noted that it took several generations to BEAT NATURE INTO LINE, not unlike the twisting of data that brought Relativity to science.

Q24. That seems unreal. How could data be adjusted?

A24. Every time a scientist conducted experiments, his/her test results HAD TO show even ratios if they wanted their work accepted. This activity started a new program of ALTERING percentage ratios to where ANY new 'element discovery' had to show EVEN RATIOS or be discounted.

Q25. Was this BONDAGE of learning always this way?

A25. No, over 150 years ago scientists held to the view that if a given experiment contradicted an existing theory, then that visible contradiction was a great VICTORY. WHY? Because it pointed out the limitations or failings of the theory which always led to an advanced understanding of science. Michael Faraday stated, in part, (when his design directed towards a homo-polar generator was rejected) that "Theories afford peaceful lodging to the intellect for a time, but they also CIRCUMSCRIBE it, and by and by, when the mind has grown too large for its lodging, it often finds difficulty in breaking down the walls of what has become its PRISON instead of its home."

Cure for Aids and Cancer

SUBJECT: Cure for Aids and Cancer

How to utilize the same cure process (which restores the body's immune system) for aids and cancer NOT just for correcting space travel illness. The normal questions and answers are directed toward this subject.

The onboard gravity field mentioned on page 126 of the book titled, Magnetic Energy to Heal the Planet tells how our bodies MUST HAVE the feeding of compressed magnetism (gravity) to maintain healthy cells.

Q1. President Clinton's state of the Union address on January 27, 2000, told about the catastrophic disaster called AIDS now decimating the African people. Yes, I am happy that the radiation treatments I received for cancer now show my blood is just perfect. Thank you, God! Why am I being pushed in my mind to DO MORE than just say 'thanks'?

A1. YOU can ask about how you might help these suffering African people by sharing knowledge given to you.

Q2. I certainly do not mind asking, but to give false hope is worse than doing nothing. Is it going to be my job to convince someone about the TREATMENT plan given to us OVER 15 years ago?

A2. You do your job; I'll do mine. Tell MY people what you were given and I'll get the ball rolling on the ACTION side.

Q3. This sounds like a workable plan. The temptation is to make a long story short, but to explain, 'How an Aids epidemic takes hold' demands that all of the facts be addressed. Is it necessary to start this disclosure by saying the answer lies in checking the magnetic qualities of the BLOOD?

A3. Yes, every person has a particular magnetic PULSE-RATE to their blood. As this pulse number is recorded, then flowing NEUTRAL magnetic current can be pulsed TO MATCH this SAME pulse-rate while RE-CHARGING the person's blood as it flows through a magnetically pulsed energy stream. This process then restores the body's immune system (its DRAW FACTOR to the atmosphere).

Q4. To MOST people, this sounds TOO FAR OUT. Can we FIRST know MORE about how our bodies actually work so that they can FIGHT OFF these AIDS viruses?

A4. Yes.

Q5. I know this subject matter is leading up to a long TEACHING TIME. First, has anyone had REAL SUCCESS at fighting off cancer and aids?

A5. Yes. Some visionary doctors have had great success at using a form of magnetism called ULTRAVIOLET to destroy KILLER VIRUSES. These doctors had an INNER KNOWING that AIDS is a VIRUS: These doctors tell how these killer viruses are WITHIN the cell and any chemical (TOXIC) agents (called pills) that enter the cell to kill the virus will often kill the cell as well.

Q6. We just addressed a nasty subject. Is it possible for a magnetic RE-CHARGING of the blood to KILL good blood cells?

A6. It is impossible for a properly applied magnetic pulse to hurt good blood cells. The healing process that the doctors used is explained IN THEIR WORDS as follows: "A fine piece of crystal can be shattered by exposing it to just the right frequency. This RIGHT frequency can be used to destroy ONLY the killer viruses. You can be standing in the SAME ROOM and the energy from that frequency does not harm a person in the least. The use of frequency irradiation of the BLOOD in the ULTRAVIOLET range is the greatest hope for curing aids and cancer. We have made over 40 THOUSAND TREATMENTS using this ultraviolet blood irradiation ALL with uniformly GOOD results." Note: Ultraviolet is simply magnetic energy vibrated at a pulse-rate to then manifest as the visible light called ultraviolet.

Q7. This curing EVENT seems to have stopped. Is it because a safe NON-TOXIC treatment like this is called UNORTHODOX and tends to take the POWER away from the World Health Organization and the American Medical Association?

A7. This is NOT your concern. Tell about what you were given. AGAIN – you do your job and I'll do mine.

Q8. Back to the body's immune system of energy. How do we start to address this subject?

A8. To address this subject, we must first assess gravity in a different light. Gravity THROUGH ERROR has come to be known as a giant magnet in the Earth that pulls everything to it. To correctly understand how magnetic energy can restore the body immune system, we need to know gravity is in fact COMPRESSED MAGNETISM, the catalyst for ALL of the body's energy.

There is within each human being a certain magnetic energy that creates a DRAW FACTOR to our atmosphere. In this way, the compressed magnetism (gravity) constantly replenishes our OWN magnetic system, thus keeping us in a balance with the atmosphere. This replenishing is to the BLOOD, like an energy form similar to flowing magnetic current. As ANY contamination flows with the blood, it has a destructive reaction to the body magnetic FEEDING from the atmosphere. This interference of the body's DRAW FACTOR soon becomes HOSTILE and in turn a molecular change takes place causing the body to start a destructive process. This process FIRST manifests itself in the body's inability to retain a necessary OXYGEN level in the blood.

Q9. To my limited knowledge, I'm not aware of the medical profession checking either the magnetic qualities of the blood OR the blood oxygen level. Is there a process by which this NEW medical process can be accomplished?

A9. Yes. This process however, cannot be made inside our present compressed magnetic field (gravity).

Q10. So we have an instant problem, testing then needs to be accomplished out in space?

A10. A workroom CAN BE CONSTRUCTED that TOTALLY removes ALL the compressed magnetism (gravity). The testing of blood, as to its magnetic qualities has not taken place because the magnetic differences IN THE BLOOD are extremely minute. These differences for the most part are completely DISTORTED by the compressed magnetism of Earth. This influencing energy must be temporarily SHUT-OFF when the actual metering detection system is in use.

Q11. I think this disclosure has now arrived at the point where I am supposed to explain how to construct a medical WORKROOM for testing the magnetic quality of the blood. Is it true that once a person's blood QUALITY is known then the proper reinforcement of the TOTAL BLOOD VOLUME will build a NEW magnetic draw factor? Will this then create a new STRONGER magnetic pulse rate to the body and healthy cells are then free to grow?

A11. Yes. Indirectly that SAME effect happened as doctors used ULTRAVIOLET frequency irradiation. However, their system of CHARGING the blood can be exactly controlled after the blood's MAGNETIC pulse-rate is first established.

How to Construct a Weightless Medical Workroom

On page 121 of the book Magnetic Energy to Heal the Planet, it shows a space vehicle that has a rotating top plate. To construct a weightless room, we do not need to capitalize on the gyroscopic lift principle because no lifting of this plate is needed. The rotating plate is made 19 feet in diameter with an exterior drive system to turn this plate at a minimum speed of 182 to a maximum speed of 225 RPM.

When this plate is rotated above a cabin shaped room, the room will become WEIGHTLESS inside. Several other design features are needed to cause this weightless condition to happen.

These are:

a) The pulse WIRING of the plate should be identical as disclosed starting on page 125.

b) There is no need for a bottom plate of this identical shape. The only requirement is to have a 3/8" thick FLAT TiAlCo-B plate rotating with the same 70 contacts as disclosed. See the patented metal on page 83 of the book, Magnetic Energy to Heal the Planet. These contacts will then complete the magnetic flow for the top plate.

c) These plates are to be rotated by extending driveshaft out of the top section and down under the bottom flat plate. These shafts then extend OUT from a circular room which has a powerful vacuum applied. Thus, the cabin area INSIDE these upper plates serve as a WORKROOM as these plates rotate around it. The bottom TiAlCo-B plate rotates UNDER the floor of the cabin.

d) A 6" thick fiberglass insulation is COMPACTED with graphite powder and completely surrounds the TOTAL workroom, above and below. This material supplies a protection against outside UNWANTED magnetic field interference.

e) There will be no AIR in this workroom, which means that ALL life support hardware is circuited into this cabin.

f) The entryway could simply be a trapdoor located on the floor of this workroom.

g) Windows for lighting purposes would be ideal. For example: If the space distance between the rotating top and bottom plates were about 12 inches, then 7 windows would allow lighting to enter from the outside of the vacuum room to then go into the workroom.

h) The reason the interior of this room will be WEIGHTLESS is because the top rotating plate CAPTURES all of the compressed magnetism (called gravity). This captured energy can be discharged to GROUND to keep this top plate from becoming OVER CHARGED.

i) Testing of the magnet polarities that contact this top plate can be ADJUSTED so as to avoid a STRONG lifting problem. If someone feels this particular ROOM design needs a set of assembly drawings for clarity, we can supply such drawings.

j) This center room can be held firm to the outer room by seven non-metal supports located between the windows.

k) These plates can be rotated with Direct Current motors that are located outside the vacuum room. As these plates rotate, certain magnetic CHARGES might cause the plates to create magnetic rotations on their own and unwanted speed increase could happen. Thus, the DC motors can be switched to being DC generators which will then respond as control factors preventing unwanted speed increases.

l) Special thrust bearings might be used to stop and unwanted LIFTING of the top plate. Keep in mind that this top plate was designed to lift over 3,000 pounds.

m) NO metal is to be used inside the workroom or for its construction.

Blood Testing Instrument

We were given the following answer as to HOW to make this device.

First, the instrument would need a flow of NEUTRAL magnetic current from the Celestial Particle Transmuter (page 107). Next, to isolate certain magnetic pulse rates from the blood, the blood is first given a charge of this NEUTRAL magnetic flow, which then amplifies the original pulse rate of the blood. Next, an intertwining of magnetic circuitry creates this SAME pulse rate. When these pulse numbers are known, the person's blood is RE-CHARGED with this correctly PULSED magnetic flow from the Celestial Particle Transmuter.

In order to formulate various magnetic pulse rates, one design could be the following. Neutral magnetic current is FIRST caused to be attracted to a given polarity. Then rotating plates having various sizes of holes interrupts this flow's passageway. These plates are controlled as to their SPEED which then produces blended magnetic pulses. When searching to identify the bloods' magnetic pulse rate, do not get confused by thinking about what has come to be identified as a BLIP. The better thought is to think in terms of an energy 'STOP and GO' action happening at VERY FAST speeds.

The same circular room for testing can be ADJUSTED to serve as a perfect location to administer the magnetic TREATMENT of the patient's blood. This adjustment calls for exact control of the room's oxygen level while setting the outer plate polarity at the needed speeds and polarities. Keep in mind, just as these rotating plates alleviate what is called gravity, the proper plate polarity can produce a WIDE variety of various STRENGTHS of what has come to be called GRAVITY (compressed magnetism). If this treatment LOCATION is properly set-up, a person needed a NEW magnetic charge to their blood; it can be recharged in just MINUTES. The body then needs TIME to start producing healthy cells. Of primary importance is to supply vitamins or a proper diet to help in this RESTRUCTURING process. One such item NEEDED is iron.

Q12. Why are all these health problems happening in the first place?

A12. Will the people who CAN HELP take this knowledge further? Minds were not given to stagnate and mankind has always suffered because he would not change. CHANGE is evolution and change WILL happen. The question is, will the change be to our great joy or to our extinction? The healing community needs to advance their method of helping people by entering the MAGNETIC ERA. Everything is a flowing of ENERGY in ENERGY--HUMAN BODIES included.

NOTE: For additional information on this method of curing cancer and aids patients, study the work accomplished by Dr. Wilhelm Reich and the MULTIPLE WAVE OSCILLATOR constructed by Dr. Lakhovsky.

Other Potential Uses For This Workroom

1) If the interior of this room is fitted with different cycle generators of various voltages that are driven from outside the vacuum room, then the following testing can be accomplished. First, the room is filled with radioactive particles. Next, a high cycle generator is rotated and its flow OUTPUT is circuited to capacitor banks. Soon this radioactive material will be registered at the capacitors proving that a generator USES the atmosphere to assemble magnetic molecular structures which then form into electrons. Next, the room can be cleaned and different gases, heavy or light, are caused to fill the room. Will custom made different electrons be formed?

Science looks for the 'smoking guns' around nuclear power plants, that elusive something which might point to why people living near these plants are getting cancer. This testing certainly should focus on this so-called SMOKING GUN.

2) Some people want to know if a form of blended magnetic current can be made, one that might cause present electrical devices to function. If a Celestial Particle Transmuter is located in the center of workroom and this unit's center shaft is extended downward into the ground, the following test could be made. To explain, as stated in the book, the CPT is only a CONDUIT between energy that exists on the Earth's rim and the Earth itself. Thus a VAST amount of magnetic particles travel through this GROUNDING SHAFT. If this shaft has a standard DC generator's armature rotating around it, then the generator can be driven BACKWARDS of the rotation of the CPT. It just might be that the generator might produce a new form of energy called MAGNETIC/ELECTRO energy instead of ELECTRO/MAGNETIC. This generator might then keep rotating once the magnetic current is drawn out of the unit.

Magnetism (defined as an infinite variety of magnetic molecular structures) is a constant in the sense that it is everywhere all the time even while it is constantly changing. All systems are open systems with free energy flowing in and out of the system. We are defining system as basically anything that exists including all living and what we call non-living things both seen and unseen. Everything is connected by energy that can be measured with the proper technology. Galaxies, solar systems, planets, and everything on those planets is interconnected by measurable energy. We will soon be able to monitor this energy and see that everything is connected and made of energy. Magnetic technology will bridge science and religion showing that we are all one, everything is one.

We are energy and we live in energy and energy is constantly flowing through us and around us in unbelievably complex patterns. This Universal energy is in motion and it is constantly changing. This free energy flows in certain patterns at certain speeds and frequencies. When people learn what these patterns and frequencies are, they are able to experience greater amounts of this energy. For example, some people are quite adept at meditating and feeling significant increases in their energy when they meditate. These people are tapping into a natural Universal flow of energy. Magnetic technology also taps into natural energy which is why it does not produce negative consequences. People can act in harmony or disharmony with the Universal flow and experience the consequences accordingly. Most of our current technology is incompatible with the Universal flow as evidenced by its harmful effects on people and the environment.

Even though most of our current technology is incompatible with the Universal flow of free energy, it is still dependent on this natural energy to function. All systems require natural Universal energy to function, but some systems, like our conventional technology (electrical generators, nuclear reactors, etc.), do not properly recycle this Universal energy back into the Universal system to continue a natural flow. When harmful technology creates energy fields that are not recycled smoothly, the Universal energy flow builds until it forces a recycling process to occur. Storms that involve vortexes are performing a necessary process of recycling energy on our planet.

A vortex is a magnetic energy channel that can neutralize harmful energy fields and propel the energy back into the ionosphere. The invisible vortex creates the visible effects, not visa versa. When the intensity of the storm increases, more energy is being recycled. Tornadoes and hurricanes recycle tremendous amounts of energy. One reason tornadoes and hurricanes have been increasing in intensity is because current technology is creating unnatural electrical fields of energy that must be recycled. If nature did not recycle these harmful electrical fields, the consequences would be much worse than the effects of the storms. The ionosphere would be depleted by our technology must faster and we would be exposed to the harshness of space.

Like the units we have presented on this web site, electrical generators have a draw-factor to the ionosphere. New free energy magnetic units generate magnetic current through an unforced process and then recycle this energy back into the earth's system. Electricity does not properly recycle energy back into the system, it creates an energy form incompatible with the natural flow. Electricity is generated through a forced process and the neutrons that are drawn down from the ionosphere to make the electricity are altered. The neutrons become unharmonized energy units that cannot be recycled smoothly. We call these energy units "electrons". The electrons coagulate into harmful energy fields that surround electrical systems. The ionosphere does not get fully replenished by these altered electrons, and this process is what really causes the ozone holes. The storms will continue to replenish the ionosphere to some degree, but the process cannot continue this way without seriously jeopardizing our safety.

Electrical fields are incompatible with the entire earth system, causing numerous problems. We must and we will stop using electricity in the near future. There will be a shift in the earth's magnetic field that will prevent the generation of electricity. The earth's new polarity will not allow present generators to gather magnetic molecular structures from the ionosphere to form them into electrons.

The ionosphere is not merely an "ozone layer" or "invisible gases" but it is a rim of pulsing neutrons that is the DISTRIBUTION ZONE for the energy that supplies this planet. Forming these neutrons into electricity is now happening at a rate whereby the FEED SOURCE that provides our planet with energy cannot sustain this protective rim, thus depletion is happening. It is imperative to generate energy from a natural attract-attract principle. People will soon be able to observe the core structure of the electron, then the need to stop generating electricity will be well understood because the effects of electricity will be clearly observable.

There is a molecular structure just outside the earth's rim that is the CONTROL FACTOR that governs the complete particle interchange process of our solar system. This energy field surrounds the earth on the outer region of the ionosphere and is composed of a molecular structure that can be defined as:

$C - 2 + 14z = 710Y + 409$.

The variables in this formula (C, z, & Y) represent energies that are constantly changing to keep both sides of the equation in perfect balance. This formula represents a system in motion. In a sense, the molecular structure (represented by this formula) keeps perfect harmony between heaven and earth. The left side is the energy from the Universe coming into our Solar System and the right side is the manifestation of that energy on earth.

This molecular structure governs the conditions within the entire earth system, including the conditions of our atmosphere. As this molecular structure is affected by destructive technology, our entire environment reaps the consequences.

We will try to explain the formula further. Y is the combustible factor of the elements. All elements have a specific energy combination that can be broken down. All elements are combustible with the right energy field or polarity. The magnetic lock that holds all molecules together can be opened with the proper energy field, and this process does not require heat as we are used to thinking. Of course all elements can be burned with high enough heat, but that is not the kind of combustion we are talking about. The combustible factor breaks down elements into more neutral forms that can then be reconstructed into other elements.

The elements are a combination of earth, air, sound, speed and light. These elements are variations of magnetic energy and are concentrated in our atmosphere. Every energy system (including natural things and manufactured objects) must exist within these elements to operate. If an energy system attempts to exist or operate outside of natural elements, it will not maintain normal functioning. For example, if humans leave our atmosphere and do not have the appropriate energy field on their spacecraft, their bodies will not function properly regardless of the amount of exercise they engage in.

The letter C commonly denotes the speed of light in scientific equations. The element light mentioned as one of the factors of Y is not the light identified as "C" at the start of this molecular structure equation. This is important to note. This formula explains how pulsed light particles emitting from the center of the Universe travel to our solar system at variable 'speeds' outside of time and space. This formula is primarily concerned with how the high speed pulsed light energy, represented as C, is transmuted into magnetic energy which then creates a speed change that is considerably slower. This formed magnetic energy is captured by our Solar System and is then transmuted into an energy that supplies and sustains our Sun. This formula is primarily for our Solar System. Contrary to popular opinion, Jupiter, not the Sun, should be seen as the center of our Solar System when trying to understand the energy dynamics of the system. To understand the full impact of the formula, it is necessary to look at the solar system with Jupiter as the center.

C is the magnetic light, in this instance, without considering time and space.

- 2 is the number of planets Earth is away from the center of our Solar System, identified as Z (Jupiter being Z).

+14z is Jupiter at 14°, the 14 being the magnetic light arc as it travels from the center, Jupiter, to the Earth at a 14° angular.

When the left side of the equation is calculated it equals 710 units of combustible factors; these factors are identified as Y. All of the combinations result in the production of 409 elements that structure the Universe.

Again, an infinite number of combinations of the 710 units of combustible factors produce an infinite number of combinations of the 409 elements (which are a combination of earth, air, sound, speed, and light). The left side of the equation always equals the right side: infinity = infinity. This formula is in keeping with the fact that, "All energy was and is created ongoing from the SOURCE of all." The presently held LAW of entropy is completely false. All magnetic molecular structures are in a constant state of change forming and re-forming with the action always resulting in 100% efficiency. All universal systems proceed to take their prescribed course of action with pre-ordained precision from the Creator Force, utilizing a process of time during the forming and reforming of structures until 'given evolution' results. Yes, scientists have observed randomness in the cosmos, however, because events do not follow our idea of order, that does not mean the randomness is RANDOM. The Universe functions perfectly in a PATTERN AS NEEDED while repeating in a random sequence.

As the scientific community makes advances in the field of magnetic pulse detection, people will be able to monitor exactly how many units of combustible factors arrive here from Jupiter at any given moment, thereby maintaining the Earth's energy needs. This energy is then used by the Earth, as needed, and the Earth simultaneously imparts energy to our Sun where it helps to sustain the Sun's energy that is again returned to Earth. The Earth is the vacuum of our planetary system, the final point where energy is released to recycle back into the Universal system. The pollution produced on Earth affects not only our planet, but other planetary systems as well. Contaminated magnetic energy travels from our planet instantaneously to other systems forcing other beings to cope with our pollution. We are truly connected to a much larger community than we like to think.

We must stop seeing our Earth as an independent, isolated and non-contributing part of this Universe. We must begin to understand that we can no longer move against nature but we must now utilize what is being offered for the benefit of the world. We have long overlooked, through greed, the use of FREE magnetic energy, and the time to expand our minds is now at hand because our planet is soon to find itself extinct if we do not.

Confirmations

Here are a few links to articles and web sites that confirm some of the controversial information we were given from a higher source of intelligence in the 80s. We have publicly shared this information in various formats since 1985. These examples of confirmation may not be exact matches, but they are certainly close enough to warrant examination. We've also included some homework assignments for you to consider.

1 – In 1985, we were told that the speed of light pulses is approximately 4 times faster than the speed of light waves, and that stars emit light pulses that elongate into light waves once they contact something. Check out this article:

http://www.newscientist.com/news/news.jsp?id=ns99992796

2 – In 1985, we were told that Jupiter should be looked at as the magnetic center of our solar system and that Universal energy comes into our solar system to Jupiter first and then is distributed to the rest of our solar system, including earth – see formula. Maybe we should work for NASA:

http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/jupiterflyby/news/jupiter_particles.html

3 – In 1985, we were told that magnetic highways exist throughout space and that spaceships can travel on them to other star systems far beyond the speed of light. These relatively neutral gravity highways allow vehicles of various energetic polarities to move freely through the highway, using the power of attract to get to the desired destination – see spaceship. The door to other worlds is beginning to open:

http://www.cnn.com/2002/TECH/space/07/19/planet.freeway/

4 – In 1985, we were told the earth will soon experience a magnetic pole shift. There are many factors they may contribute to the coming pole shift. The situation in our solar system is becoming more and more complex and the shift is imminent. Human technology, galactic cycles, additional celestial bodies moving through our solar system, higher intelligence and technology, and other factors are synergistically influencing the timing and severity of the transition our planet will soon experience. Scientists claim that the shift is still hundreds of years away, but we think it will be before 2012. There are so many articles on this topic and this is just one example:

http://www.newscientist.com/news/news.jsp?id=ns99992152

5 – Needless to say, there are many discoveries emerging that confirm the existence of zero-point energy, cold fusion, and various new energy breakthroughs. A nice web site to see current news on these topics is:

http://www.frontierscience.com

6 – In 1985, we were told that until the pole shift, weather will become more severe, ocean temperatures will become more extreme, and earthquakes and volcanoes will increase. Countless articles confirm these events and alternative news sites offer a way to keep up

on these events:

http://www.rense.com

http://www.coasttocoastam.com

http://www.unknowncountry.com

Here are some additional topics you can help us find confirmation on:

7 – We were told gravity is compressed magnetism, and that gravity manifests as a push and pull force. If one force or the other is alleviated, gravity will not hinder a moving object. Also, gravity pulses at given rates that can be matched – see spaceship. Can you help us confirm any of this information?

8 – We were told the moon is slowly slipping away from the earth and a primary reason for this is the large amount of oil that has polluted the oceans. The magnetic connection between the earth and the moon is influenced by the molecular composition and viscosity of ocean water and when those variables are changed, the gravitational connection is effected. Also, the moon's sweeping gravitational movement contributes to stirring the deep cold ocean water to the surface, but oil makes this process less efficient causing more extreme ocean temperatures. El Nino is an example of warm ocean water building on the surface when it should be getting mixed with deeper and colder water. Confirming the connection between oil in the oceans and the moon's orbit may be impossible (and the idea is obviously ludicrous to scientists), but it is common knowledge that the moon is slowly moving away from the earth. Is this movement being under-reported?

http://www.astronomycafe.net/qadir/q1282.html

9 – We were told that radioactive material from atomic blasts, nuclear power plants, etc. travels instantly to other star systems. Good luck trying to confirm this one! We were also told that our sun instantaneously reacts to atomic testing on our planet. Can anyone correlate atomic testing with solar anomalies? We were also told that the sun and the earth are so intimately connected that energy is constantly being exchanged in both directions – earth changes and sun cycles are interdependent. Our unprecedented solar cycle coincides with the increase in geophysical and weather events on earth.

10 – We were told that electricity is the primary cause of ozone depletion. Ozone holes continue to spread and worsen but electricity is the last thing scientists think could be causing this ozone thinning. Electricity also creates imbalances in the ionosphere, which then triggers severe weather formations. Research across the globe confirms that weather can be manipulated by electrically charging the ionosphere, but we have yet to see a link between electricity and ozone holes – such a link would probably not make the news. If you can find any info on this one, please send it our way.

11 – We were also told that electricity will not work after the pole shift. We were not given any specific information on what types of electricity will not work after the pole shift. For example, will DC still work? If not, why not? It's hard to imagine how electricity could not work because of a pole shift. Maybe this can be interpreted as electricity will not be

necessary after the pole shift. In any event, we will all be able to confirm or deny this information in the near future.

12 – Here are a couple of things we were told about the human body: Blood is a type of biological magnetic current and it is blood that causes the heart to pump, the heart simply responds to the charge in the blood. Secondly, the human body is not designed to exist outside of the earth's energy field without a properly designed gravity/magnetic field. Exercise isn't enough, and using momentum to generate the feeling of gravity is totally inadequate, the body simply cannot be healthy outside of the proper energy field. Some reports have stated that NASA has been using magnets in space to help the astronauts stay healthy. Can anyone help confirm any of this information?

13 - We were told that the closer we get to the pole shift while the earth continues to be out of balance we will experience an increasing upheaval of the elements including massive storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and a phenomenon we may call ionospheric lightning where lightning bolts will extend miles into the ionosphere. Keep an eye out for news about these powerful lightning bolts.

NewScientist.com

Speed of light broken with basic lab kit

10:03 16 September 02

NewScientist.com news service

Electric signals can be transmitted at least four times faster than the speed of light using only basic equipment that would be found in virtually any college science department.

Scientists have sent light signals at faster-than-light speeds over the distances of a few metres for the last two decades - but only with the aid of complicated, expensive equipment. Now physicists at Middle Tennessee State University have broken that speed limit over distances of nearly 120 metres, using off-the-shelf equipment costing just $500.

Jeremy Munday and Bill Robertson made a 120-metre-long cable by alternating six- to eight-metre-long lengths of two different kinds of coaxial cable, each with a different electrical impedance. They hooked this hybrid cable up to two signal generators, one of which broadcast a fast wave, the other a slow one. The waves interfere with each other to produce electric pulses, which can be watched using an oscilloscope.

Any pulse, whether electrical, light or sound, can be imagined as a group of tiny intermingled waves. The energy of this "group pulse" rises and falls over space, with a peak in the middle. The different electrical resistances in the hybrid cable cause the waves in the pulse's rear to reflect off each other, accelerating the pulse's peak forward.

Four billion km/h

By using the oscilloscope to trace the pulse's strength and speed, the researchers confirmed they sent the signal's peak tunnelling through the cable at more than four billion kilometres per hour.

"It really is basement science," Robertson said. The apparatus is so simple that Robertson once assembled the setup from scratch in 40 minutes.

While the peak moves faster than light speed, the total energy of the pulse does not. This means Einstein's relativity is preserved, so do not expect super-fast starships or time machines anytime soon.

Signals also get weaker and more distorted the faster they go, so in theory no useful information can get transmitted at faster-than-light speeds, though Robertson hopes his students and others can now rigorously and cheaply test those ideas.

Physicist Alain Hache at the University of Moncton in Canada adds that it may be possible to use this reflection technique to boost electrical signal speeds in computers and telecommunications grids by more than 50 per cent.

Electrical signals usually travel at about two-thirds of light speed in wires. Hache says it may be possible to send unsable electrical signals to near light speed.

Charles Choi

Return to news story

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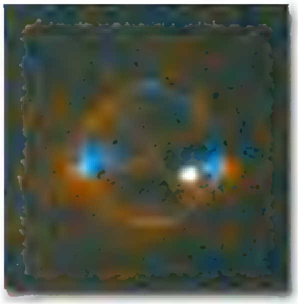
http://www.jpl.nasa.gov

Contact: Guy Webster (818) 354-6278

May 31, 2001

JUPITER PARTICLES' ESCAPE ROUTE FOUND



Jupiter's magnetosphere, an ionized-gas bubble encasing the planet, is lopsided and leaky, with an unexpected abundance of high-energy particles bleeding out of one side, according to recent measurements by NASA's Cassini spacecraft.

Those escaping electrons and ions might be riding magnetic field lines that are attached to Jupiter at one end and waving loose on the other, unlike more common lines that loop between Jupiter's north and south hemispheres closer to the planet.

Deciphering the process could advance understanding of the protective magnetic field around Earth, as well as the much greater one around Jupiter, said Dr. Dennis Matson, Cassini project scientist at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif. Jupiter's magnetosphere is so vast that if it shined at wavelengths visible to the eye, it would appear from Earth to be two to three times wider than the disc of the Sun, even though it is more than four times as far away.

"The dusk flank of Jupiter's magnetosphere is a surprising contrast to the dawn flank," said Dr. Stamatios (Tom) Krimigis, a Cassini scientist who heads the space department of the Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, Md. Cassini spent most of January and February skating along the magnetosphere's dusk flank, which is on the side of the planet turning away from the Sun. Other spacecraft, such as Voyager, previously sampled the opposite flank, corresponding to Jupiter's dawn side.

Cassini was flying past Jupiter last winter for a gravity boost to reach Saturn. Researchers grabbed the opportunity to study the giant planet from different vantage points by also using NASA's Galileo spacecraft, which is orbiting Jupiter, plus other spacecraft and ground-based telescopes, in coordination with Cassini's Jupiter observations. More than 20 scientists are presenting some preliminary results from that campaign during meetings of the American Geophysical Union in Boston this week.

The electrons Cassini caught escaping may answer a puzzle. Scientists had figured that some electrons were getting out of Jupiter's magnetosphere, sometimes even reaching Earth's neighborhood, but they didn't know the primary route. "It appears we've found where they're coming from," Krimigis said.

Dr. John Clarke of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, used a movie taken by NASA's Hubble Space Telescope of Jupiter's auroras while Cassini and Galileo were monitoring Jupiter's magnetosphere and the solar wind, a flow of particles speeding away from the Sun and deflected around the magnetic fields of planets. Clarke said that movements of the auroral glows indicate which features in them are linked to the magnetosphere, because they follow the rotation of the magnetic field, and which are linked to solar-wind effects, because their positions stay oriented with respect to the direction toward the Sun.

The timing and location of one patch of auroral brightening captured by Hubble corresponded to a pulse of electrons detected by Galileo in the magnetosphere. That pulse appears to have been a type that also occurs in Earth's magnetosphere, said Dr. Barry Mauk of Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Lab, Laurel, Md., team member on the energetic particle detector experiment on Galileo. "Energy builds up in the system, pulling the magnetic field lines outward like rubber bands, but eventually these rubber bands can snap back toward the planet," Mauk said. The snapping back brings an injection of high-energy electrons, he said.

Having Galileo inside Jupiter's magnetosphere at the same time Cassini was just outside of it in the solar wind gave scientists a chance to see whether such injections are triggered by fluctuations in the solar wind, as can happen at Earth. No obvious solar wind event corresponded to the injections seen by Galileo. "It appears injections can happen without being externally stimulated," Mauk said.

The solar wind does appear to have tipped features of Jupiter's magnetosphere northward part of the time during the Galileo and Cassini joint studies, said Dr. Margaret Kivelson of the University of California, Los Angeles, principal investigator for Galileo's magnetometer instrument. That gave Galileo a taste of conditions that are usually farther south, and it found that magnetic field lines there twist differently than they do near the equatorial plane.

"It's as if a hula dancer had a skirt made of ribbons that fly out as she twirls, but at one layer the ribbons twirl in one direction and at a different layer they twirl in the other direction," Kivelson said.

Jupiter's moon Io has its own auroras, which Cassini captured in images taken while Io was in Jupiter's shadow. "We could see that bright blue emissions near the equator move around in a way that tells us their source," said Dr. Paul Geissler of the University of Arizona, Tucson. The electron flow causing gases to glow there comes from an electrical current running between Io and Jupiter, he said. A new color movie clip of the images is available at http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/images/jupiter and at http://ciclops.lpl.arizona.edu/.

In addition, Io's volcanoes put out about a ton per second of gases such as oxygen and sulfur. These are spun out of Jupiter's magnetosphere and form a "Jovian nebula" that extends tens of millions of kilometers or miles away from Jupiter, Krimigis found with one of Cassini's sensors. "We have even detected sulfur dioxide a long way from Jupiter," he said.

JPL, a division of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, manages Cassini and Galileo for NASA's Office of Space Science, Washington, D.C. Cassini is a joint project of NASA and the European Space Agency. The Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, Md., manages Hubble.

New planet freeway could transform space travel

<By Richard Stenger

CNN

(CNN) --An elaborate matrix of paths scattered throughout the entire solar system can dramatically cut the amount of power needed for spacecraft to explore our celestial neighborhood, NASA announced this week.

Conventional deep space missions use the gravity of celestial bodies one at a time, using nearby planets or moons or the sun to slingshot themselves farther along on their journeys.

But craft using the space freeway, which resembles a complex arrangement of tunnels and passageways, take advantage of previously untapped gravitational relationships between the planets and moons.

"We usually think of space as being empty but it really isn't, in the sense that the gravity of the sun is pulling, the Earth and moon and other objects are constantly pulling," said Martin Lo of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.

"Our theory has refined to the point where we can actually compute these trajectories and we find patterns going around the planets and the sun. This is what we call the interplanetary superhighway, and we can use it in many different ways," he said.

In various regions of our solar system, competing gravitational forces virtually cancel each other out, leaving corridors though which spacecraft can travel with little effort, according to Lo.

"They make up some of the most efficient, ultra low-energy pathways, which are generated by the gravity of all the planets and moons of the solar system."

Relying on a branch of mathematics called chaos theory, his calculations might seem baffling to the lay person, but enthused colleagues describe them as elegant and promising.

"Lo's work has led to breakthroughs in simplifying mission concepts for human and robotic exploration between low-Earth orbit," said Doug Cooke of NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas.

"These simplifications result in fewer space vehicles needed for a broad range of mission options," Cooke said.

To calculate sections of the highway, Lo mapped all the possible flight paths through the space regions where the gravity of varying bodies are in complete balance.

"Like threads twisted together to form a rope, the possible flight paths formed tubes in space," JPL said in a statement.

Lo has already plotted the course for one mission in progress, using a "local" stretch of the road, taking into account the tugging contest between the Earth and moon.

"The savings on the fuel translates into a better and cheaper mission," said Lo of NASA's Genesis spacecraft, which launched last August on a three-year flight to retrieve and return samples of solar wind particles.

"Genesis wouldn't need to use any fuel at all in a perfect world. But since we can't control the many variables that occur throughout the mission, we have to make some [course] corrections."

Along with colleagues, Lo developed a software program to quickly plot mission courses, drawing from the work of previous space flight engineers, including Robert Farquhar, a NASA veteran who used similar concepts to map the course for a comet-exploration mission decades ago.

Lo foresees a future in which permanent space outposts could line the superhighway, serving as supply depots for human explorers traveling along the same routes.

Past space wanderers have already tested the space road, including asteroids and comets. Comet Shoemaker-Levy, for example, collided with Jupiter "when it took an off-ramp toward the giant gas planet," NASA said.

Some scientists theorize that a killer asteroid traveled along the highway when it smacked into Earth and wiped out the dinosaurs 65 million years ago.

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NewScientist.com

Anomalies hint at magnetic pole flip

19:00 10 April 02

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The Earth's magnetic poles might be starting to flip say researchers who have seen strange anomalies in our planet's magnetic field.

The magnetic field is created by the flow of molten iron inside the Earth's core. These circulation patterns are affected by the planet's rotation, so the field normally aligns with the Earth's axis - forming the north and south poles.

But the way minerals are aligned in ancient rock shows that the planet's magnetic dipole occasionally disappears altogether, leaving a much more complicated field with many poles all over the planet. When the dipole comes back into force, the north and south poles can swap places.

The last reversal happened about 780,000 years ago, over a period of several thousand years. Now Gauthier Hulot from the Institute of Earth Sciences in Paris and his colleagues think they have spotted early signs of another reversal.

South African anomaly

They used data from the Ørsted satellite to study strange variations in the Earth's magnetic field. In particular, one large patch under South Africa is pointing in the opposite direction from the rest of the Earth's field and has been growing for hundreds of years.

The anomalies have already reduced the overall strength of the planet's magnetic field by about 10 per cent. If they continue to grow at the same rate, the Earth's dipole will disappear within just two millennia.

But Ørsted is the first satellite to take a snapshot of the Earth's magnetic field for 20 years, and such scant data makes it difficult to predict future shifts.

"We can't really tell what will happen," says Hulot. "But we speculate that we're in an unusual situation that might be related to a reversal."

Journal reference: *Nature* (vol 416, p 620)

Nicola Jones

Return to news story

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Is the Moon moving away from the Earth?

Yes it is, but very slowly. The current rate at which the Earth day is increasing is 0.0018 seconds/century. The semi-major axis of the lunar orbit is increasing by 3.8 centimeters/year according to laser ranging measurements made since the 1970's using the Apollo 'corner cube reflectors' deposited on the surface by the astronauts.

It is expected that in 15 billion years, the orbit will stabilize at 1.6 times its present size, and the Earth day will be 55 days long equal to the time it will take the Moon to orbit the Earth. Of course, in less than 7 billion years, the Sun will have evolved into a red giant star and engulfed the Earth-Moon system, thereby incinerating it!

Return to Ask the Astronomer

Mini-Romag Generator

- Generator runs on free energy provided by magnets and the earth's energy field
- Generator produces a special form of magnetic current
- Generator requires startup of 2100 RPM for 42 seconds
- Suggested use for generator: charging magnetic battery and small magnetic devices like a magnetic water pump
- Generator does not produce pollution
- Generator is designed to recycle magnetic energy back to help save environment
- Materials necessary to construct generator are readily available
- Generator requires a load to maintain continuous operation

We are providing this free information out of love to help save our planet. Please help us in educating people about magnetic energy.

ABSTRACT

This generator is a magnetic device incorporating the use of permanent magnets turning with a rotor to generate a magnetic energy which is then circuited to other mechanisms to do useful work. This mini generator demonstrates that magnetic principles can be utilized in units of various sizes. Magnetic units can be microscopic or a mile wide, as long as the correct principles are maintained. When magnetic fields are properly harnessed, when the magnets and housing are a certain composition, when the magnets are rotating at the proper rpm, and when the energy is given a redistribution path, a very powerful phenomenon occurs; the natural flow of Universal magnetic energy begins to escalate. All magnets draw energy in to maintain their power, but under the right conditions magnets can assist in attracting large quantities of magnetic energy that can be used for numerous purposes.

It is critical to remember that this magnetic generator does not create pollution while it is running. The conventional processes used to obtain the materials obviously create pollution, but as people progress beyond the current destructive technology, even the processes of extracting natural resources and manufacturing materials will become less polluting. It is also critical to note that this device is designed to recycle the energy it uses from the Earth's energy system. Scientists will soon come to a consensus that electricity does not properly harness the natural flow of energy and that the electrical power system does not properly recycle energy after it is used. The environment is suffering because of current technology, especially electricity, and it is becoming critical that people begin to switch to a new form of energy production.

Many of the negative effects of electricity production are apparent to most people, the stripping of natural resources and the millions of tons of pollution that power plants pump into the atmosphere. But the Earth's system is being severely affected by critical energy interaction that is occurring between electrical fields and the magnetic field around the planet. The focal point of electricity's negative effect on the environment occurs in the ionosphere. The ionosphere is a sea of pulsing neutrons that assists in sustaining life on this planet. The ionosphere supplies the energy for any system in the environment that requires energy to function. Power planets are constantly drawing energy from the ionosphere to maintain functioning. The problem is the power plants do not use the energy properly, nor do they recycle the energy back to the ionosphere. Running power plants create an imbalance in the Earth's energy field that causes the ionosphere to perform a rebalancing process. Powerful vortex fields form in the ionosphere that draw energy up to restore the depleted field. These vortex fields often result in dangerous storms that involve tornadoes and hurricanes. The H.A.A.R.P. Project (High-frequency

Active Auroral Research Project) in Alaska is a multi-billion dollar governmental project that researches the interaction between electricity, the ionosphere, and the weather. See Dr. Nick Begich's book Angels Don't Play This HAARP to learn more about this project.

Nikola Tesla had a firm understanding of the interaction the ionosphere had with energy systems. Tesla designed many devices that form the foundation of today's technology. Tesla also invented magnetically based devices that were never produced in large quantities that were far superior than today's technology. Through his research on magnetism and electricity, Telsa repeatedly demonstrated how intricately the energy fields we generate are connected to the ionosphere. Telsa also proved over and over that weather can be influenced by artificially generated energy fields. For decades, the government has been using Tesla's concepts to test and abuse the ionosphere without regard for the environment and the safety of people.

It is critical that people stop damaging the ionosphere with electricity, not only because the weather will become increasingly severe, but because ozone holes are continuing to form and expand. Chemicals have never been the cause of the ozone holes. Electricity production is the primary cause of the ozone holes, and many scientists have known this for many years. It is an electrical interaction that is altering magnetic molecular structures preventing a natural restoration to the planet's energy field that is creating the ozone holes. The process forming the ozone holes will be stopped because without the ozone layer, life will cease to exist on this planet.

The time will come in the near future when the Earth will undertake a pole shift that will alter the magnetic field around the planet. This pole shift will make electricity generation impossible. The ionosphere will no longer supply the energy structures that make it possible for power plants to generate electricity. This pole shift will force people to use different technology, like magnetic energy, to power devices. The revelation of a pole shift and the changing magnetic field is being given to many people, and it is a necessary process for the Earth to undergo to begin the process of healing, or rebuilding the energy field around it to ensure a stable, long lasting system. Magnetic technology will assist in rebuilding the system and ensuring our long term survival.

PRINCIPLE BEHIND THIS ENERGY SOURCE

This generator utilizes neutral magnetic energy from the Earth's energy field by attracting the energy through the proper magnetic harmonic. The unit captures the energy and changes it into a polarity that magnetic devices can accept. This simple unit is like a water wheel, it only functions if a flow is moving through it, and it will continue turning as long as it is being used to power something.

An important object of the present device is to provide a revolutionary new concept concerning the utilization of power by directly capitalizing on the natural resource of magnetism. Electrical power is the result of expending energy to drive a copper wire through a magnetic field. But magnetic energy is a natural resource needing a specific mechanism to draw on. There is no incorporation of a secondary energy source except at start-up, to cause this magnetic generator to continuously function.

HOW THE UNIT FUNCTIONS:

The here disclosed magnet motor/generator must be charged up by driving the main shaft at 2100 RPM for 42 seconds. This charging process manifests as magnetic energy within the six coils of copper wire, the copper tube supporting these coils and the copper coated steel wires wrapped around the magnets. This charging is accomplished while the six coil connection wires, Part #22, are making contact and setting up their alternating magnetic poles. After the 42 second charging time one of these coil connection wires must be opened and this circuit again completed through an energy draw at what could be called 7 amps. See load Part #23. As current is drawn from the six coils, this draw sets up magnetic poles which are a response between the rotor magnets and the coils. This response then causes the main shaft to be rotated by the 12 permanent magnets as they attract and build a release field. Then the driver unit (hand crank) is disconnected allowing the unit to rotate with the load being the activating driving force.

The fields of the magnets must be maintained during their spin movement. These magnetic fields which are encapsulated are achieved by the wiring system. The attract/release of the magnets is a function of several factors. First, the magnets attract field between north and south is completed by taking a crossing path of attract (top of one row to bottom of next, etc.). This action has the effect of fields blending into fields, and a hold-back attract does not happen. Each time a magnet set passes a coil an interchange of like energy between the coils around the magnets and the generating coils sets-up neutral polarities which are 'release fields' and prevents a hold-back attract.

One important magnetic assembly is the circuitry which allows this interchange of energy. This is a recycling of a stabilized magnetic energy not electro/magnetic because the field of force is not a case of electrical input, an input that created the magnetic energy, but rather a build-up of magnetic energy which caused an energy thrust.

In further defining the workings of this unit it is important to understand that although electrical and magnetic (energy) work with similar attitudes, the manner in which they work sets-up a differing energy effect. One of these effects is that magnetic structures want to share their f1ow, compatible to the Universal Force, while electrical flow argues, (short circuits, sparks, etc.). Because of this fact the working responses (within the unit) take place, how they are needed, and when they are needed which results in a functioning unit. There is a continuous transmutation process taking place whereby magnetic energy continually generates an energy that manifests a measurable current.

In the past, inventors have sent devices and drawings to Patent Offices claiming they had invented perpetual motion. This motor, which is driven totally by permanent magnet power, in no way can be compared with perpetual notion in that the principle is not the same. When perpetual motion is discussed, it is mentioned in terms of unknown factors which produce an unknown force. Here, in this Mini Romag, the force of attract-attract to attract-release within the magnetic structure can be observed, thereby producing the generating force to turn the rotor, which in turn produces the outflow of power. This power source is not predicated on a continuous flow of energy but predicated on the consistency of the transmutation process of the magnetic molecular structures within the Earth's pressure flow.

Some additional points may be useful in understanding the functioning of this unit. The thin web of brass between the magnets is important because it acts somewhat like a magnetic insulator. Each section of brass, on the sides of the magnets becomes charged, somewhat like a capacitor. This builds into a force which TAKES PART in causing the rotations.

The magnets have a particularly low charge, but their charge is only a catalyst at the onset. It is during the SPIN charging that this blend of alnico elements draws neutral magnetism from the atmosphere that then manifests with the proper magnet strength for continuous running. This 2.2 peak energy product is the power needed that becomes a point of INCOMING and OUTGOING magnetic transference. Too much charge would solidify polarities that would then negate the needed VARIETIES of DIFFERENT magnetic fields.

This Mini-Romag generator cannot run horizontally. The magnetism of the earth system FEEDS this unit from the top. Gravity is compressed magnetism. The spinning rotor CAPTURES this compressed magnetism.

Without the copper coated steel wire around the magnets no activity would take place and here is why. As the rotor is spun, an action that MUST happen is that the fields around the magnets need to stay with the magnets. These fields do not manifest as individual flux lines if the magnets are not wrapped as disclosed. The copper-coated steel wire becomes a MAGNETIC CONTAINMENT FIELD as these wires take on THEIR OWN charge. These SETUP fields then serve as ISOLATOR fields which keep the magnets' flux lines in their place.

The reason these copper-coated steel wires need no insulation is because the COPPER COATING ITSELF builds into a magnetic flow, which insulates the primary flow that travels inside the steel portion. This action results in a magnetic flow circuit that is GUIDED by the activity of the copper coating. This action should serve as a TEACHING to show how magnetic current can be sent through conductors that are TOTALLY UNLIKE the standard electrical insulators. The primary USE of this field (set up by these wires) is that it serves as a RELEASE AGENT that breaks the elastic hold-back during the generating cycle.

The reason for the U-bent wires is that they serve as a CONDUIT that causes the magnets flux lines to take their travel path very close to the magnet. This circuit path is around the back surface and both side edges. This action can be likened to compressing a balloon. The result is that the field on the front or WORK SURFACE is greatly extended OUTWARD. This outward extension impacts the copper stator core, which then FEEDS captured magnetic current into the stator windings.

SUBJECT: Answers to questions about the Mini Romag unit

To be successful, we must all put our energy into making this work. We were given this information in bits and pieces that we had to sort through to make sense of. There may still be improvements to the design we have presented. For example, the romag may contain information useful on the mini-romag - we have not done enough experimenting to see if this is true.

Q1) What type of brass is used for the rotor?

A1) brass rotor made of 83% copper, 3% Zinc, 7% Tin and 7% Lead. This info is taken from the romag.

Q2) About the 12 permanent magnets on the Mini-Romag, is the Alnico 4 material and its charge to only 2.2 peak energy product important?

A2)The 2.2 peak energy product is critical even though it produces magnets that are VERY WEAK. The magnet company we used said their most difficult part of making these magnets was to charge them FAR LESS than their energy potential. It seems these magnets and their charge is at the very heart of this unit's design. We had a teaching about the need for controlling the release timing in order to make a magnet motor. This teaching states, "the release timing in magnets is dependent on their strength. "A magnetic current needs to be free to flow TO the rotor, then away from it, as the magnets charge and discharge their energy. The release timing is the key to this activity.

Q3) Is there insulation on the outside surface of the copper coated steel wires?

A3) We don't think so, although we haven't tried the unit with insulation on the wires.

Q4) Should the 11 (eleven) turns of copper coated steel wire be connected to something?

A4) Yes, the drawings show the upper six magnets have these wires connected in series. The lower six magnets are also connected in series, but there are no connections from the upper to lower rotor magnets. The flow inside the wires is encouraged to flow around by connecting the wire that exists at the SOUTH half of the magnet to the wire located at the NORTH half of the wire next to it.

Q5) What is the primary reason for using these copper-coated steel wires around the magnets?

A5) During the spin mode, the method for containing the magnetic power of each magnet is to wrap them as stated. When the rotor is spun and charged, these wires serve a critically important function as CONNECTIVE DISTRIBUTORS. They distribute an energy flow by properly containing the magnetic power of each magnet, and at the proper pulse point release a harnessed energy into the stator winding.

Q6) What keeps the magnets from flying out?

A6) The wrapped magnets fit snugly into the bent wires. We are not sure of the best way to mount them, we just applied a thin coat of clear 5-minute bonding agent on to the bent wires. As we rotated the rotor at high speed, we never had any magnets come flying out. There may be another method of mounting the magnets that produces greater output, we just don't know yet.

Q7) Did you bond the Mica into the slots?

A7) Yes. As you probably know, Mica cracks if you bend it at room temperature. So we first cut the mica to size then heated it with a standard iron. Next, the rotor was pre-heated to about 200 degrees F. and the soft Mica was placed onto a heated tool the shape of the slot. Next a bonding agent was placed in the slot area and the tool forced the Mica in place, allowing it to stay until the bonding agent was set.

Q8) Can some other insulation be used instead of Mica?

A8) The Mica is not just for insulation, it serves an important magnetic function by setting up needed fields of energy. Thus Mica is very important.

Q9) How can the Mini-Romag take a load with the use of only one bearing?

A9) This Mini-Romag unit is not intended to drive ANYTHING. Its value is that it produces useful magnetic current. The shaft is used only to drive it at start-up with an IN-LINE coupling.

Q10) How many light boxes will it light up?

A10) NONE. The drawings show that only the light box generator can light up light boxes. It seems the best application for this unit is to feed magnetic current to a small Magnetic Heating Unit, a Magnetic Water Pump, or some other small magnetic device that will attract magnetic energy.

Q11) What does it mean that the rotor magnets have a changing magnetic spacing?

A11) The face of the magnets, which is directed toward the stator coils, is a flat surface. The coil has a rounded surface. As the lead and trail edge of each magnet pass any coil, the center part of the magnet maintains a distance from the coil which is farther away. This action causes different surfaces of the magnet to REACH to the coil with changing sizes of flux lines. This changing magnetic spacing contributes to the generated flow that leaves the coils. How do we know? We asked if a thicker magnet should be used then rounded to fit the radius of the winding, and the answer was NO.

Q12) Can the Mini-Romag run horizontally?

A12) No. The feeding of magnetized molecular structures must enter from the top of the unit.

Q13) Is it possible to use a 3-volt light bulb as a load for the Mini-Romag?

A13) The first items we tried were small light bulbs. Electrical devices do not DRAW magnetic current because they do not have an attract structure. Neutral magnetic current must be offered a place to go which offers it a chance to gain a particular polarity. There may be a way to modify light bulbs to get them to work with this unit, we simply do not know yet. The principles of the pump and the magnetic motor might reveal a way to set up a magnetic circuit and device to draw magnetic current into various devices. To learn more about this subject study the action of the 10 HP Magnetic Motor and the Water Pump.

Q14) Is the Mini-Romag going to run by itself if one does not open the starter switch to draw off magnetic current?

A14) No. The six coils need to setup attract poles to the spinning rotor. It is only when magnetic current is removed from the coils that they establish their needed poles.

Q15) Would a copper-coated steel wire having a coating of solder do for wrapping the wires?

A15) We don't think so, solder, for some reason, was not even to be used on the connections.

Q16) The coils wound with the stated turns on the Mini-Romag stator do not add up to the sizes given. Why not?

A16) We probably should not have given coil sizes, just the number of turns. However, we found these coil sizes by actually measuring our coils after winding. All our work was HAND WOUND and it is the human element that adjusts what is possible to what theory says should be the finished sizes. It was a tight fit, but it did fit nevertheless. Maybe reducing the number of turns until the coil fits is the easiest solution.

Q17) Was the acrylic dome just for protection against the weather?

A17) Probably not. Other magnetic units needed to have the air space around them CONTAINED so that the air could be magnetically charged. As we spun our unit, waves of magnetic energy could be felt several inches away from the stator.

Q18) Are the mounting points for the copper stator actually rivets that fit into the acrylic ring?

A18) No. The six copper downward extensions should go ¼ inch deep into the aluminum base plate. The purpose of the aluminum base is to feed a magnetic charge into the copper stator. We had difficulty mounting this stator as directed and mistakenly added the acrylic ring, one of the errors we later found by looking at old notes.

Q19) Would you be interested in building another Mini-Romag or finishing the 50 HP Romag if help were forthcoming?

A19) Our experience with this free energy subject has been nothing but massive suppression. When we have the freedom to actually make these units without threatening the present fossil fuel based economy, we will proceed with construction. At this time, we are to teach about magnetic energy. We have asked, "So when can we have the freedom to build and use some of these great devices?" The answer we received was, "Don't get ahead of me, just don't get ahead of me, the timing must be perfect." That answer seems to guide our next step. We will know when to GET TO WORK.

PARTS LIST AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

When building your first unit we suggest using the stated materials.

1) Aluminum Base Plate

2) Sleeve Bearing, 1" long, .500" inside diameter, oil impregnated brass.

3) 4" long by .500" diameter Brass Shaft

4) Brass 2 .219" diameter Rotor, 1.750" long

5) Six rotor slots, each 1.750" long by .260" deep by .719" wide. These slots are spaced exactly 60 degrees apart.

6) One slot cut in center of Brass Rotor, 360 degrees around, .250" wide by .335" deep.

7) 12 slots (formed from the six slots as the 360-degree cut is made). Each slot is lined with .010 thick mica insulation.

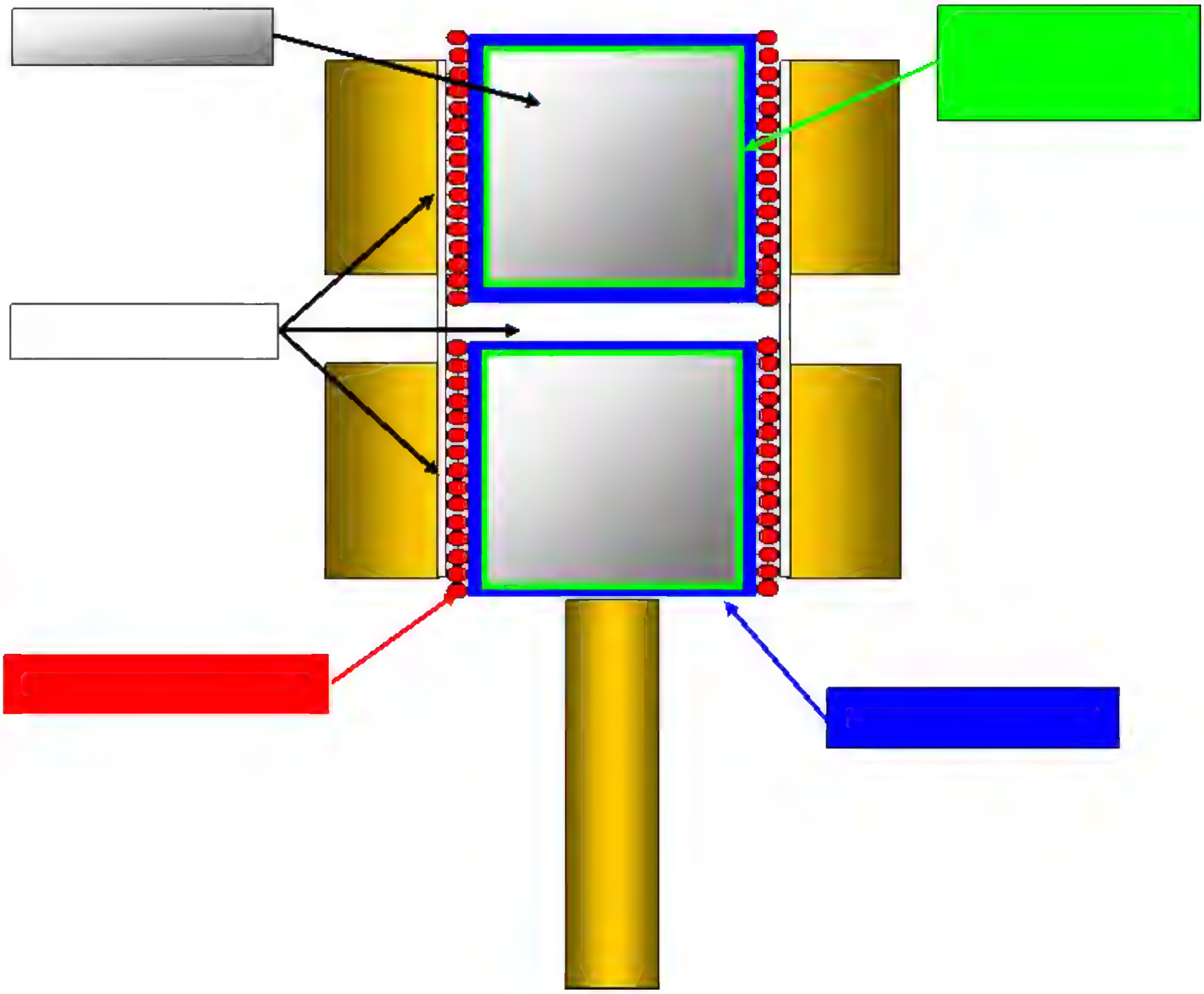
8) A total of 228 pieces of U-shaped .040 thick copper coated steel wires. Each slot (Part #7) has 19 pieces of these wires fitted into the Mica, thus these wires do not contact the Brass rotor. The lead edge of these wires (See Figure 7) is flush with the Rotor's outer surface and the trail edge protrudes .125" above the Rotor's outer diameter.

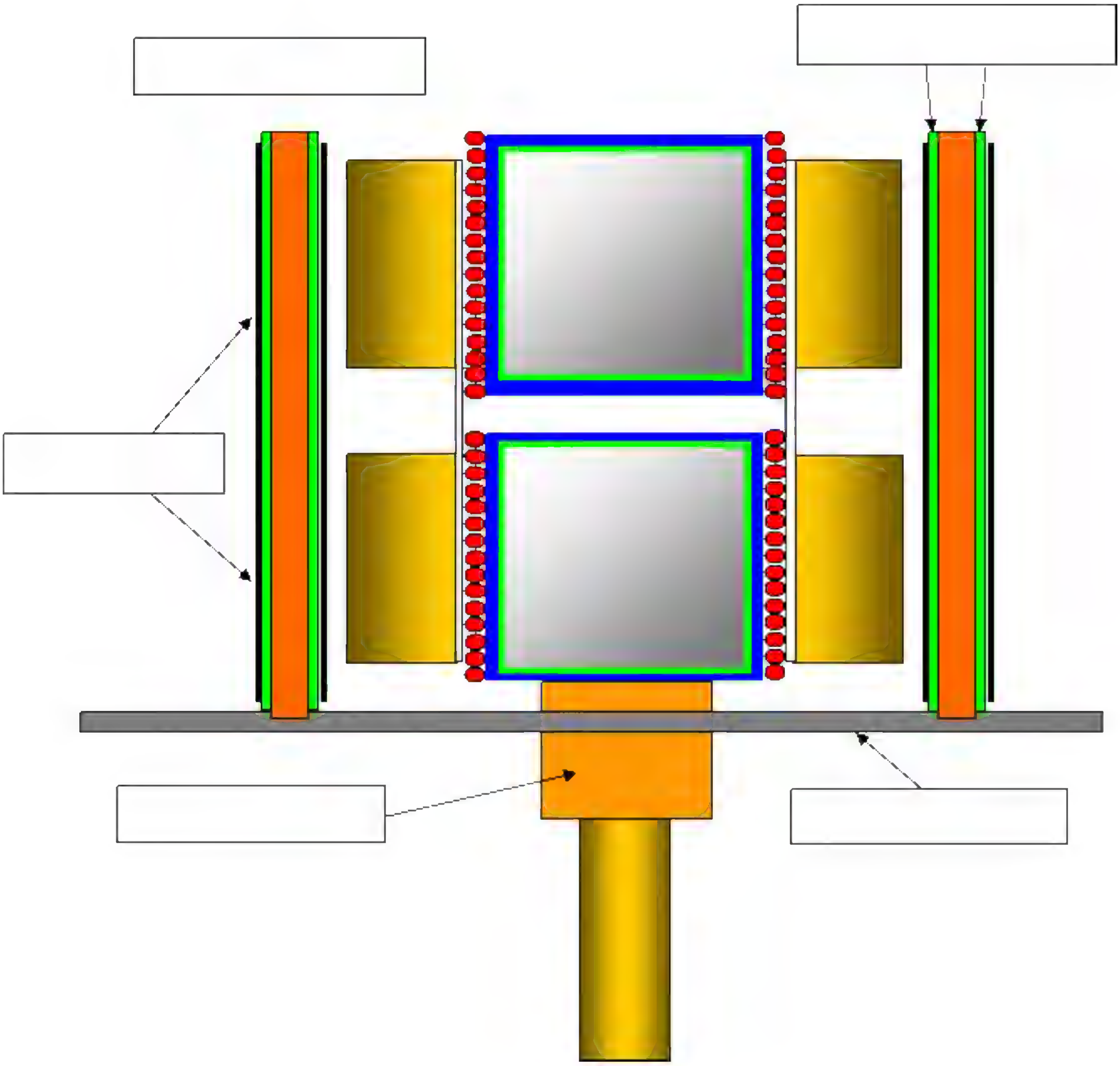
9) Eleven complete turns of .032" thick copper coated steel wire. These 11 turns or 'wraps' accumulate to .375" wide and the same pattern is placed around all 12 magnets. When placed into the bent wires #8, they are a snug fit making firm contact.

10) Are 12 pieces of .005" thick Mylar insulation inserted into the cores of the wires #9.

11) 12 permanent magnets insulated with the Mylar, to not contact wires # 9. These magnets measure .750" long, .625" wide, .375" thick and are made of a special composition and strength. Alnico 4, M-60; 12 AL, 28 Ni, 5 Co, bal Fe, Isotropic permanent magnet material cooled in magnetic field, Cast 9100 TS. 450 Brin, 2.2 Peak energy product. When inserted in the rotor the outer faces of these 12 magnets are not to be machined to a radius. The center of these magnets pass the center of the coils with .094" clearance. The edges, where the wires are wrapped, pass .031" away from the coils. This 'changing magnet spacing' aids in not only the release cycle but also contributes to rotational movement. (Sharp magnet edges, which are facing the coils, are to be sanded to a small smooth radius.) When the magnets have been wrapped with the described wires and inserted in the rotor, the magnet will have to be centered on the rotor. (The magnet will over lap the raised tab by .125" on ether side of the tab.

SIDE VIEW



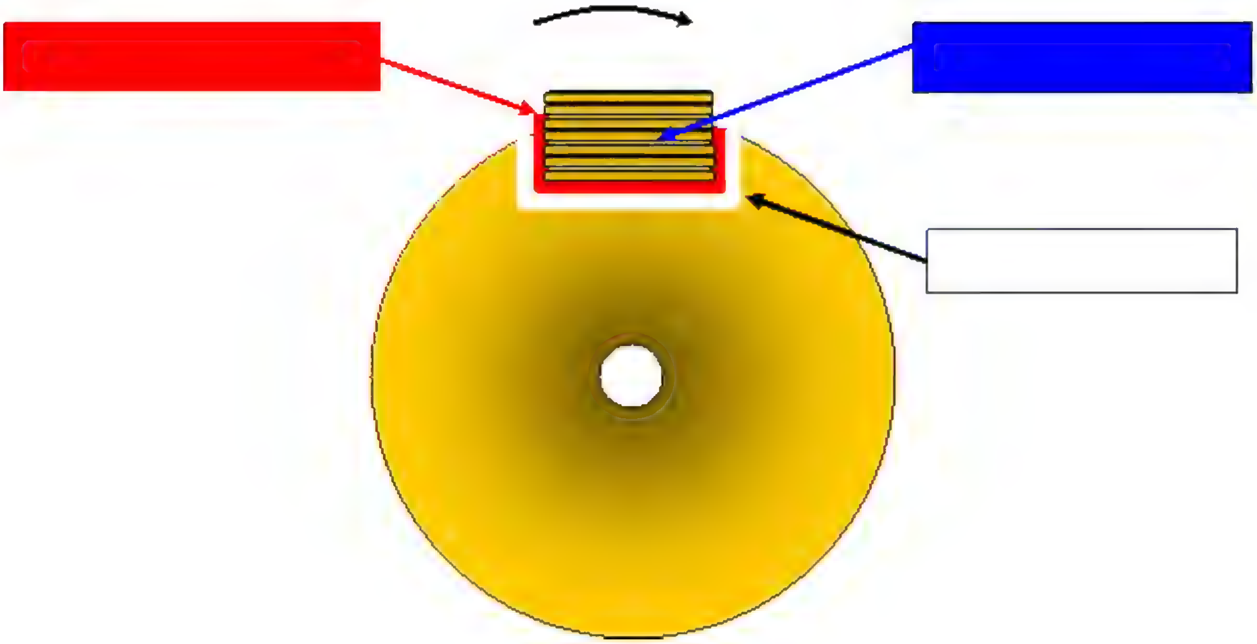


NOT DRAWN TO SCALE.

This drawing is to give an as built concept view

Take notice of how the magnets with their wire wrappings extend over the brass rooter on the out side edges side and into the .025” gap

TOP VIEW



12) Magnet polarity placement into Rotor. (See Figure 5.)

13) Connection pattern for wires wrapped around magnets. (See Figure 6.) The 12 wire wraps are divided into two sections, upper and lower of six each. There are no connections between these sections. The magnetic flow direction between the upper 6 wraps and the lower 6 wraps is attained by the 'flow direction' as shown in Figure 5. Viewing Figure 6 shows the wires wrapped around the magnet starting at the top 'north' half and then after 11 complete turns the wire exits at the lower 'south' half. As this wire then goes to the next magnet it arrives at an attract wire which is its 'north' side. Thus all wires get interconnected from south to north magnet half or north to south magnet half. The actual connections should be crimped copper clips not solder with insulation tubing to prevent contact to the Rotor body.

14) A .030 thick copper tube (stiff material) 2" long by 2.500" inside diameter.

15) Are six slots cut at the top of tube #14. These slots are .625" wide by

.031" deep spaced at 60 degrees apart.

16) Are six slots cut at the bottom of tube #14. These slots are .625" wide by .313" deep and in line with the upper slots #15.

17) Six copper tube mounting points.

18)

19) A .002" thick plastic insulation to be placed around the inside and outside of Part #14.

20) Are six coils of insulated copper wire, each coil having 72 turns of .014 thick wire. Each coil is wound with two layers, the bottom layer to completely fill the .625" wide slot with 45 turns and the top layer to span .335" wide with 27 turns. To be sure each coil has the exact wire length or 72 turns, a sample length wire is wrapped then unwound to serve as a template for six lengths. A suggested coil winding method is to fill a small spool with one length then by holding the copper tube at the lower extension, then start at the plus wire in Figure 2 and temporarily secure this wire to the outer surface of the tube. Next, place the pre-measured spool of wire inside the tube, wrapping down and around the outside advancing clockwise until the .625" slot is filled with 45 turns. Then, return this wire back across the top of the coil for .469" and winding in the same direction again advance clock-wise placing

the second layer spanned for .335" with 27 turns. This method should have the second layer perfectly centered above the first layer. After winding this coil, repeat the process by again filling the small spool with another length of pre-measured wire. A very important magnetic response happens as all six coils have their second layers spaced as disclosed.

21) This number identifies the top view of the second layer.

22) Connection pattern for six coils shown in Figure 2. When the unit is driven at start-up (hand crank) for 42 seconds at 2100 RPM, all six jumper wires must be together which means the plus wire goes to the minus wire connected by the start switch. After 42 seconds the load is added to the circuit and the start switch is opened. To double check your connections between the coils, note that the finish wire of coil #1 goes to the finish wire of coil #2, which is top layer to top layer. This pattern then has start of coil 2 (bottom layer) going to start of coil 3 (also bottom layer). When the copper tube with the coils is placed around the rotor, the distance from any magnet to any coil must be identical. If it measures different, acrylic holding shapes can be bolted to the aluminum base, protruding upward, and thus push the copper tube in the direction needed to maintain the spacing as stated.

23) Wires to load.

24) Wires to start switch.

25) Rotational direction which is clock-wise when viewing from top down.

26) Acrylic dome for protection against elements.

27) Coating of clear acrylic to solidify rotor. Do not use standard motor varnish. Pre-heat the rotor and then dip it into heated liquid acrylic. After removal from dip tank, hand rotate until the acrylic hardens, then balance rotor. For balancing procedure, either add brass weights or remove brass as needed by drilling small holes into rotor on its heavy side.

28) Insulation tubing on all connections.

29) Shaft for start purposes and speed testing (if desired).

This concludes the parts list for the Mini-Romag. Please share this information with others.

Back For more parts info email **MINI-ROMAG GENERATOR**
Home info@1magnet.com **Parts list and supplies**

	QTY	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER	ORDER #	PAGE #	UNIT COST	TOTAL
1	1	8"X8"	ALUMINIUM PLATE X 1/4"	McMASTERS	89155K2		$7.98	$7.98
2	1	1"L X 1/2" ID	OIL IMPREGNATED BRONZE	McMASTERS	6391K225		$1.06	$1.06
3	1	4"L X 1/2" OD	BRASS SHAFT	McMASTERS	8953K52		$11.41	$11.41
4	1	SHEET	ACRYLIC RING	McMASTERS	8560K591		$6.24	$6.24
5	1	GAL	ACRYLIC PAINT	McMASTERS	7108T11		$11.81	$11.81
6	1	1	COPPER TUBE .030 THICK	Use email				$0.00
7	1	1	BRASS ROTOR	Use email			$100.00	$100.00
8	1	SHEET	ALUMINUM MYLAR .005"	Use email				$0.00
9	1	SHEET	PLASTIC INSULATION .002	Use email				$0.00
10	12	3/4X5/8X3/8"	ALNICO 4 MAGNETS	Use email			$3.00	$36.00
11	34	FEET	.040 COPPER CLAD WIRE	Use email			$1.00	$34.00
12	28.5	FEET	.032 COPPER CLAD WIRE	Use email			$0.80	$22.80
13	1	SPOOL	.014 INSULATED COPPER WIRE	Use email			$25.00	$25.00
14	1	6" DIA.	CLEAR PLASTIC DOME					$0.00
15	1		START SWITCH					$0.00
16	1	BOX	COPPER WIRE CRIMPS					$0.00
17	12	3/4 X 5/8"	MICA	Use email			$1.15	$13.80
18	24	3/4 X 3/8"	MICA	Use email			$0.85	$20.40
19								$0.00
20								$0.00
21								$0.00
22								$0.00
23								$0.00
24								$0.00
25							TOTAL	$290.50

The Mini-RoMAG
JLN March 1999

The Mini-Romag Generator

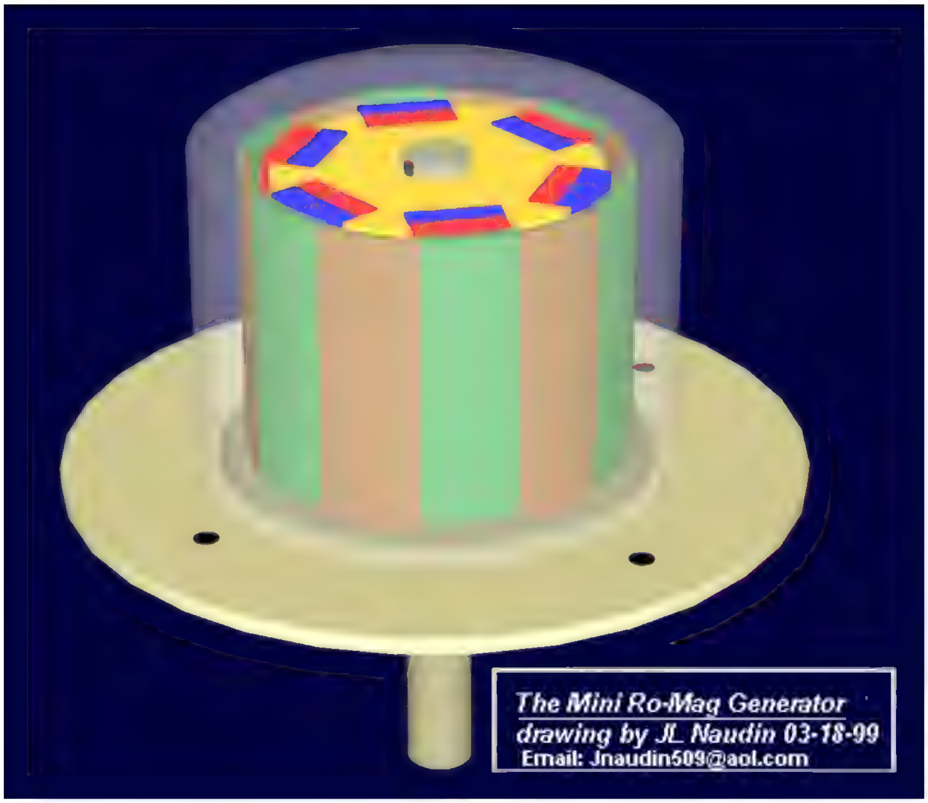
Design and Drawings by Jean-Louis Naudin
Courtesy of Kevin O. from "Magnetic Energy"
created on 03-19-99 - ***JLN Labs*** - last update on 11-15-99

The Mini Romag generator from *Magnetic Energy* uses the principle of moving magnetic flow named "the magnetic current" for generating electrical power. According to *Magnetic Energy* this generator is able to produce 3.5 volts, 7A DC (about 24 Watts) of free electricity while its generate sufficient power to sustain itself...

This generator need to be started by an external motor during about 42 seconds at 2100 RPM. After this charging process, when the energy flow is established in the Romag generator, the motor can be removed and free electrical energy can be used.

This Romag generator is a new revolutionary concept which generates electrical energy without using the first flow of current generated by magnetism, it uses only the untapped natural ressource of the magnetism...

The original hand sketch and all details can be found on the Magnetic Energy web site


The Mini Ro-Mag Generator
drawing by JL Naudin 03-18-99
Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com

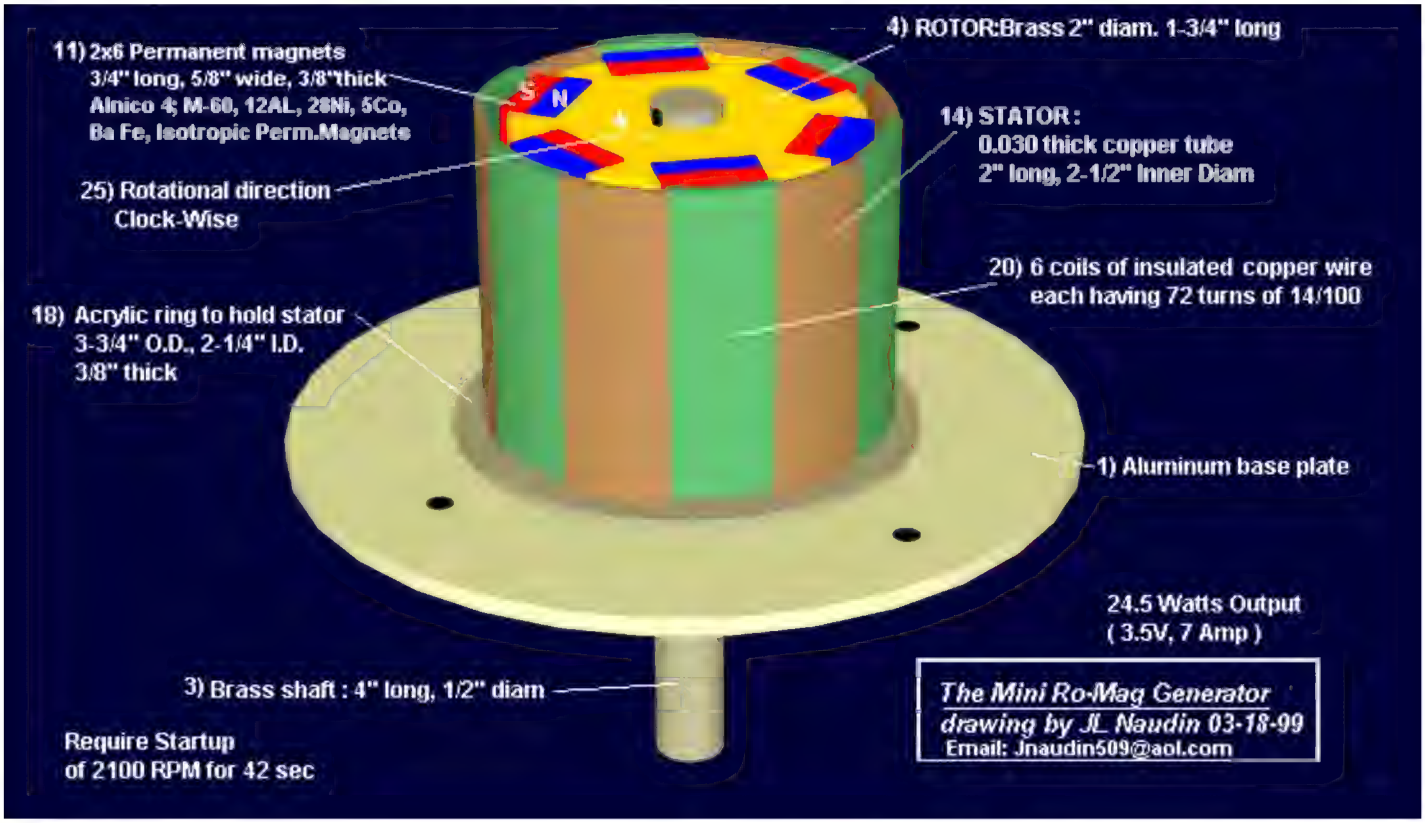
HOW THE UNIT WORKS :

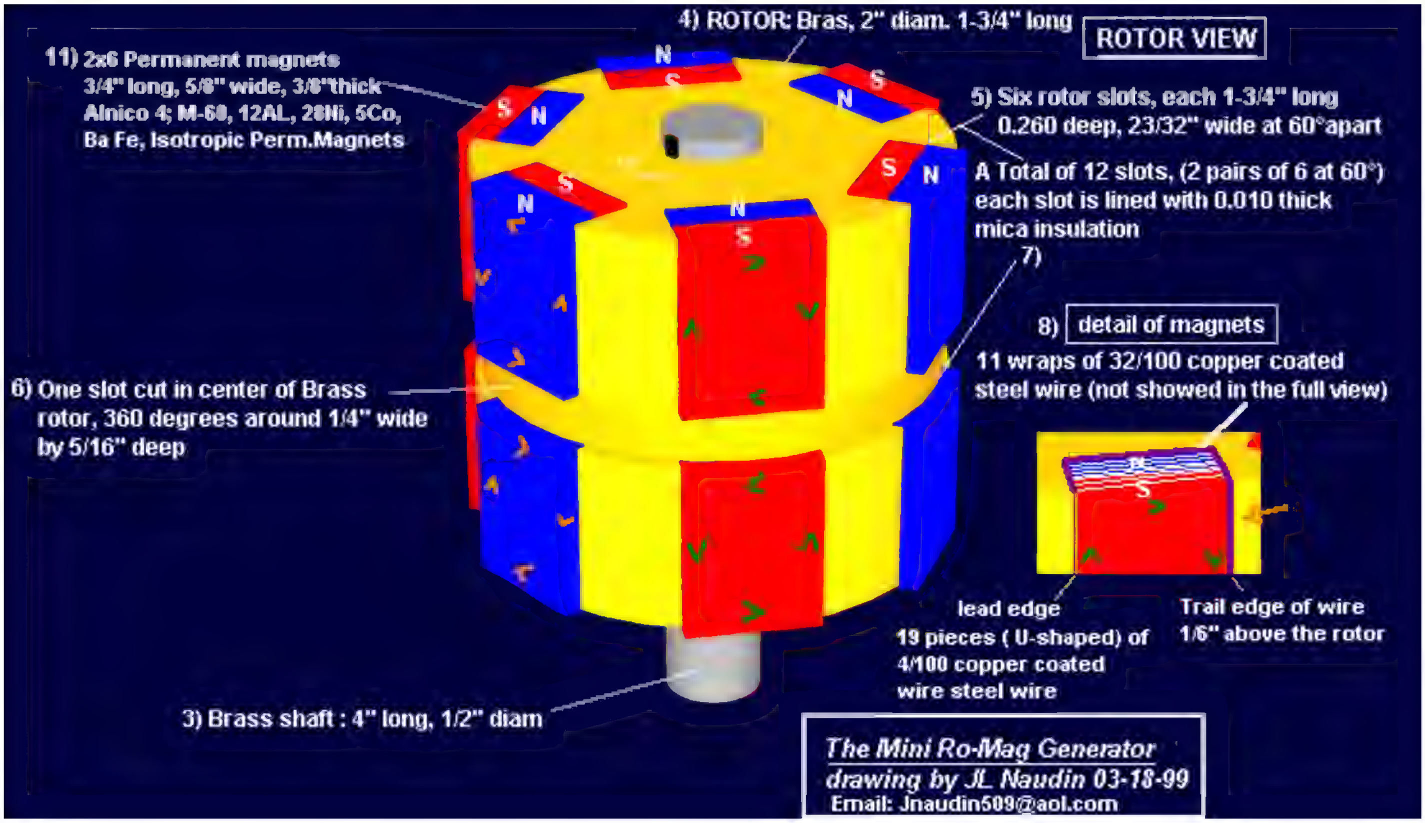
The here disclosed 3½ volt, 7 amperage magnet motor/generator must be charged up by driving the main shaft at 2100 RPM for 42 seconds. This charging process manifests as magnetic energy within the six coils of copper wire, the copper tube supporting these coils and the copper coated steel wires wrapped around the magnets. This charging is accomplished while the six coil connection wires, Part #22, are making contact and setting up their alternating magnetic poles. After the 42 second charging time one of these coil connection wires must be opened and this circuit again completed through an energy draw at what could be called 7 amps. See load Part #23. As current is drawn from the six coils, this draw sets up magnetic poles which are a response between the rotor magnets and the coils. This response then causes the main shaft to be rotated by the 12 permanent magnets as they attract and build a release field. Then the driver unit (hand crank) is disconnected allowing the unit to rotate with the load being the activating driving force.

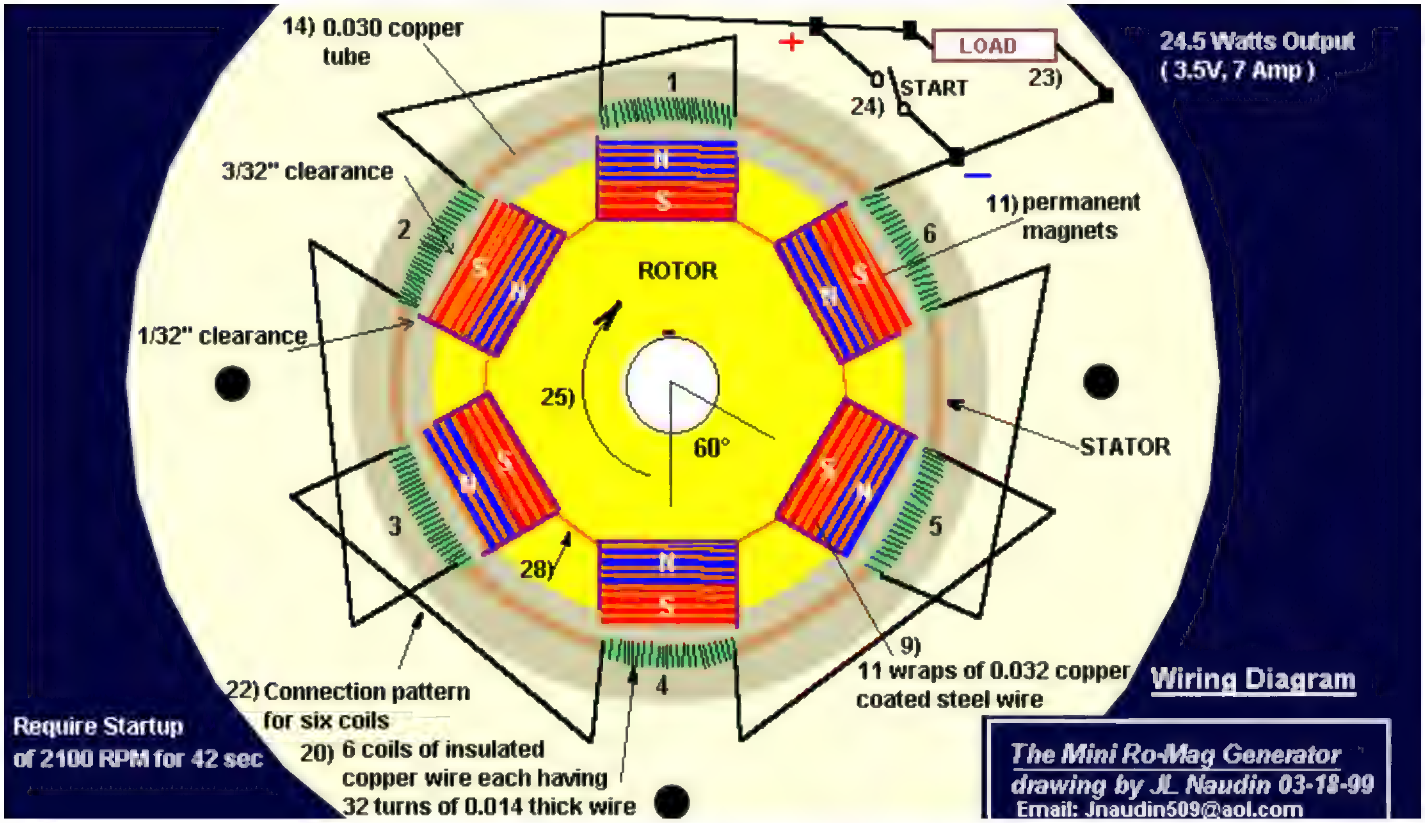
The fields of the magnets must be maintained during their spin movement. These magnetic fields which are encapsulated are achieved by the wiring system. The attract/release of the magnets is a function of several factors. First, the magnets attract field between north and south is completed by taking a crossing path of attract (top of one row to bottom of next, etc.). This action has the effect of fields blending into fields, and a hold—back attract does not happen. Each time a magnet set passes a coil an interchange of like energy between the coils around the magnets and the generating coils sets—up neutral polarities which are 'release fields' and prevents a hold—back attract.

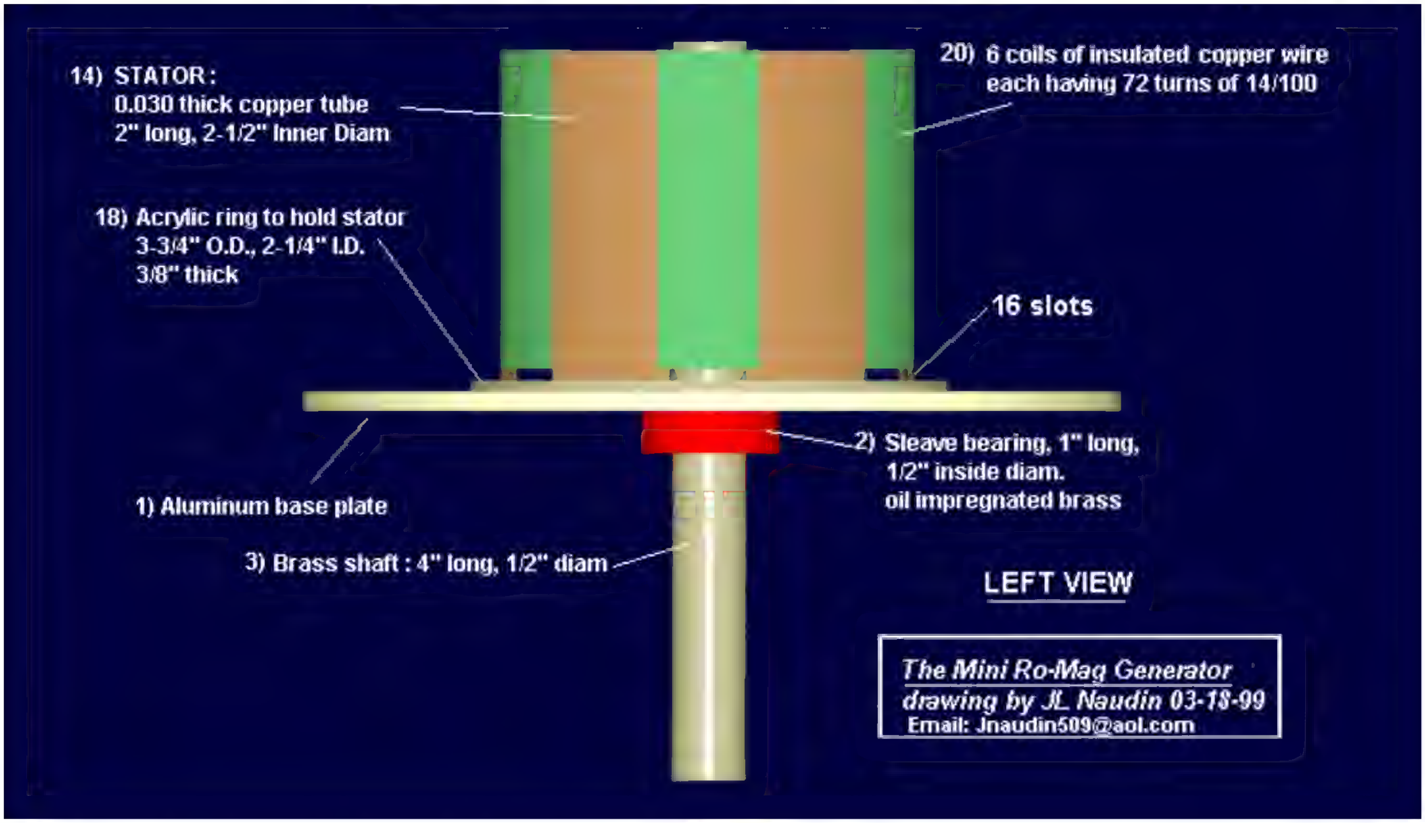
One important magnetic assembly is the circuitry which allows this interchange of energy. This is a recycling of a stabilized magnetic/electro energy not electro/magnetic because the field of force is not a case of electrical input, an input that created the magnetic energy, but rather a build—up of magnetic energy which caused an energy thrust.

In further defining the workings of this unit it is important to understand that although electrical and magnetic (energy) work with similar attitudes, the manner in which they work sets—up a differing energy effect. One of these effects is that magnetic structures want to share their flow, compatible to the Universal Force, while electrical flow argues, (short circuits, sparks, etc.). Because of this fact the working responses (within the unit) take place, how they are needed, and when they are needed which results in a functioning unit. There is a continuous transmutation process taking place whereby magnetic energy continually generates an energy that manifests a measurable current.


11) 2x6 Permanent magnets
3/4" long, 5/8" wide, 3/8"thick
Alnico 4; M-60, 12AL, 28Ni, 5Co,
Ba Fe, Isotropic Perm.Magnets
S
N
4) ROTOR:Brass 2" diam. 1-3/4" long
14) STATOR :
0.030 thick copper tube
2" long, 2-1/2" Inner Diam
25) Rotational direction
Clock-Wise
20) 6 coils of insulated copper wire
each having 72 turns of 14/100
18) Acrylic ring to hold stator
3-3/4" O.D., 2-1/4" I.D.
3/8" thick
1) Aluminum base plate
24.5 Watts Output
(3.5V, 7 Amp)
3) Brass shaft : 4" long, 1/2" diam
The Mini Ro-Mag Generator
drawing by JL Naudin 03-18-99
Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com
Require Startup
of 2100 RPM for 42 sec


4) ROTOR: Bras, 2" diam. 1-3/4" long
ROTOR VIEW
11) 2x6 Permanent magnets
3/4" long, 5/8" wide, 3/8"thick
Alnico 4; M-60, 12AL, 28Ni, 5Co,
Ba Fe, Isotropic Perm.Magnets
N
S
5) Six rotor slots, each 1-3/4" long
0.260 deep, 23/32" wide at 60°apart
A Total of 12 slots, (2 pairs of 6 at 60°)
each slot is lined with 0.010 thick
mica insulation
7)
8) detail of magnets
11 wraps of 32/100 copper coated
steel wire (not showed in the full view)
6) One slot cut in center of Brass
rotor, 360 degrees around 1/4" wide
by 5/16" deep
lead edge
19 pieces (U-shaped) of
4/100 copper coated
wire steel wire
Trail edge of wire
1/6" above the rotor
3) Brass shaft : 4" long, 1/2" diam
The Mini Ro-Mag Generator
drawing by JL Naudin 03-18-99
Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com


14) 0.030 copper tube
3/32" clearance
1/32" clearance
+
LOAD
START
23)
24)
−
24.5 Watts Output (3.5V, 7 Amp)
1
2
3
4
5
6
N
S
ROTOR
25)
60°
28)
11) permanent magnets
STATOR
9) 11 wraps of 0.032 copper coated steel wire
22) Connection pattern for six coils
20) 6 coils of insulated copper wire each having 32 turns of 0.014 thick wire
Require Startup of 2100 RPM for 42 sec
Wiring Diagram
The Mini Ro-Mag Generator
drawing by JL Naudin 03-18-99
Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com


14) STATOR : 0.030 thick copper tube 2" long, 2-1/2" Inner Diam
18) Acrylic ring to hold stator 3-3/4" O.D., 2-1/4" I.D. 3/8" thick
20) 6 coils of insulated copper wire each having 72 turns of 14/100
16 slots
2) Sleave bearing, 1" long, 1/2" inside diam. oil impregnated brass
1) Aluminum base plate
3) Brass shaft : 4" long, 1/2" diam
LEFT VIEW
The Mini Ro-Mag Generator
drawing by JL Naudin 03-18-99
Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com

PARTS LIST AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

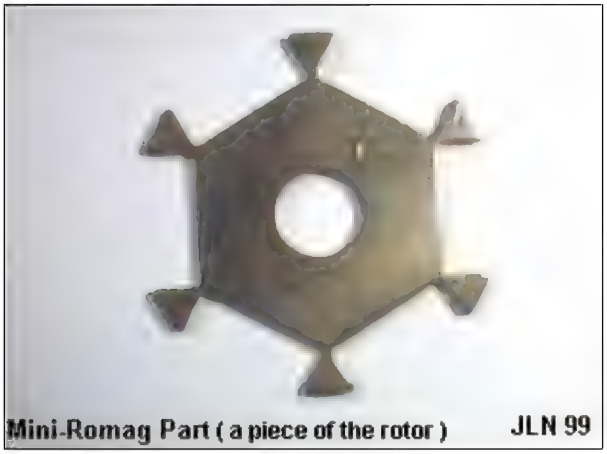
When building your first unit we suggest using the stated materials.

1) Aluminum Base Plate

2) Sleave Bearing, 1" long, ½" inside diameter, oil impregnated brass.

3) 4" long by ½" diameter Brass Shaft

4) Brass 2" diameter Rotor, 1—3/4" long



Mini-Romag Part (a piece of the rotor) JLN 99

5) Six rotor slots, each 1—3/4" long by .260 deep by 23/32" wide. These slots are spaced exactly 60 degrees apart.

6) One slot cut in center of Brass Rotor, 360 degrees around, ¼" wide by 5/16" deep.

7) 12 slots (formed from the six slots as the 360 degree cut is made). Each slot is lined with .010 thick mica insulation.

8) A total of 228 pieces of U—shaped .040 thick copper coated steel wires. Each slot (Part #7) has 19 pieces of these wires fitted into the Mica, thus these wires do not contact the Brass rotor. The lead edge of these wires is flush with the Rotor's outer surface and the trail edge protrudes 1/8" above the Rotor's outer diameter.

9) Eleven complete turns of .032 thick copper coated steel wire. These 11 turns or 'wraps' accumulate to 3/8" wide and the same pattern is placed around all 12 magnets. When placed into the bent wires #8, they are a snug fit making firm contact.

10) Are 12 pieces of .005" thick mylar insulation inserted into the cores of the wires #9.

11) 12 permanent magnets, insulated with the mylar, to not contact wires # 9. These magnets measure 3/4" long, 5/8" wide, 3/8" thick and are made of a special composition and strength. Alnico 4, M—60; 12 AL, 28 Ni, 5 Co, bal Fe, Isotropic permanent magnet material cooled in magnetic field, Cast 9100 TS. 450 Brin, 2.2 Peak energy product. When inserted in the rotor the outer faces of these 12 magnets are not to be machined to a radius. The center of these magnets pass the center of the coils with 3/32" clearance. The edges, where the wires are wrapped, pass 1/32" away from the coils. This 'changing magnet spacing' aids in not only the release cycle but also contributes to rotational movement. (Sharp magnet edges which are facing the coils are to be sanded to a small smooth radius.)

12) Magnet polarity placement into Rotor.

13) Connection pattern for wires wrapped around magnets. The 12 wire wraps are divided into two sections, upper and lower of six each. There are no connections between these sections. The magnetic flow direction between the upper 6 wraps and the lower 6 wraps is attained by the 'flow direction' as shown in Figure 5. Viewing Figure 6 shows the wires wrapped around the magnet starting at the top 'north' half and then after 11 complete turns the wire exits at the lower 'south' half. As this wire then goes to the next magnet it arrives at an attract wire which is its 'north' side. Thus all wires get interconnected from south to north magnet half or north to south magnet half. The actual connections should be crimped copper clips not solder with insulation tubing to prevent contact to the Rotor body.

14) A .030 thick copper tube (stiff material) 2" long by 2½" inside diameter.

15) Are six slots cut at the top of tube #14. These slots are 5/8" wide by 1/32" deep spaced at 60 degrees apart.

16) Are six slots cut at the bottom of tube #14. These slots are 5/8" wide by 5/16" deep and in line with the upper slots #15.

17) Six copper tube mounting points.

18) Acrylic ring to hold Part #14, measuring 3—3/4" O.D., 2¼" I.D., 3/8" thick bolted directly to Part #1. This ring has a .030 wide groove cut ¼"deep to allow the six copper tube mounting points, Part #17, to be inserted.

19) A .002" thick plastic insulation paper to be placed around the inside and outside of Part #14.

20) Are six coils of insulated copper wire, each coil having 72 turns of .014 thick wire. Each coil is wound with two layers, the bottom layer to completely fill the 5/8" wide slot with 45 turns and the top layer to span 5/16" wide with 27 turns. To be sure each coil has the exact wire length or 72 turns, a sample length wire is wrapped then unwound to serve as a template for six lengths. A suggested coil winding method is to fill a small spool with one length then by holding the copper tube at the lower extension, then start at the plus wire in Figure 2 and temporarily secure this wire to the outer surface of the tube. Next, place the pre—measured spool of wire inside the tube, wrapping down and around the outside advancing clockwise until the 5/8" slot is filled with 45 turns. Then, return this wire back across the top of the coil for 15/32" and winding in the same direction again advance clock—wise placing the second layer spanned for 5/16" with 27 turns. This method should have the second layer perfectly centered above the first layer. After winding this coil, repeat the process by again filling the small spool with another length of pre—measured wire. A very important magnetic response happens as all six coils have their second layers spaced as disclosed.

21) This number identifies the top view of the second layer.

22) Connection pattern for six coils. When the unit is driven at start—up (hand crank) for 42 seconds at 2100 RPM, all six jumper wires must be together which means the plus wire goes to the minus wire connected by the start switch. After 42 seconds the load is added to the circuit and the start switch is opened. To double check your connections between the coils, note that the finish wire of coil #1 goes to the finish wire of coil #2, which is top layer to top layer. This pattern then has start of coil 2 (bottom layer) going to start of coil 3 (also bottom layer). When the copper tube with the coils is placed around the rotor, the distance from any magnet to any coil must be identical. If it measures different, acrylic holding shapes can be bolted to the aluminum base, protruding upward, and thus push the copper tube in the direction needed to maintain the spacing as stated.

23) Wires to load.

24) Wires to start switch.

25) Rotational direction which is clock—wise when viewing from top down.

26) Acrylic dome for protection against elements.

27) Coating of clear acrylic to solidify rotor. Do not use standard motor varnish. Pre-heat the rotor and then dip it into heated liquid acrylic. After removal from dip tank, hand rotate until the acrylic hardens, then balance rotor. For balancing procedure, either add brass weights or remove brass as needed by drilling small holes into rotor on its heavy side.

28) Insulation tubing on all connections.

29) Shaft for start purposes and speed testing (if desired).

This concludes the parts list for the Mini-Romag.

This simple unit demonstrates profound concepts and has a surprising number of applications. Remember, it must have a load to work, something that attracts magnetic energy. Build this unit and explore new possibilities with us.

All these informations has been shared freely with courtesy of Magnetic Energy, special thanks to them for sharing their wonderful and advanced technology...

See also :

- **The Mini-Romag generator : Towards a possible explanation ? by JL Naudin** (updated 04-13-99)
- **The Theory of Mini-Romag Generator by Dave Squires** (updated 04-13-99)

Email : **JNaudin509@aol.com**

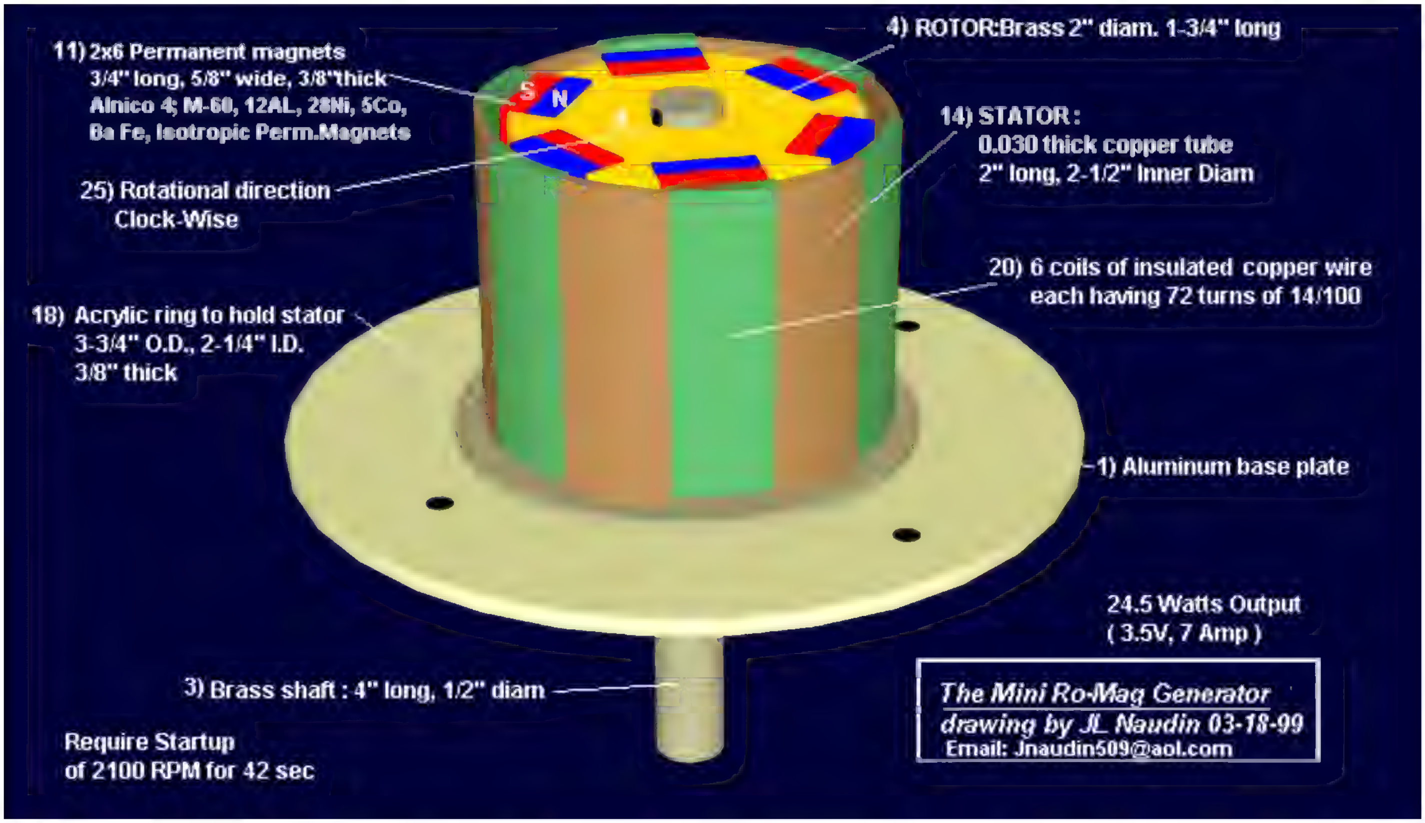
Return to the JLN Labs home page

The Mini-RoMAG
JLN March 1999

The Mini-Romag generator
Towards a possible explanation ?

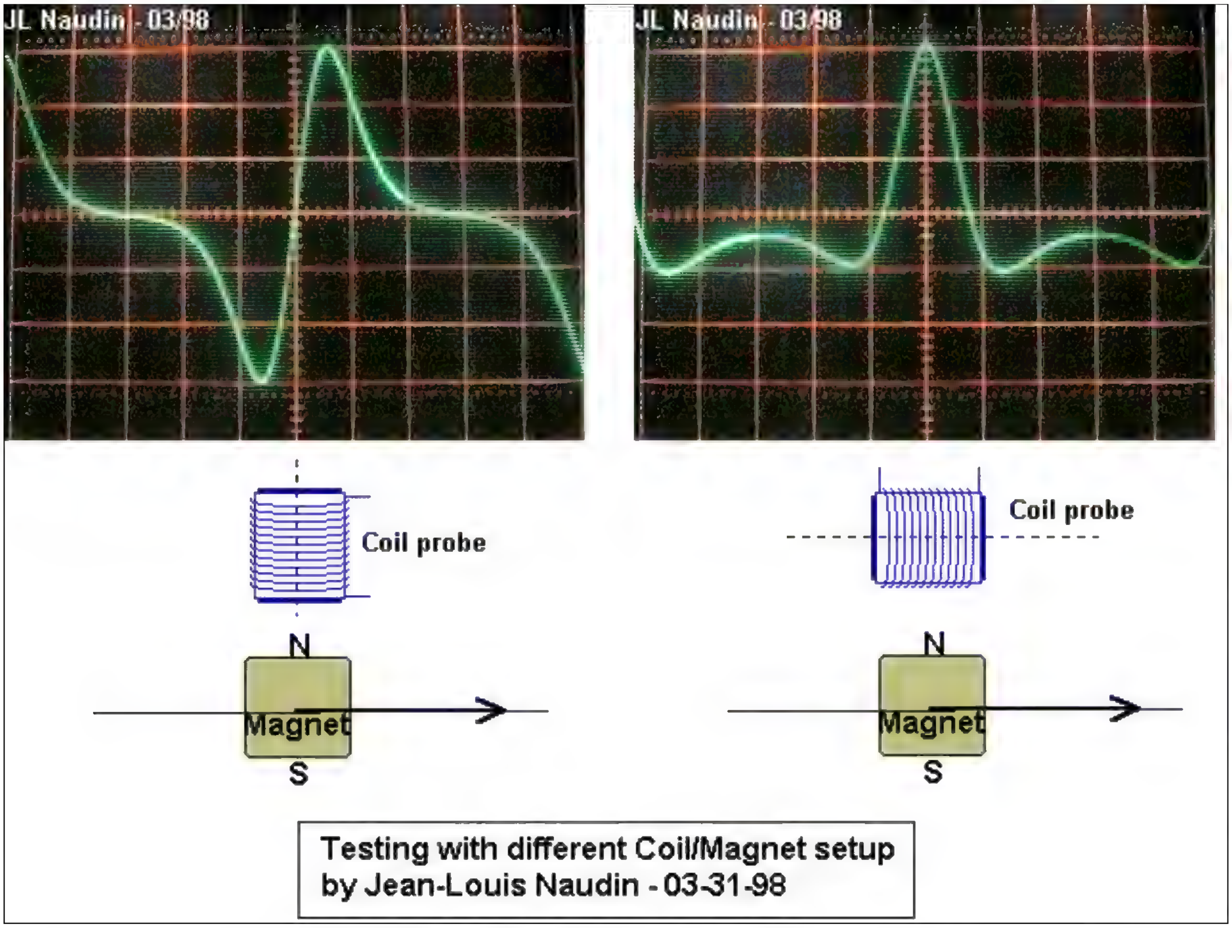
by Jean-Louis Naudin

Created on 04-08-99 - *JLN Labs* - Last update 04-13-99


11) 2x6 Permanent magnets
3/4" long, 5/8" wide, 3/8"thick
Alnico 4; M-60, 12AL, 28Ni, 5Co,
Ba Fe, Isotropic Perm.Magnets
S
N
4) ROTOR:Brass 2" diam. 1-3/4" long
14) STATOR :
0.030 thick copper tube
2" long, 2-1/2" Inner Diam
25) Rotational direction
Clock-Wise
20) 6 coils of insulated copper wire
each having 72 turns of 14/100
18) Acrylic ring to hold stator
3-3/4" O.D., 2-1/4" I.D.
3/8" thick
1) Aluminum base plate
24.5 Watts Output
(3.5V, 7 Amp)
3) Brass shaft : 4" long, 1/2" diam
Require Startup
of 2100 RPM for 42 sec
The Mini Ro-Mag Generator
drawing by JL Naudin 03-18-99
Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com

The Mini-Romag generator from *Magnetic Energy* is composed of two main parts : The **Rotor** and the **Stator**.
- The **Rotor** is a brass cylinder with 6 pairs of magnets placed at 60° around its circumference. The magnets polarities are alternatively North and South.
- The **Stator** is a copper cylinder with 6 flat coils wounded so as the coils axis are tangent to the rotation of the rotor. So, only the orthogonal component of the magnetic field of the magnets is used.

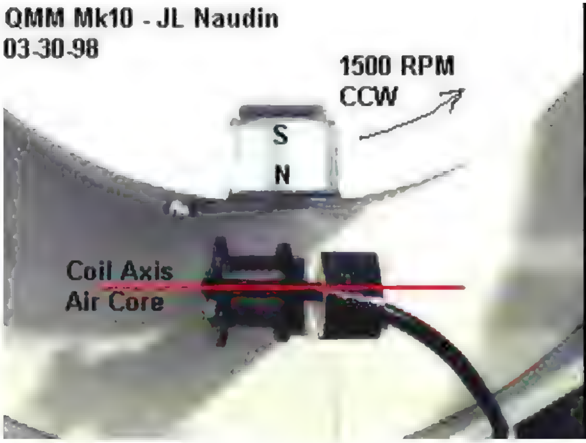
The oscilloscope pictures below, show the signal generated by a moving magnet :
- The ***left picture*** is the voltage generated across the coil when a magnet axis crosses the coil axis, this is a conventional setup for a magnetic generator.
- The ***right picture*** is the voltage generated across the coil when a magnet axis crosses the middle of the tangent coil (orthogonal component of the magnetic field), this is the case of the Mini-Romag generator.



Testing with different Coil/Magnet setup
by Jean-Louis Naudin - 03-31-98

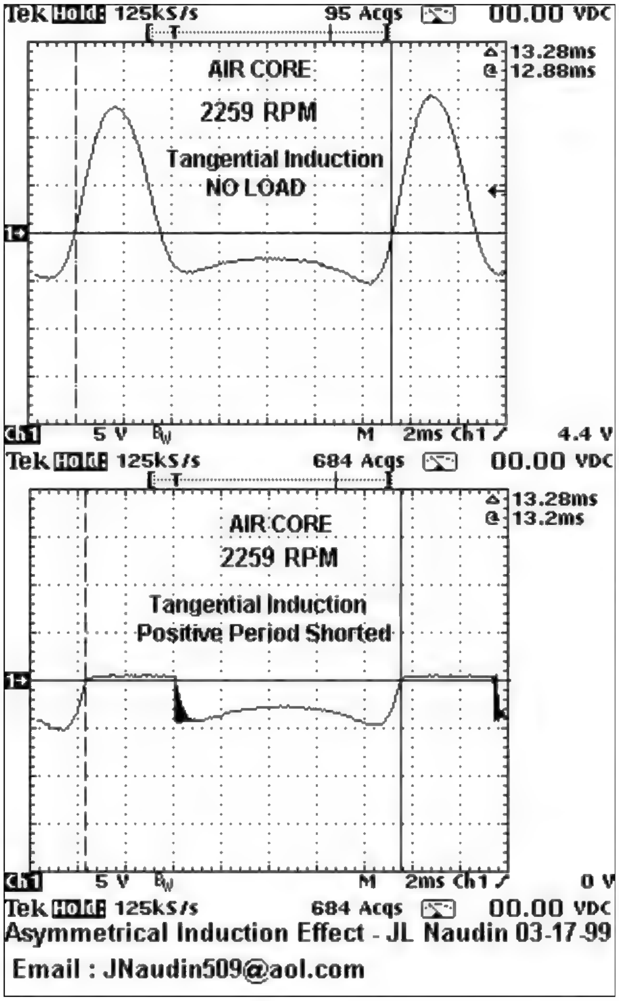
- **In the left case (conventional generator)**, you can notice that the signal induced across the coil is symetrical Vs the zero line, the voltage value induced during the approach phase is equal to the voltage induced during the exit phase. During the approach phase of the North pole of the magnet (from the left to the coil axis), a **North** pole is created on the **bottom** surface of the coil (according to the Lenz law), this creates the negative voltage shown. When the North pole of the magnet leaves the axis of the coil, a **South** pole is created on the **bottom** surface of the coil (according to the Lenz law), this creates the positive voltage shown in the scope picture. The flux in the coil has been reversed in this case. In this case there is **always a magnetic coupling between the rotor (magnets) and the stator (coil).**

- **In the right case (orthogonal field (Mini-Romag Setup))**, you may notice that the voltage induced is more positive than negative (asymmetrical) when the magnet crosses the middle of the tangent coil. During the approach phase of the North pole of the magnet (from the left to the middle of the coil), a **North** pole is created on the **left** surface of the coil (according to the Lenz law), this creates the negative voltage shown. During the exit phase of the North pole of the magnet (from the middle of the coil to the right), a **South** pole is created on the **right** surface of the coil (according to the Lenz law), this creates the negative voltage shown. The coil flux has never been reversed in this case. Now, look at the middle position (when the magnet crosses the middle of the coil). In this case, the orthogonal magnetic flux density **drops to zero** (this has been checked with a gauss meter). So the positive pulse induced in the coil is not due to the moving magnet, but it is generated by the collapse of the magnetic field (Back EMF)....In this case there is **no magnetic coupling between the rotor (magnets) and the stator (coil) during the positive phase of the signal generated.**


QMM Mk10 - JL Naudin
03-30-98
1500 RPM
CCW
S
N
Coil Axis
Air Core

Two LEDs are connected accross
the tangent coil.
This shows the Asymmetrical effect
QMM Mk10 - JL Naudin 03-30-98

This has been confirmed experimentaly. I have used a simple coil with an air core (no drag effect). A simple diode has been used to short the back EMF part, and you can notice that the rotor speed remains constant.... Another test has been conducted by connecting the coil to a power supply (up to 1.37A), I have noticed no significant change in the rotor speed.

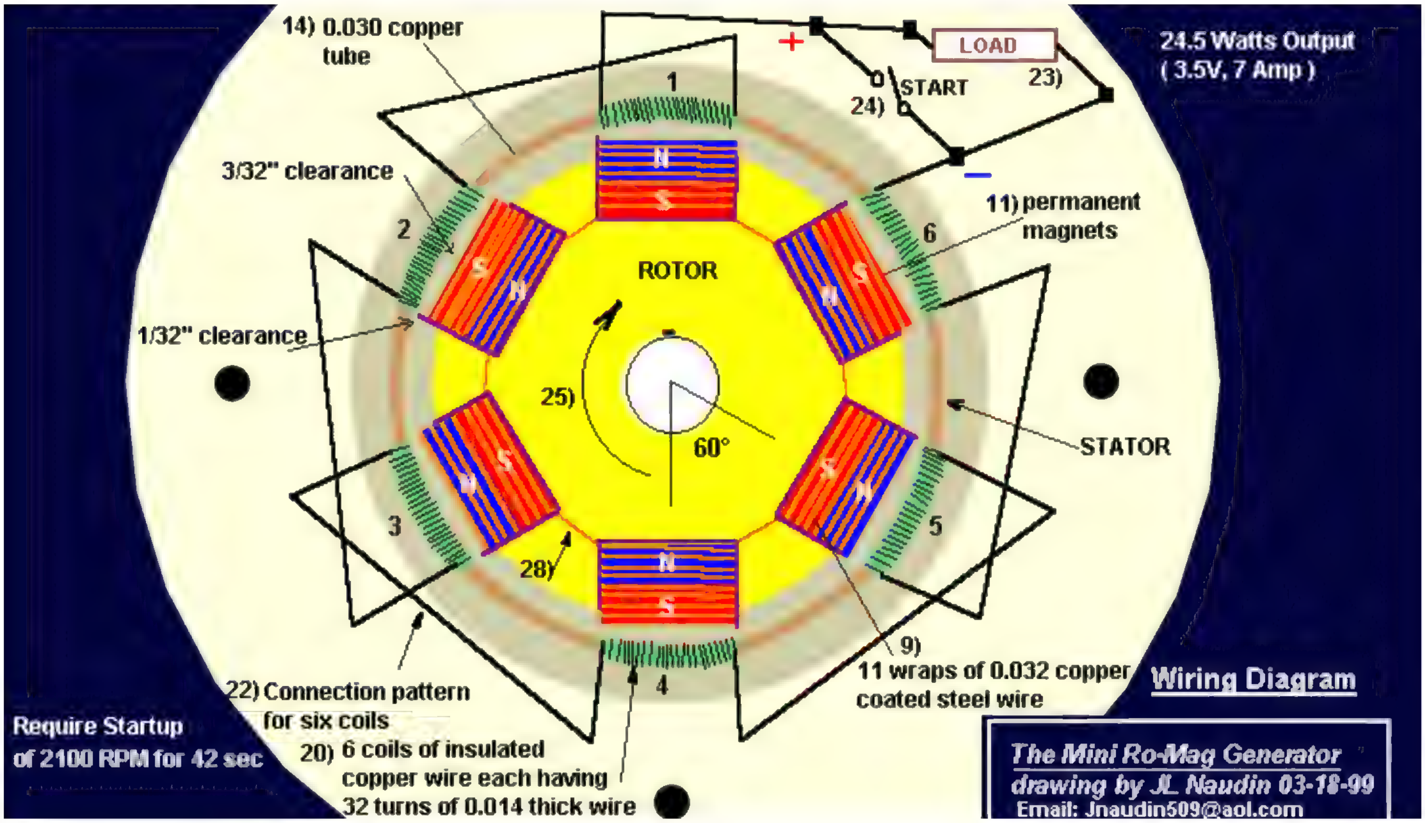


So, I have tried to explain only the half part of the Mini-Romag principle, the non-reciprocal effect when the device acts as a generator.

- Now, how is the device able to run itself as a motor/generator ?

As I have explained previously, there is no magnetic coupling **between the rotor (magnets) and the stator (coil) during the positive phase of the signal generated in the tangent coil and also that this positive part of the**

signal is produced by the collapse of the magnetic field. So, when the current reaches its maximum value the magnet is placed just in front of the middle of the coil. This is the case for all the coils/magnets (from 1 to 6). The wires have been connected so as all the Back EMF voltages are added (see the picture below).


14) 0.030 copper tube
3/32" clearance
1/32" clearance
1
2
3
4
5
6
N
S
ROTOR
25)
60°
28)
+
−
LOAD
START
24)
23)
24.5 Watts Output (3.5V, 7 Amp)
11) permanent magnets
STATOR
9) 11 wraps of 0.032 copper coated steel wire
22) Connection pattern for six coils
20) 6 coils of insulated copper wire each having 32 turns of 0.014 thick wire
Require Startup of 2100 RPM for 42 sec
Wiring Diagram
The Mini Ro-Mag Generator
drawing by JL Naudin 03-18-99
Email: Jnaudin509@aol.com

At this moment, we have two important events : the Back EMF current is maximum and the creation of a magnetic field in the coil which contributes to ATTRACT the previous magnet placed at -60°.

For instance :
- the coil #1 attracts the coil magnet #2,
- the coil #2 attracts the coil magnet #3,
- the coil #3 attracts the coil magnet #4,
- the coil #4 attracts the coil magnet #5,
- the coil #5 attracts the coil magnet #6,
- the coil #6 attracts the coil magnet #1.

According to this principle, it seems possible that the Mini-Romag is able to generate its own motional energy at a certain speed and thus, is able to run itself in self-sustained mode....

The use of a copper tube for the stator contributes to increase the attraction of the previous rotor magnet, because the eddy currents induced change their magnetic axis direction due to the magnetic field interaction with the magnetic field generated in the stator coil.

This is a personal analysis, and this proposal needs to be checked experimentaly, so, today, I can't confirm that this device can work really as *Magnetic Energy* claims, but some premises encourage me to go further in this way...

You will find below some additional informations sent by *Magnetic Energy* about the "Magnetic Current"...

<<Very briefly, magnetic current is an energy that can flow through a wire, it can jump a gap and change form, it can be conducted through air and space, it can take on an infinite variety of polarities, it will not shock the body but make it numb depending on the intensity (more on this later), it flows when it is attracted to

something, it can produce matter or break down matter in the right conditions, it can produce force fields, it can assist in momentum, it can assist in particle detection up close or far away, it can produce heat and cold in the right conditions, it can produce light in the right conditions, it can effect any natural system either enhancing it or alleviating it, it can enhance or detract from literally any energy form, it can be polarized into fields that can serve an infinite number of purposes, it does not deplete the earth's atmosphere like electricity, it occurs in various levels throughout nature, it can be monitored like electricity but it is not the same, nature does not produce electricity - it produces magnetic current that can be measured as electricity, magnetic current can move at a nearly infinite velocity, and it can be altered by the elements it interacts with - this is why the composition of the magnets is so very important - the composition or the elements determine the characteristics of the magnetic current as well as its speed and pulse rate. Every amazing or miraculous human event can be reproduced using magnetic current in the right conditions.>>

Recommended documents:

- **"Magnetic Currents -- the Monopole ?"** *by Kristen Joseph (Electric Spacecraft Journal July/Aug/sept 1991) Issue No.3*
- **"New experiments about the Magnetic Current",** *Ehrenhaft, Felix, Physical Review, Vol 65, 1944, pp 62-63*
- **"Continuation of experiments with the Magnetic Current",** *Ehrenhaft, Felix, Physical Review, Vol 65, 1944, pp 256*
- **"Magnetic Current"** *Radio News Electric World, April 1945, p22.*

From Jean-Louis Naudin : **I shall be very interested and this will be very helpful for me, if you send me some additional informations about the "Magnetic Current" and some experiments that I can perform about this. Thanks for sharing your knowledge...**

Any comments, ideas and suggestions are welcome.....

You may see also : The Theory of Mini-Romag Generator by Dave Squires

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Email : **JNaudin509@aol.com**

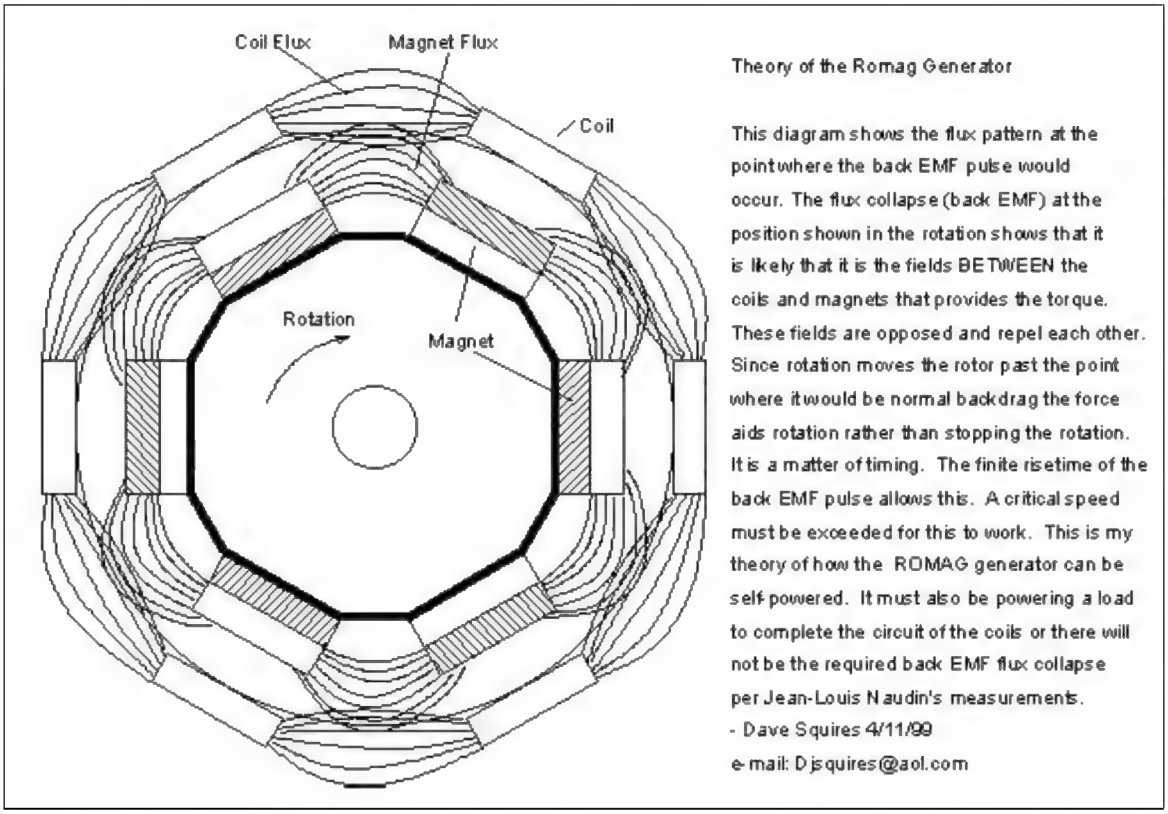
Return to the **Mini-Romag** page

The Mini-RoMAG
JLN March 1999

The Mini-Romag generator
Theory of the Romag Generator

by Dave Squires

Created on 04-13-99 - *JLN Labs* - Last update 04-13-99



Theory of the Romag Generator

This diagram shows the flux pattern at the point where the back EMF pulse would occur. The flux collapse (back EMF) at the position shown in the rotation shows that it is likely that it is the fields BETWEEN the coils and magnets that provides the torque. These fields are opposed and repel each other. Since rotation moves the rotor past the point where it would be normal backdrag the force aids rotation rather than stopping the rotation. It is a matter of timing. The finite risetime of the back EMF pulse allows this. A critical speed must be exceeded for this to work. This is my theory of how the ROMAG generator can be self powered. It must also be powering a load to complete the circuit of the coils or there will not be the required back EMF flux collapse per Jean-Louis Naudin's measurements.

- Dave Squires 4/11/99

e-mail: Djsquires@aol.com

The Theory of Romag Generator by Dave Squires (Djsquires@aol.com)

If you need more informations or if you have any suggestions send me your Feedback

Email : **JNaudin509@aol.com**

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United States Patent [19]
Orlowski

[11] **Patent Number: 4,645,644**
[45] **Date of Patent: Feb. 24, 1987**

[54] METAL ALLOY

[76] Inventor: **Gerald J. Orlowski**, 6702 E.
Turquoise Ave., Scottsdale, Ariz.
85253

[21] Appl. No.: **812,174**

[22] Filed: **Dec. 23, 1985**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 734,578, May 15, 1985, abandoned.

[51] **Int. Cl.⁴** **C22E 30/00**
[52] **U.S. Cl.** **420/587**; 420/589
[58] **Field of Search** 420/580, 587, 588, 480,
420/532, 535

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,284,193	11/1966	Anderson et al.	420/532

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Baker, H. (ed.) Metals Handbook, vol. 2, Properties and Selection: Non Ferrous Alloys and Rare Metals 1979, p. 320.

Primary Examiner—Christopher W. Brody
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Allegretti, Newitt, Witcoff & McAndrews, Ltd.

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A new alloy containing aluminum, chromium, copper, magnesium, manganese, zinc, titanium dioxide, and cast red brass is disclosed.

2 Claims, No Drawings

METAL ALLOY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This application is a continuation-in-part of copending patent application Ser. No. 734,578, filed May 15, 1985 now abandoned.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to metal alloys.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Though various metal alloys are known in the art, there is a need for a metal alloy that is strong and yet is light in weight. There is also a need for a metal alloy that is nonmagnetic and that can sustain high heat without the occurence of disruptive seaming. Additionally, there is a need for a metal alloy capable of coating other metals and thereby imparting added strength and resistance to disruptive seaming.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a new metal alloy that is extremely strong and yet light in weight.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a new metal alloy that is nonmagnetic and is resistant to disruptive seaming under high temperature conditions.

It is an additional object of the present invention to provide a new metal alloy that adds strength and resistance to disruptive seaming to other metals that are coated with it.

It is a specific object of the present invention to provide a metal alloy consisting essentially of 27–32% aluminum, 4–9% chromium, 12–17% copper, 8–13% magnesium, 6–11% manganese, 10–14% zinc, 3.9–4.1% titanium dioxide, and 11–16% cast red brass by weight percent of the total weight of the resulting alloy. The cast red brass used consists essentially of 78–97% copper, 1–7% tin, 1–7% lead, and 1–7% zinc by weight percent of the total weight of the resulting cast red brass. Other elements such as iron, antimony, nickel, phosphorus and sulfur may be present in the cast red brass in amounts of less than 1% by weight.

Further objects and embodiments of the present invention will be set forth in the following description of the preferred embodiments and claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

EXAMPLE 1

A bar of the inventive metal alloy measuring 13" by 39" by ½" is prepared in the following manner. Preferably, a primary melting furnace and a secondary holding furnace are initially purified by heating the melting pots in these furnaces to approximately 2300° C. The temperature of the primary melting furnace is then adjusted to the approximate melting point of the first metal to be melted. After the first metal is melted in the primary furnace, this molten metal is transferred to the secondary holding furnace. The temperature of the melting pot in the first furnace is then adjusted to the approximate melting point of the second metal to be melted. After the second metal is melted in the primary furnace, the second molten metal is transferred to the secondary furnace where it is mixed with the first molten metal. With the addition of each new metal, the temperature of the melting pot in the secondary furnace is adjusted such that the mixture of metals contained therein remains molten. The molten metals in the melting pot of the secondary furnace should also be stirred continuously.

The above process of melting additional metals in the primary furnace and then transferring the molten metals to the secondary holding furnace continues until all of the metal constituents have been melted and added to the melting pot of the secondary furnace. At this point, the titanium dioxide is then melted in the primary furnace and added to the melting pot in the secondary furnace. After the titanium dioxide is added to the second melting pot, the resulting molten alloy mixture is continuously stirred for approximately one minute. The temperature in the melting pot of the secondary furnace is then raised to between approximately 1850°–2000° C. in order to eliminate any impurities, which will form a slag on the top of the melting pot. These impurities should be removed immediately prior to pouring the molten alloy. The resulting melted mixture is then poured into an appropriate mold, such as a sand mold, and is allowed to slowly cool, preferably via air cooling, until the alloy has completely solidified.

To prepare the above metal bar, the following components are first melted in the primary furnace and added to the melting pot in the secondary furnace in the following order.

TABLE 1

Component	Weight (lbs.)	Weight %	Melting Point (°C.)
Magnesium	3.85	10.8	651
Zinc	4.28	12.0	419.4
Aluminum	10.59	29.7	660.2
Manganese	3.17	8.9	1244
Copper	5.24	14.7	1083
Cast Red Brass	4.85	13.6	1800
Chromium	2.25	6.3	1857–1877
Titanium Dioxide	1.43	4.0	1660–1670

The cast red brass is characterized by the following composition.

TABLE 2

Component	Weight %
Copper	84.15
Tin	4.40
Lead	5.42
Zinc	5.13
Iron	0.17
Antimony	0.12
Nickel	0.58
Phosphorus	0.007
Sulfur	0.019

The weight of the resulting bar is approximately 35 pounds. Up to one gram of Red Dye Number 40 may additionally be added to the molten alloy mixture. The percentages in Table 1 above encompass any losses of metal due to vaporization, though they are based on the assumed weight percentages of pure metal. In practice, impure sources of the metal may be used having purity level ranges as low as 68%. The weight percentages noted above in Table 1 for the metal components may be varied by approximately plus or minus 2%. The weight percentage for titanium dioxide may be varied by only plus or minus 1/10th of 1%. The resulting metal alloy is identified by the trade name "TiAlCo-B".

The inventive metal alloy may be used in its solid state for the purposes and by the methods generally known in the art of metal alloys. In its molten state, the inventive metal alloy may be used to coat other metals. For this purpose, the inventive metal alloy should have appropriate flow properties, which are achieved by heating the alloy to approximately 2000° C. and then allowing the molten alloy to cool to approximately 1850° C. before coating. The coating procedure can be facilitated through the use of an applicator, for example, an instrument similar in construction to a conventional paint roller, that can withstand the high temperatures involved. After coating is completed, the coated metal should be quickly chilled in ice water and then baked in an oven at an appropriate temperature for an appropriate period of time, as is well known in the metal coating art.

It is to be understood that the above description of the preferred embodiments emphasizes only certain embodiments. Other embodiments not specifically disclosed may fall within the spirit and scope of the present invention as set forth in the following claims.

I hereby claim as my invention:

1. A metal alloy consisting essentially of 27–32% aluminum, 4–9% chromium, 12–17% copper, 8–13% magnesium, 6–11% manganese, 10–14% zinc, 3.9–4.1% titanium dioxide and 11–16% cast red brass based on the total weight of said alloy, said cast red brass consisting essentially of 78–97% copper, 1–7% tin, 1–7% lead and 1–7% zinc based on the total weight of said cast red brass.

2. A metal alloy consisting essentially of 29.7% aluminum, 6.3% chromium, 14.7% copper, 10.8% magnesium, 8.9% manganese, 12.0% zinc, 4.0% titanium dioxide, and 13.6% cast red brass based on the total weight of said alloy, said cast red brass consisting essentially of 84.15% copper, 4.4% tin, 5.42% lead, 5.13% zinc, 0.17% iron, 0.12% antimony, 0.58% nickel, 0.007% phosphorus and 0.019% sulfur based on the total weight of said cast red brass.

* * * * *

Hydrodynamic Analogies to Electricity and Magnetism

by George Forbes, Paris, August 15, 1881

Nature

From a scientific and purely theoretical point of view there is no object in the whole of the Electrical Exhibition at Paris of greater interest than the remarkable collection of apparatus exhibited by R. C[arl] A. Bjerknes of Christiana, and intended to show the fundamental phenomena of electricity and magnetism by the analgous ones of hydrodynamics. I will try to give a clear account of these experiements and the apparatus employed; but no description can convey any idea of the wonderful beauty of the actual experiments, whilst the mechanism itself is also of most exquisite construction. Every result which is thus shown by experiment had been previously predicted by Professor Bjerknes as the result of his mathematical investigations.

It has long been known that if a tuning fork be struck and held near to a light object like a balloon it attracts it. This is an old experiment, and the theory of it has been worked out more than once. Among others Sir William Thomson gave the theory in the Philosophical Magazine in 1867. In general words the explanation is that the air in the neighborhood of the tuning fork is rarefied by the agitation which it experiences. Consequently the pressure of the air is greater as the distance from the tuning fork increases. Thus the pressure on the far side of the balloon is greater than that on the near side, and the balloon is attracted.

Dr. Bjerknes has followed out the thory of this action until he has succeeded in illustrating most of the fundamental phenomena of electricity and magnetism. He causes vibrations to take place in a trough of water about six inches deep. He uses a pair of cylinders fitted with pistons which are moved in and out by a gearing which regulates the length of stroke and also gives great rapidity. These cylinders simply act alternately as air compressors and expanders, and they can be arranged so that both compress and both expand the air simultaneously, or in such a way that the one expands while the other compresses the air, and vice versa. The cylinders are connected by thin india rubber tubing, and fine metal pipes to the various instruments. A very simple experiment consists in communicating pulsations to a pair of tambours, and observing their mutual actions. They consist of a ring of metal faced on both sides with india rubber and connected by a tube with the air cylinders. One of them is held in the hand; the other is mounted in the water in a manner which leaves it free to move. It is then found that if the pulsations are of the same kind, i.e., if both expand and both contract simultaneously, there is attraction. But if one expands while the other contracts, and vice versa, there is repulsion. In fact the phenomenon is the opposite of magnetical and electrical phenomena, for here like poles attract and unlike poles repel.

Instead of having the pulsations of a drum we may use the oscillations of a sphere; and Dr. Bjerknes has mounted a beautiful piece of apparatus by which the compressions and expansions of air are used to cause a sphere to oscillate in the water. But in this case it must be noticed that opposite sides of the sphere are in opposite phases. In fact the sphere might be expected to act like a magnet; and so it does. If two oscillating spheres be brought near each other, then, if they are both moving to and from each other at the same time, there is attraction; but if one of the spheres be turned round, so that both spheres move in the same direction in their oscillations, then there is repulsion. If one of these spheres be mounted so as to be free to move about a vertical axis, it is found that when a second oscillating sphere is brought near to it, the one which is free turns round its axis and sets itself so that both spheres in their oscillations are approaching each other or receding simultaneously. Two oscillating spheres, mounted at the extremities of an arm, with freedom to move, behave with respect to another oscillating sphere exactly like a magnet in the neighborhood of another magnetic pole. I believe that these directive effects are perfectly new, both theoretically and experimentally. The professor mounts his rod with a sphere at each end in two ways: (1) so that the oscillations are along the arm, and (2) so that they are perpendicular. In all cases they behave as if each sphere was a little magnet with its axis lying along the direction of oscillation.

Dr. Bjerknes looks upon the water in his trough as being the analogue of Faradays medium; and he looks upon these attractions and repulsions as being due, not to the action of one body on the other, but to the mutual action of one body and the water in contact with it. Viewed in this light, his first experiment is equivalent to saying that if a vibrating or oscillating body have its motions in the same direction as the water, the body moves away from the centre of disturbance, but if in the oppposite direction, towards it. This idea gives us the analogy of dia- and para-magnetism. If, in the neighborhood of a vibrating drum, we have a cork ball, retained under water by a thread, the oscillations of the cork are greater than those of the water in contact with it, owing to its small mass, and are consequently relatively in the same direction. Accordingly we have repulsion, corresponding to diamagnetism. If, on the other hand, we hang in the water a ball which is heavier than water, its oscillations are not so great as that of the water in its vicinity, owing to its mass, and consequently the oscillations of the ball relatively to the water are in the opposite direction to those of the water itself, and there is attraction, corresponding to paramagnetism. A rod of cork and another of metal are suspended horizontally by threads in the trough. A vibrating drum is brought near to them; the cork rod sets itself equatorially, and the metal rod axially.

If a pellet of iron be floated by a cork on water and two similar poles (e.g. both north) be brought to its vicinity, one above and the other below the pellet, the latter cannot remain exactly in the centre, but will be repelled to a certain distance, beyond which however there is the usual attraction. The reason is that when the pellet is nearly in the line joining the two poles the north pole of the pellet (according to our supposition) is further from this line than the south one. The angle of action is less; so that although the north pole is further away, the horizontal component of the north pole repulsion may be greater than that of the south pole attraction. Dr. Bjerknes reproduces this experiment causing two drums to pulsate in concord, the one above the other. A pellet fixed to a wire, which is attached by threads to two pieces of cork, is brought between the drums, and it is found impossible to cause it to remain in the centre.

Dr. Bjerknes conceived further the beautiful idea of tracing out the conditions of the vibrations of the water when acted on by pulsating drums. For this purpose he mounted a sphere or cylinder on a thin spring and fixed as fine paint brush to the top of it. This is put into the water. The vibrations are in most cases so small that they could not be detected, but by regulating the pulsations so as to be isochronous with the vibrations of the spring, a powerful vibration can be set up. When this is done a glass plate mounted on four springs is lowered so as to touch the paint brush, and the direction of a hydrodynamic line of force depicted. Thus the whole field is explored and different diagrams are obtained according to the nature of the pulsations. Using two drums pulsating concordantly, we get a figure of two similar magnetic poles. If the pulsations are discordant it is like the figure with two dissimilar poles. Three pulsating drums give a figure identical with that produced by three magnetic poles. The professor had previously calculated that the effects ought to be identical, and I think the same might have been gathered from the formulae in Sir William Thomsons "Mathematical Theory of Magnetism," but this only enhances the beauty of the experimental confirmation.

Physicists have been in the habit of looking upon magnetism as some kind of molecular rotation. According to the present view it is a rectilinear motion. Physicists have been accustomed to look upon the conception of an isolated magnetic pole as an impossibility, but here, while the oscillating sphere represents a magnetic molecule with north and south poles, the pulsating drum represents an isolated pole. These are new conceptions to the physicist, let us see whither they lead us. The professor shows that if a rectilinear oscillation constitutes magnetism, a circular oscillation must signify an electric current, the axis of oscillation being the direction of the current. According to this view what would be the action of a ring through which a current is passing? If the ring were horizontal the inner parts of the ring would all rise together and all fall together, they would vibrate and produce the same effect as the rectilinear vibrations of a magnet. This is the analogue of the Amperian currents.

To Illustrate the condition of the magnetic field in the neighborhood of the electric currents, Dr. Bjerknes mounted two wooden cylinders on vertical axis, connecting them by link-work, which enabled him to vibrate them in the same or opposite ways. To produce enough friction he was forced to employ syrup in place of water. The figures which are produced on the glass plate are in every case the same as those of electric currents, including the case of currents in parallel and in opposite directions.

The theory is carried out a step further to explain the attraction and subsequent repulsion after contact of an electrified and a neutral substance and the passage of a spark. But it is extremely speculative, and is not as yet experimentally illustrated, and I think that at present it is better to pass it by.

I believe that the professor will exhibit his experiments and give some account of his mathematical investigations, which have occupied his time for five years, to the AcademiÈ des Sciences this afternoon. His results have not been published before.

George Forbes, Paris, August 15, 1881

The Hydrodynamic Researches Of Professor Bjerknes
By Conrad W. Cooke

We have in former articles described the highly interesting series of experimental researches of Dr. C. A. Bjerknes, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Christiania, which formed so attractive a feature in the Electrical Exhibition of Paris in 1881, and which constituted the practical development of a theoretical research which had extended over a previous period of more than twenty years. The experiments which we described in those articles were, as our readers will remember, upon the influence of pulsating and rectilinear vibrating bodies upon one another and upon bodies in their neighborhood, as well as upon the medium in which they are immersed. This medium, in the majority of Professor Bjerknes earlier experiments, was water, although he demonstrated mathematically, and to a small extent experimentally, that the phenomena, which bear so striking an analogy to those of magnetism, may be produced in air.

Our readers will recollect that in the spring of 1882 Mr. Stroh, by means of some very delicate and beautifully designed apparatus, was able to demonstrate a large number of the same phenomena in atmospheric air of the ordinary density; and about the same time Professor Bjerknes, in Christiania, was extending his researches to phenomena produced by a different class of vibrations, namely, those of bodies moving in oscillations of a circular character, such, for example, as a cylinder vibrating about its own axis or a sphere around one of its diameters; some of these experiments were brought by Professor Bjerknes before the Physical Society of London in the following June. Since that time, however, Professor Bjerknes, with the very important assistance of his son, Mr. Vilhelm Bjerknes, has been extending these experimental researches in the same direction, and with the results which it is the object of the present series of articles to describe.

The especial feature of interest in all Professor Bjerknes experiments has been the remarkably close analogy which exists between the phenomena exhibited in his mechanical experiments in water and other media and those of magnetism and of electricity, and it may be of some interest if we here recapitulate some of the more striking of these analogies.

(1.) In the first place, the vibrating or pulsating bodies, by setting the water or other medium in which they are immersed into vibration, set up in their immediate neighborhood a field of mechanical force very closely analogous to the field of magnetic force with which magnetized bodies are surrounded. The lines of vibration have precisely the same directions and form the same figures, while at the same time the decrease of the intensity of vibration by an increase of distance obeys precisely the same law as does that of magnetic intensity at increasing distances from a magnetic body.

(2.) When two or more vibrating bodies are immersed in a fluid, they set up around them fields of vibration, and act and react upon one another in a manner closely analogous to the action and reaction of magnets upon one another, producing the phenomena of attraction and repulsion. In this respect, however, the analogy appears to be inverse, repulsion being produced where, from the magnetic analogy, one would expect to find attraction, and vice versa.

(3.) If a neutral body, that is to say a body having no vibration of its own, be immersed in the fluid and within the field of vibration, phenomena are produced exactly analogous to the magnetic and diamagnetic phenomena produced by the action of a magnet upon soft iron or bismuth, its apparently magnetic or diamagnetic properties being determined by the specific gravity of the neutral body as compared to that of the medium in which it is immersed. If the neutral body be lighter than the medium, it exhibits the magnetic induction of iron with respect to polarity, but is nevertheless repelled; while if it be heavier than the medium, its direction is similar to that of diamagnetic bodies such as bismuth, but on the other hand exhibits the phenomena of attraction. In this way Professor Bjerknes has been able to reproduce analogues of all the phenomena of magnetism and diamagnetism, those phenomena which may be classed as effects of induction being directly reproduced, while those which may be classed as effects of mechanical action, and resulting in change of place, are analogous inversely. This fact has been so much misunderstood both in this country and on the Continent that it will be well, before describing the experiments, to enter more fully into an explanation of these most interesting and instructive phenomena.

For the sake of clearness we will speak of magnetic induction as that property of a magnet by which it is surrounded by a field of force, and by which pieces of iron, within that field, are converted into magnets, and pieces of bismuth into diamagnets, and we will speak of magnetic action as the property of a magnet by which it attracts or repels another magnet, or by which it attacks or repels a piece of iron or bismuth magnetized by magnetic induction.

The corresponding hydrodynamic phenomena may be regarded in a similar manner; thus, when a vibrating or pulsating body immersed in a liquid surrounds itself with a field of vibrations, or communicates vibrations to other immersed bodies within that vibratory field, the phenomena so produced may be looked upon as phenomena of hydrodynamic induction, while on the other hand, when a vibrating or pulsating body attracts or repels another pulsating or vibratory body (whether such vibrations be produced by outside mechanical agency or by hydrodynamical induction), then the phenomena so produced are those of hydrodynamical action, and it is in this way that we shall treat the phenomena throughout this article, using the words induction and direct action in these somewhat restricted meanings.

In the hydrodynamical experiments of Professor Bjerknes all the phenomena of magnetic induction can be reproduced directly and perfectly, but the phenomena of magnetic action are not so exactly reproduced, that is to say, they are subject to a sort of inversion. Thus when two bodies are pulsating together and in the same phase (i.e., both expanding and both contracting at the same time), they mutually attract each other: but if they are pulsating in opposite phases, repulsion is the result. From this one experiment taken by itself we might be led to infer that bodies pulsating in similar phases are the hydrodynamic analogues of magnets having their opposite poles presented to one another, and that bodies pulsating in opposite phases are analogous to a presentation of similar magnetic poles; but it will be seen at once that this cannot be the case if three magnetic poles or three pulsating bodies be considered instead of only two. It is clear, on the one hand, that three similar magnet poles will all repel one another, while, on the other, of three pulsating bodies, two of them must always attract one another, while a third would be repelled; and, moreover, two similarly pulsating bodies set up around them the same lines of force as two similar magnetic poles, and two oppositely pulsating bodies produce lines of force identically the same as those set up by two magnets of opposite polarity.

Thus it will be seen that there is a break in the analogy between the hydrodynamical and the magnetic phenomena (if a uniform inversion of the effects can be called a break, for it is, as far as Professor Bjerknes' experiments go, without an exception); and if by any means this inversion could be reinverted, all the phenomena of magnetism and diamagnetism could be exactly reproduced by hydrodynamical analogues; there would thus be grounds for forming a theory of magnetism on the basis of mechanical phenomena, and a very important link in the chain of the correlation of the physical forces would be supplied.

While the experiments of Professor Bjerknes upon pulsating and rectilinearly vibrating bodies and their influence upon one another illustrate by very close analogies the phenomena of magnetism, those upon circularly vibrating bodies and their mutual influences bear a remarkable analogy to electrical phenomena; and it is a significant fact that exactly as in the case of magnetic illustration, the analogies are direct as regards the phenomena of induction, and inverse in their illustration of direct electrical action.

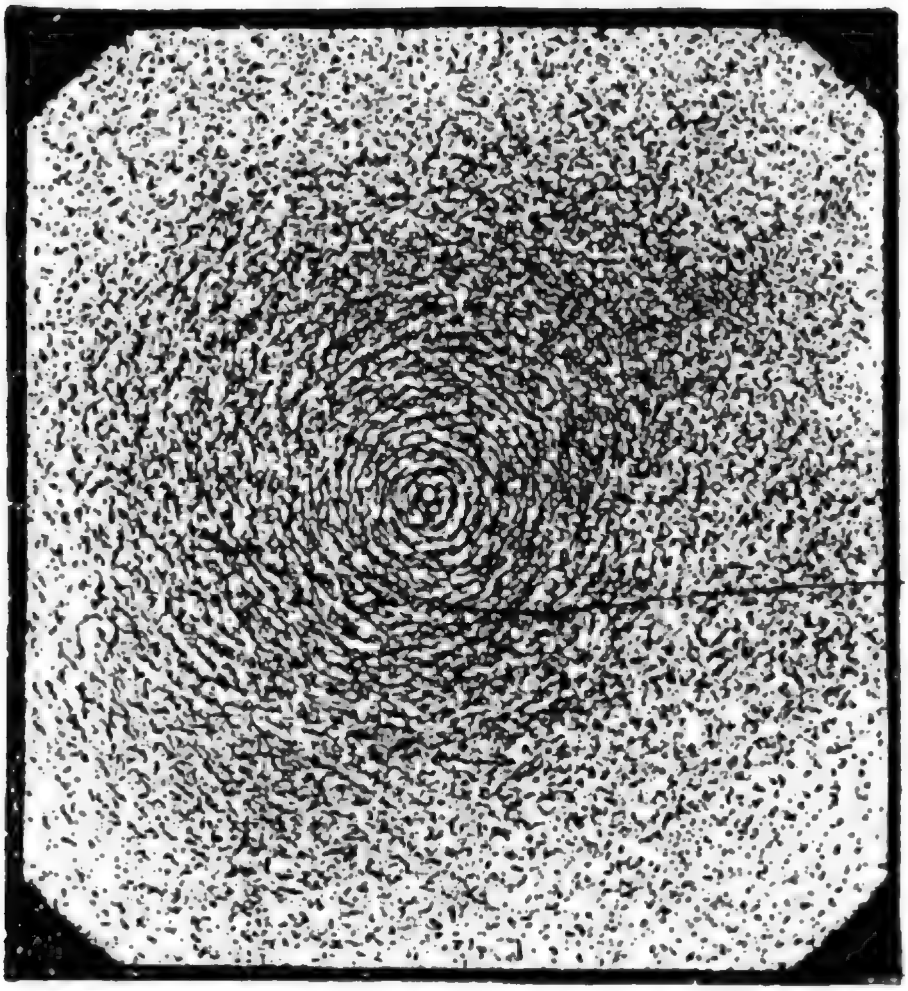


Fig. 1

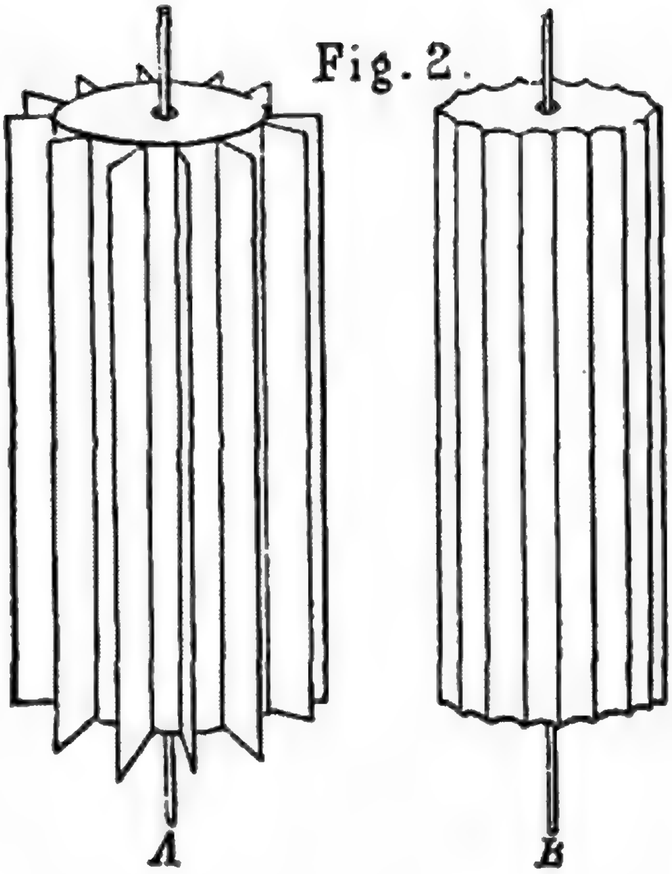


Fig. 2

If we examine the figure produced by the field of force surrounding a conductor through which a current of electricity is being transmitted (see Fig. 1), we see that iron filings within that field arrange themselves in more or less concentric circles around the conductor conveying the current. From this fact Professor Bjerknes and his son, reasoning that, to produce a similar field of energy around a vibrating body, the vibrations of that body must partake of a circular or rotary character, constructed apparatus for producing the hydrodynamic analogue of electric currents, in which a conductor transmitting a current of electricity is represented by a cylinder to which oscillations in circles around its axis are given by suitable mechanical means, so as to cause the enveloping medium to follow its motion and make similar rotative vibrations. In some of the earlier experiments in this direction, cylinders carrying radial veins (A, Fig. 2) or fluted longitudinally around their surfaces (B, Fig. 2) were employed with the object of giving the vibrating cylinder a greater hold of the liquid in which they were immersed; but it was found that these vanes or flutings had but little or no effect upon water or liquids of similar viscosity, and Professor Bjerkes was led to adopt highly viscous fluids, such as Glycerin or maize sirup, both of which substances are well adapted for the experiments, being at the same time both highly viscous and perfectly transparent and colorless.

In seeking, for the purpose of this research, a fluid medium which shall possess analogous properties to the luminiferous ether, or whatever may be the medium whose vibrations render manifest certain physical phenomena, it might be considered at first sight that substances so dense as glycerin and sirup could have but little in common with the ether, and that an analogy between experiments made within it and phenomena associated with ethereal vibrations would be of a very feeble description: but Professor Bjerknes has shown that the chief requisite in such a medium is that its viscosity should be great, not absolutely, but large only in proportion to its density, and if the density be small, the necessary viscosity may be small also. Neither is it necessary for the fluid medium to possess great internal friction, but what is necessary to the experiments is that the medium shall be one which is readily set into vibration by the action of the circularly vibrating cylinder; this property appears to be possessed exclusively by the more viscous fluids, and is, moreover, in complete accord with what is known of the luminiferous ether according to the theory of light.

The property is rather a kind of elasticity, which ordinary fluids do not possess, but which facilitates the propagation of transverse vibrations.

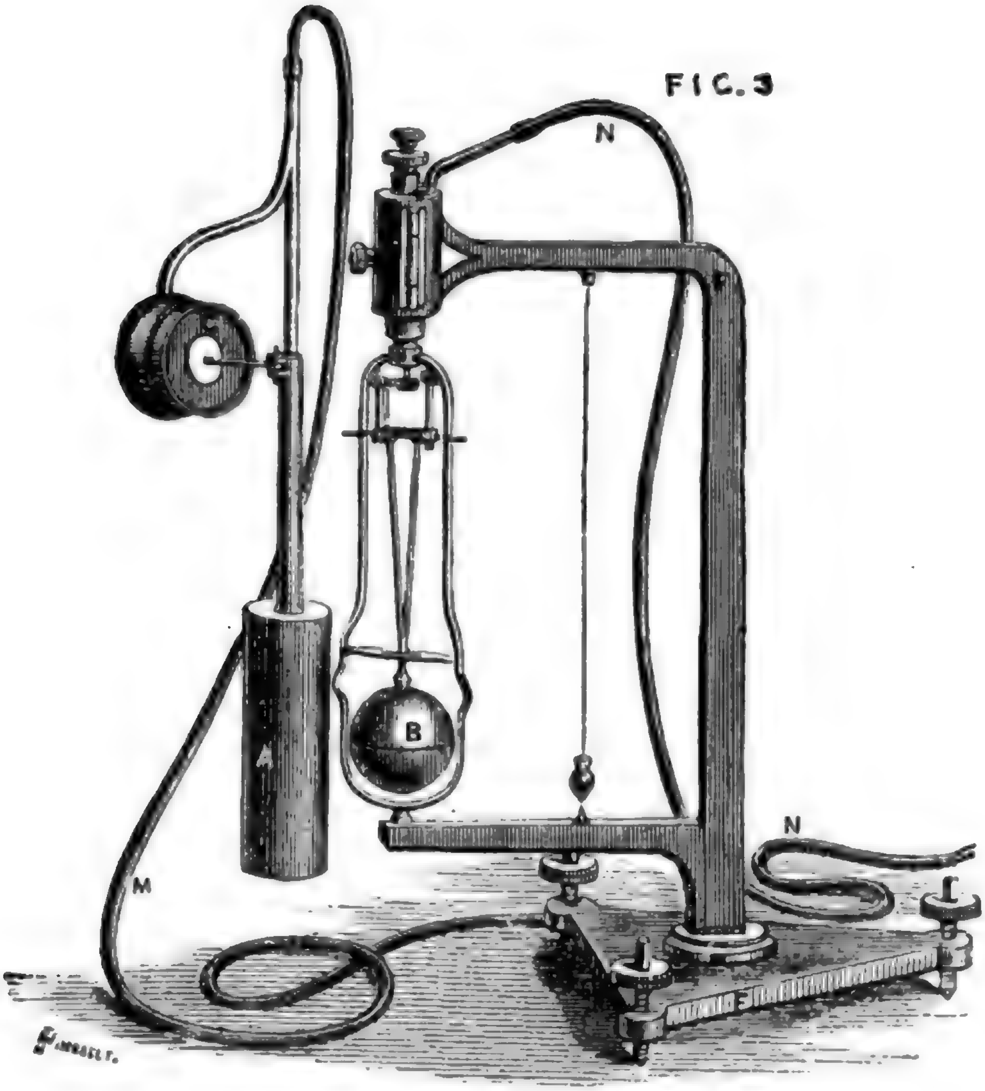


FIG. 3

Fig. 3

One form of apparatus for the propagation of rotative oscillations is shown to the left of Fig. 3, and consists of a cylinder, A, mounted on a tubular spindle, and which is set into circular oscillations around its axis by the little vibrating membrane, C, which is attached to the axis of the cylinder by a little crank and connecting rod shown in detail in Fig. 4. This membrane is set into vibration by a rapidly pulsating column of air contained in a flexible tube M. by which apparatus is connected to the pulsation pump which was employed by Professor Bjerknes in his earlier experiments. In Fig. 5, a somewhat similar apparatus for producing horizontal vibrations is shown, and marked N H C, the only difference between them being one of mechanical detail necessitated by the change in the position of axis of vibration from the vertical to the horizontal.

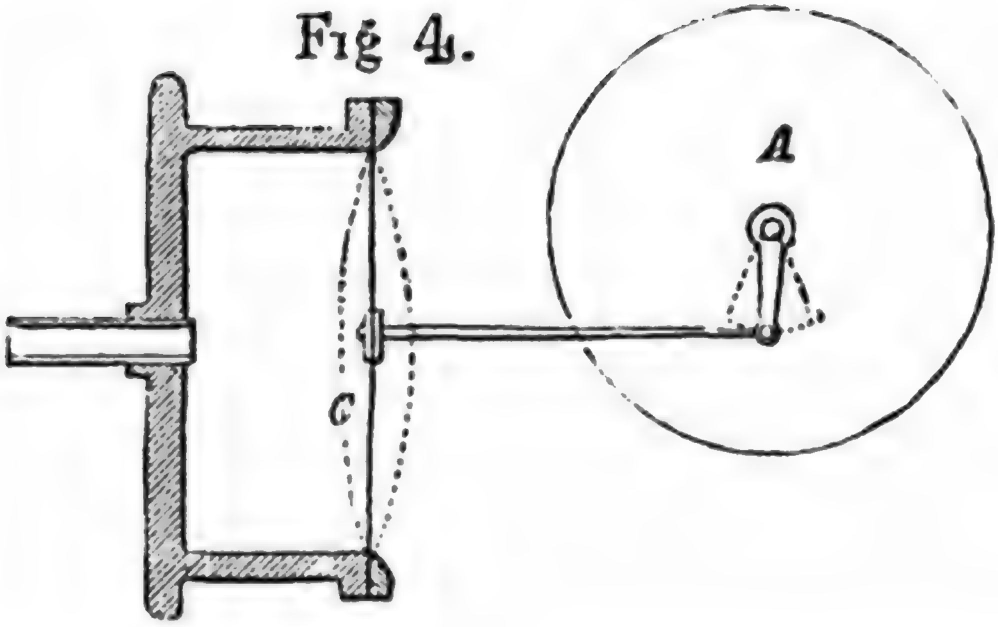
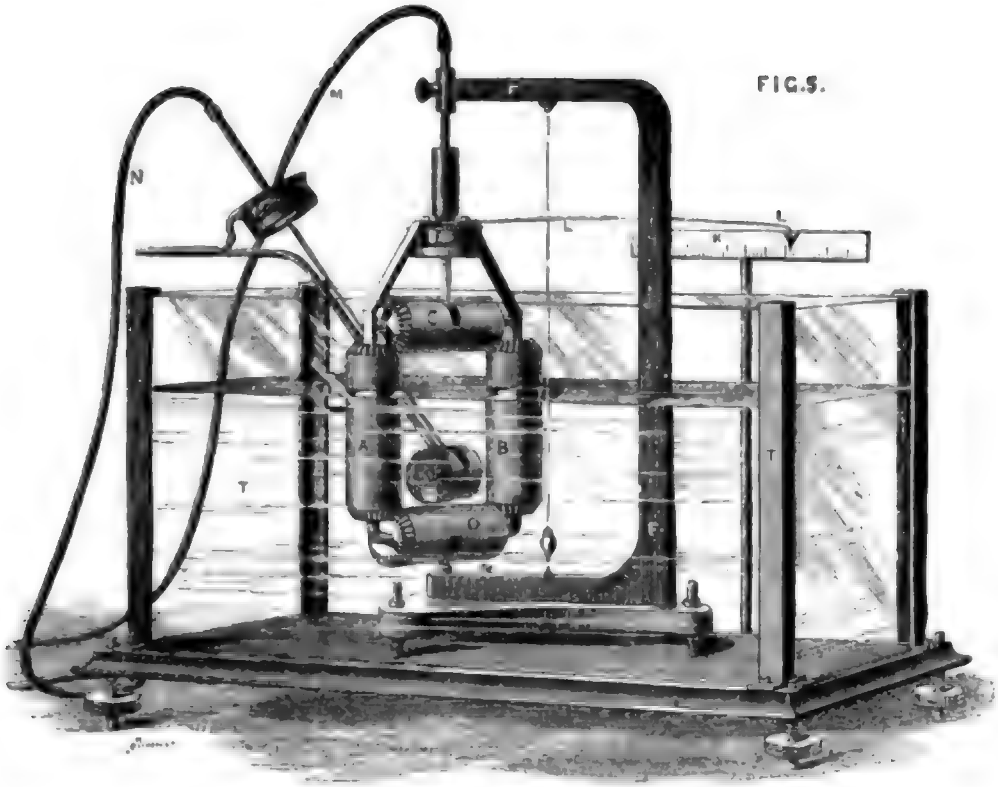


Fig. 4

If circularly vibrating cylinders, such as we have described, be immersed in a viscous fluid and set into action, the following phenomena may be observed: 1. The effect upon the fluid itself, setting up therein a field of vibration, and corresponding by analogy with the production of a field of force around a wire conveying an electric current. 2. The effect upon other circularly vibrating bodies within that field of force corresponding to the action and reaction of electric currents upon one another. 3. The effect on pulsating and oscillating bodies similarly immersed, illustrating the mutual effects upon one another of magnets and electric currents. The first of these effects is one of induction, and, from what has been said from an earlier part of this article, it will be understood that the analogy between the hydrodynamic and the electric phenomena is direct and complete. The effects classified under the second and third heads, being phenomena of direct action (in the restricted use of the word), are uniformly analogous to the magnetic and electric phenomena which they illustrate.


M
F
N
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L
K
C
A
B
T
T
D
F

FIG. 5.

Fig. 5

(To be continued.)

rexresearch.com

Felix EHRENHAFT

Magnetic Current

(1) Alden Armagnac: *Popular Science* (June 1944); "Magic With Magnetism"

(2) *Popular Science* (April 1945), p. 208: "Ehrenhaft Discovery Confirmed by New Experiments"

(3) *Radio-Electronics* (1978 ?): "Lights That Failed"

(4) Leonard Cramp: *Space, Gravity, and the Flying Saucer* (excerpt, pp. 154-156)

(5) Kristen Joseph: *Electric Spacecraft Journal* (July/Aug/Sept 1991, pp. 18-23); "Magnetic Currents --- The Monopole?"

(6) Felix Ehrenhaft: *Nature* 147 (#3714): 25 (Jan. 4, 1941); "Stationary Electric and Magnetic Fields in Beams of Light"

(7) F. Ehrenhaft / Leo Banet: *Nature* 147: 297 (March 8, 1941); "Magnetization of Matter by Light"

(8) F. Ehrenhaft: *Science* 101 (#2635): 676-677 (June 29, 1945); "Rotating Action on Matter in a Beam of Light"

(9) F. Ehrenhaft: *The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science*, Series 7, vol. 5 (# 28), pp. 225-241 (February 1928); "New Evidence of the Existence of Charges Smaller than the Electron"

(10) Keelynet Discussion Notes

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(1) *Popular Science* (June 1944), pp. 130-134, 222

Magic With Magnetism

By Alden Armagnac

Prof. Felix Ehrenhaft displays a tube of gases produced, he says, by decomposing water with a magnet

If this experimenter is right, his discovery will upset all out accepted ideas on this familiar force

Can a magnet take water to pieces? No, say physics textbooks. Yes, says Prof. Felix Ehrenhaft, former director of the Physical Institute at the University of Vienna, who now carries on his research in New York. If he should turn out to be right, his findings in the realm of magnetism promise practical applications as far-reaching as the dynamos, motors, transformers, telephones, and radio that have stemmed from Faraday's research in electricity.

For his "impossible" experiment, Dr Ehrenhaft employs the simplest of apparatus. Two shiny rods of pure Swedish iron, sealed in holes through opposite sides of a U-shaped tube, resemble a setup familiar to high-school students for breaking up water into hydrogen and oxygen gases by passing electricity through it. And that is exactly what would happen if Dr Ehrenhaft attached electric wires from a battery to the rods. But, he does no such thing.

Instead, he uses the iron rods as pole pieces, or North and South ends of a magnet --- either an electromagnet or a permanent magnet. Bubbles of gas rise through the twin columns of acidulated water, to be collected and analyzed. As might be expected, nearly all of the gas is hydrogen, liberated by a commonplace chemical interaction between the iron rods and sulfuric acid, one percent by volume, in the water. But the phenomenal part of the experiment is that oxygen also turns up, Dr Ehrenhaft recently told the American Physical Society. To be specific, it is found in clearly measurable proportions ranging from 2 to 12% of the total volume of gases. When the gases obtained with a permanent magnet are separated, the larger proportion of oxygen is found above the north pole of the magnet. After rigorous precautions that seem to rule out all other explanations --- including short-circuiting the magnet poles with wire, so that the poles will be at the same electric potential --- Dr Ehrenhaft concludes that there is only one place the oxygen can come from. And that is from the water decomposed with a magnet! Without a magnet, pure hydrogen is evolved.

There is an interesting sidelight to this experiment. A strong permanent magnet of the Alnico type suffers a marked loss of strength --- say, 10% in 24 hours --- after being used to decompose water, Dr Ehrenhaft observes. In fact, makers of the magnets, which are supposed to last for years without material change, have viewed what happens to them with astonishment and dismay. But no fault lies with their products. Energy from an electric battery is used up in decomposing water, and it would be only reasonable to expect energy stored in up in a permanent magnet to be drained likewise.

What gives the utmost significance to the reported feat of breaking up water with a magnet is the fresh evidence it offers for the existence of "magnetic current", or a flow of magnetically charged particles, which has been suspected by noted pioneers and which Dr Ehrenhaft now maintains he has proved. Confirmation of this amazing discovery would point to a possible future rival of electric current, perhaps capable of being harnesses in undreamed-of ways.

Needless to say, the scientific world will require a whole lot of convincing, since Dr Ehrenhaft's conclusions flatly contradict long-established beliefs. As every schoolboy is taught, a magnet has a north pole and a south pole. Break it in two with a hammer, and each piece will have a north pole and south pole of its own. No law forbids you to imagine a magnet with only one pole, and the idea comes in handy in certain electrical and radio calculations. But as for actual fact, you cannot have one pole without the other, an experimenter named Peter Peregrinus believed; he demonstrated it to his satisfaction, using a lodestone, in the year 1269, and prevailing opinion has backed him up ever since. As we kiow now, the lodestone that he floated on a platform in water simply turned until its north pole faced the south magnetic pole of the earth, and vice versa. It showed no observable excess of north or of south magnetism --- and hence the conclusion that the two are always equal.

But would the dictum of no separate magnetic poles still hold true in a far more delicate test --- say, if you substituted microscopic particles of iron or other magnetic metals, as tiny as particles of smoke, for the massive chunk of rock that Peregrinus used? Dr Ehrenhaft has tried it. In an air gap between the north and south poles of a magnet, he sets up what he calls a homogenous magnetic field, that is, with the lines of force absolutely parallel. In this field, he finds, the meal particles move toward the north or south pole, reversing their direction according to the direction of the magnetic field. In the particles, he concludes, there must be an excess of N or S magnetic charge. Expanding the terminology of Faraday, he calls the particles magnetic ions. They are the single magnetic poles shown at the lower right of the drawing. Instead of bearing plus or minus electric charges, as familiar ions do, they carry N or S magnetic charges.

Now, just as traveling electric ions form an electric current, why shouldn't traveling magnetic ions form a magnetic current? See for yourself another of Dr Ehrenhaft's startling experiments, and draw your own conclusions.

This time the heart of the apparatus will be a small glass cell, fitted as before with pole pieces of pure iron that dip into water containing one percent of sulfuric acid. An electromagnet, turned on or off at will, energizes the poles. From a projector, a powerful beam of light converges upon the narrow gap between the pole pieces, and a low-power microscope, mounted horizontally, reveals that happens there. Adding a camera provides a permanent record.

You begin with the magnet turned off. Looking into the eyepiece of the microscope, you see streams of bubbles rising from both pole pieces. They are of hydrogen gas, liberated by the same chemical action as the first experiment.

Throw the switch that turns on the magnet, and the scene abruptly changes. Stopped dead in their tracks, some of the bubbles cling to the pole pieces. Others leave one pole and travel to the other. Dr Ehrenhaft calls special attention to bubbles moving downward against their own buoyancy, impelled by some unseen force stronger than gravity.

Meanwhile a spectacular phenomenon has been developing --- a miniature merry-go-round of gas bubbles between the faces of the poles and parallel to them. Incapable of being shown adequately in a time exposure, the effect nevertheless appears plainly as a white blur, when the upper magnetic pole is given a conical shape for photographic purposes. Visual observation shows striking details. If copper particles, say, have been added to the acidulated water, they will rotate in the same plane as the hydrogen bubbles, but in the opposite direction. For both, the speed of the whirligig depends upon the strength of the magnetic field. Reverse the polarity of the magnet, and each set of particles spins in the opposite direction.

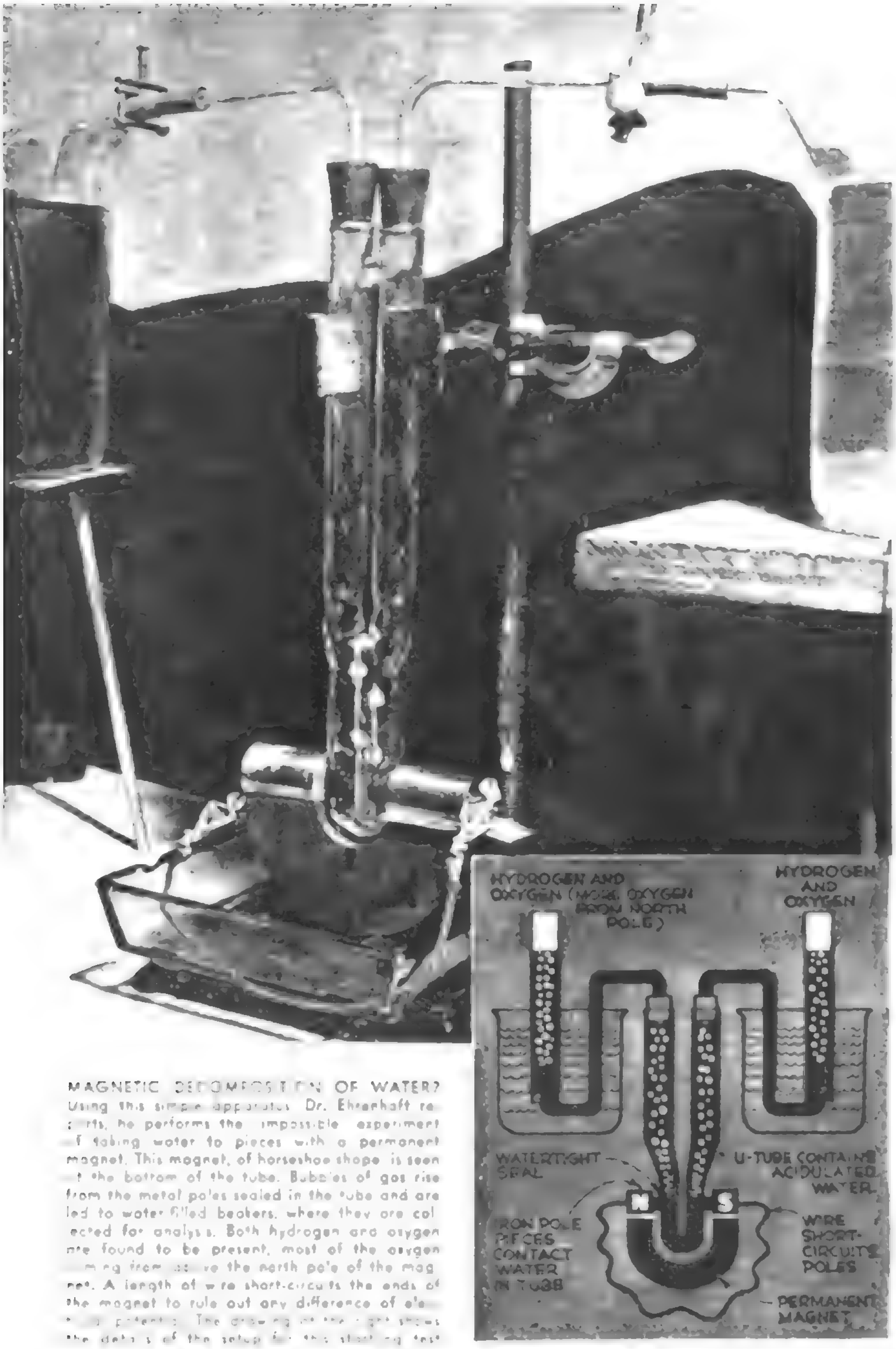
Here are no wild-eyed theories, but perfectly demonstrable facts. Any skeptical physicist has a standing invitation to see them with his own eyes at Dr Ehrenhaft's laboratory, placed at his disposal in the New York City quarters of the famous Carl Zeiss optical firm. How to account for the phenomena remains a challenge to science, unless Dr Ehrenhaft's conclusions are to be accepted. See how neatly they would draw an analogy between well-known electric effects and the new-found magnetic effects:

Bubbles or particles that travel between pole pieces of a magnet behave just as if they were magnetic ions, or clusters of thyem --- repelled by like magnetic poles, and attracted by oppositely magnetized poles. This corresponds exactly with the way that "electric"or ordinary ions interact with positive and negative electrodes. And as for the ring-around-the-rosy behavior of the hydrogen bubbles and copper particles, Dr Ehrenhaft concludes that these are electrically charged particles --- ordinary ions--- rotating about a magnetic current. This would be an exact counterpart of the classical conception that magnetism rotates about a current-carrying electric conductor.

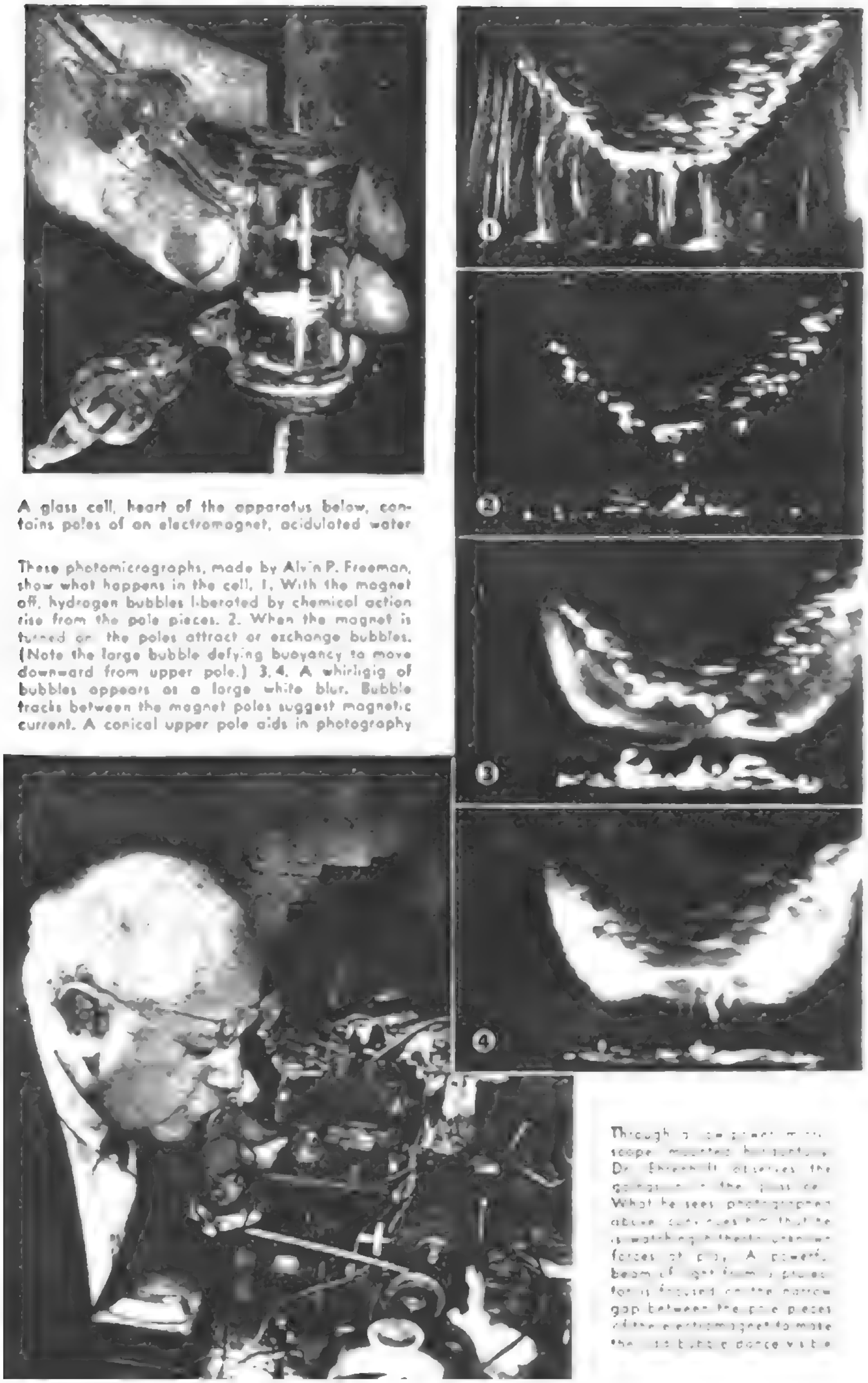
Now the staggering implications of Dr Ehrenhaft's observations begin to unfold. Existence of such a thing as magnetic current, once established, would pave the way for inductries as gigantic as those that the discovery of electricity led to in its time. A "gold rush" for practical applications might be expected. Patents for them would command fabulous sums, since inventions employing magnetic current would be basic.

What form they may take, no man can foresee, and Dr Ehrenhaft cautiouslydeclaines to hazard a guess. Yet a visitor to his laboratory cannot resist the temptation to let his imagination run free. New kinds of motors and generators? Better ways to transmit power? Transformers that will work on direct current isntead of alternating current? Atom smashers? Radical methods of seeing things in the dark, and through microscopes and telescopes? Ways to tap power from the magnetism of the Earth itself? And, in your home, substitution of magnetic current --- who ever got a shock from it? --- for electric current? Pure dreams, all of them, today --- but some of them, perhaps, realities of 2044.

Before magnetic currents could be put in harness, of course, a myriad of questions about their behavior remain to be studied and answered. So far, no one knows whether they can be led through wires, like electric currnets, as well as through conducting liquids. If so, the wires might be of entirely different materials than the best conductors for electricity. Likewise, the most effective insulators for magnetic current might be substances totally unlike those used for electrical insulators. The whole subject offers as vast a field for pioneering research as electricity did a century ago. And now, as then, an amateur experimenter puttering in his basement stands as good achance of making an epochal discovery as does a distinguished scientist in a great laboratory.


HYDROGEN AND OXYGEN (MORE OXYGEN FROM NORTH POLE)
HYDROGEN AND OXYGEN
WATERTIGHT SEAL
U-TUBE CONTAINS ACIDULATED WATER
N
S
IRON POLE PIECES CONTACT WATER IN TUBE
WIRE SHORT-CIRCUITS POLES
PERMANENT MAGNET

MAGNETIC DECOMPOSITION OF WATER? Using this simple apparatus, Dr. Ehrenhaft reports, he performs the "impossible" experiment of taking water to pieces with a permanent magnet. This magnet, of horseshoe shape, is seen at the bottom of the tube. Bubbles of gas rise from the metal poles sealed in the tube and are led to water-filled beakers, where they are collected for analysis. Both hydrogen and oxygen are found to be present, most of the oxygen coming from above the north pole of the magnet. A length of wire short-circuits the ends of the magnet to rule out any difference of electric potential. The drawing at the right shows the details of the setup for this startling test



A glass cell, heart of the apparatus below, contains poles of an electromagnet, acidulated water

These photomicrographs, made by Alvin P. Freeman, show what happens in the cell. 1. With the magnet off, hydrogen bubbles liberated by chemical action rise from the pole pieces. 2. When the magnet is turned on the poles attract or exchange bubbles. (Note the large bubble defying buoyancy to move downward from upper pole.) 3, 4. A whirligig of bubbles appears as a large white blur. Bubble tracks between the magnet poles suggest magnetic current. A conical upper pole aids in photography

Through a low-power microscope mounted horizontally, Dr. Ehrenhaft observes the goings-on in the glass cell. What he sees, photographed above, convinces him that he is watching hitherto unknown forces at play. A powerful beam of light from a projector is focused on the narrow gap between the pole pieces of the electromagnet to make the tiny bubble dance visible

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(2) ***Popular Science*****, p. 208 (April 1945)**

"Ehrenhaft Discovery Confirmed by New Experiments"

By observing whirligigs of electrically charges particles in a magnetic field, Brother Gabriel Kane of Manhattan College and Charles B. Reynolds of the Federal Communications Commission confirm the phenomenal discovery of magnetic currents by Dr. Felix Ehrenhaft (P.S.M., June 1944, p. 130). Going further, they make a drop of copper sulfate solution spin between the pole pieces of a permanent magnet, even rotating in interposed microscope cover glass with it. Present laboratory tests may lead to momentous applications in power machinery of the future.

(3) Radio-Electronics (1978 ?)

"Lights That Failed"

Discovery of the Age? ~

In March 1944, *Radio-Craft* published an article, "Magnetic Current --- Discovery of the Age?". It described the work of refugee scientist Felix Ehrenhaft, Director of the Physics Institute, University of Vienna. Ehrenhaft believed that he had discovered particles with a one-pole magnetic charge (either N or S but not both). Beaming light on the gap between the poles of a powerful electromagnet, on the lower pole piece of which powdered metal had been scattered, he found that when the magnet was activated he could see some of the particles spring from the lower to the upper pole. Ehrenhaft believed that this indicated that they had a monopolar magnetic charge (Others were not so sure).

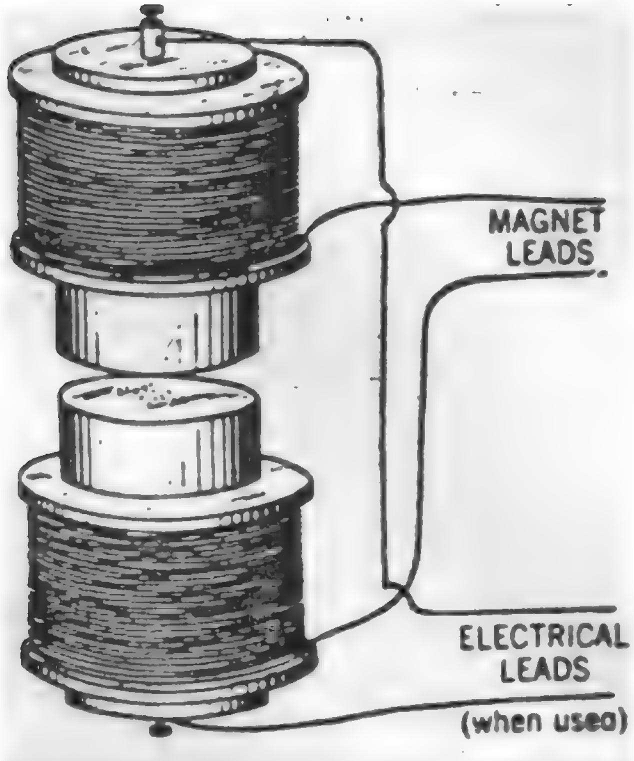
The work attracted a great deal of attention. *Radio-Craft* devoted two articles and an editorial to it. There is a gap in electromagnetic theory that would be filled neatly by monopole magnets and magnetic current, and students were extremely interested. Ehrenhaft made a number of other experiments that supported his hypothesis. Unfortunately one of the most dramatic ones --- indicating that water could be decomposed magnetically --- went wrong. It was absolutely unrepeatable. The professor was tremendously embarrassed, and to some extent withdrew from public discussion, carrying on his experimental work in the semi-seclusion of Manhattan College.

He returned to his post in Vienna after the war, and some of his later work was published in French and other scientific journals. He died not so long after, and interest in magnetic monopoles seemed to have died with him, until about 1970. Then one H.R. Kolm reported finding a track produced by a particle that was strongly accelerated in a magnetic field, something that might indicate a monopole magnet. He never published a formal paper on the subject, and presumably did not feel that he had enough evidence that a magnetic monopole existed.

In 1975, scientists of the University of California and of the University of Houstton (TX) reported the existence of a particle, far heavier than any yet discovered, that fitted the characteristics of a magnetic monopole as laid down theoretically by Dirac in 1931. For one thing Dirac had suggested that the particle --- if it existed --- should have a basic charge of 68.5 or a multiple of that number. The suspected particles had a charge of 137.

Three years later no further discoveries have been reported. An inquiry to Dr Alfred Goldhaber, who commented with interest on the 1975 discovery, reveals that though he has been doing theoretical work on the subject since 1975, "neither I nor anyone else has any evidence of the existence of magnetic monopoles". The final conclusion of the 1975 experimenters, he said, were that the track was not compatible with the magnetic monopole.

So the subject is still open. Theoretically, there is a place in the universe for magnetic monopoles, but apparently so far nobody has ever "seen" one.



ig. 2—The Ehrenhaft condenser. Magnetic o
electric fields may exist between its faces.

ADIO-CRAFT for MARCH
p. 332 1944

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(4) Leonard G. Cramp: *Space, Gravity, and the Flying Saucer* (pp. 154-156)

[Excerpt]

Here is an account of an experiment carried out by the well-known Viennese physicist Felix Ehrenhaft, whose work may prove to be an inspiration to students of this new approach to Kinematics.

Ehrenhaft and his colleague, Ernst Reeger, have proved that there is more than a little truth in the suspicion that tiny particles of dust tend to rotate when exposed to the rays of the sun. For they have not only reproduced this phenomenon in the laboratory, but they have succeeded in photographing it as well. In order to do this, Ehrenhaft placed tiny graphite particles into a glass flask, from which the air was completely evacuated. Then the flask was exposed to focused beams of sunlight. Instantly a large number of particles were seen to rise from the bottom of the flask and start to weave elliptical, circular and spiral-shaped paths, which were quite visible to the naked eye. The phenomenon ceased as soon as the light was weakened or cut off completely. Photographs taken at one-fifth and one-tenth of a second proved that not only were the particles orbiting, but more significantly, they were spinning on their own axis.

It is of interest to note that Ehrenhaft would like to relate the phenomenon to his own theory of a new type of physical force. He suggests that it is a purely 'magnetic' force which permeates throughout the known universe.

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(5) *Electric Spacecraft Journal* (July/Aug/Sept 1991), pp. 18-23) ~

"Magnetic Currents --- The Monopole?"

By Kristen Joseph

The following is a review of the work of Felix Ehrenhaft, affiliated with the Physical Institute at the State University of Vienna for most of his career. He began as an assistant professor in 1907 and held the post of director by 1920. In 1938 he left Austria for the United States and became a citizen the following year. In 1944, at a conference at Columbia University, where he had a lab, he revealed his various theories. Six months later Ehrenhaft gave further evidence of magnetic monopoles at a conference of the American Physical Society at Rochester University. He died in Vienna in 1952 at the age of 73.

We thank Jennifer Piel for graciously providing the reference material for this article.

Ehrenhaft was head of the Physical Institute of the State University of Vienna until shortly after Germany took Austria in 1938. He experimented with the behavior of minute particles under intense illumination in a field of electricity. His work began to suggest that a light wave carries tiny, energizing power stations of varying magnitude and pole, which could transfer energy and charge to particles of matter in the path of that light. He showed that light could propel matter and, later on, that ultraviolet light, for instance, magnetizes iron.

In measuring the effects that these power stations in a light wave have on ions, Ehrenhaft used a very small condenser and was able to measure forces a small as 1^{-10} dynes, determining charges on particles to be 2.9 x 1^{-10} esu, which is considerably smaller than the –1.60 x 10^{-19} coulomb (4.8 x 10^{-10} esu) that his contemporary Millikan attributed to the electron --- the value science accepts as standard to this day.

Micro-Manipulation ~

He worked with particles so exceedingly small (10^{-4} to 10^{-5} cm diam., +/- 0.1 to 1 micron) that several had to be lined up by micromanipulation before their end-to-end diameters added up enough to be measured, and it was perhaps because such extremely complex calculations went into measuring the charges on those particles that scientists in Ehrenhaft's day discounted the final results of his experiments, which he concluded in 1937.

Single Poles ~

But perhaps of greatest impact is Ehrenhaft's discovery, through numerous verifiable experiments using light, minute particles and magnetic fields, that magnets appear to carry a single pole, and therefore, that a magnetic current exists separately from the static magnetism of a magnetic field.

Conventional wisdom has it that magnetic poles always occur in pairs of opposites and that it is not possible for a magnetized object to have a north pole without an attached south pole.

Peregrinus ~

Based on the experiment reportedly done by Petrus Peregrinus in 1629, if a magnet is broken, new poles appear near the break in such a way that each pole has two opposite poles as well.

Ehrenhaft identified the problem with that crude experiment --- the lodestone Peregrinus put on a cork and floated in a bowl of water had too little mobility with respect to the geomagnetic field, and the very act of breaking it in pieces created magnetism through friction.

When Ehrenhaft repeated this experiment with very sensitive equipment, particles of microscopic size and a strong homogeneous field, he got different results.

Ehrenhaft set up a condenser with plates 8 mm in diameter and about 2 mm apart on the face of iron cylinders, thereby creating a vertical magnetic field that could be reversed at will.

He also could apply a reversible electric field if needed, going in the same direction but independent of the magnetic field. All observations were made with a dark field microscope. With his assistant, Leo Banet, he reported the following effects in the September 4, 1942 issue of Science:

"If one places a minute amount of very fine powder, such as Fe, Ni, Mn, Cr, Sb in the exact center of the lower magnetrode, one can see, as soon as the magnetic field is applied, that some of the particles move toward the upper plate, while others remain at rest. It is also possible to place some particles on the upper plate, while others remain at rest. It is also possible to place some particles on the upper plate only. Of these, some move toward the lower magnetrode as soon as the magnetic field is applied, while the others remain at rest. It is even possible to combine both experiments at the same time. One then observes that some of the particles move toward the N and some toward the S magnetrode, carrying charges opposite to those of the plates to which they move. The particles arrange themselves on the magnetrodes in the direction of the lines of force and in needle-like masses parallel to each other and perpendicular to the plates". (Ref. !4)

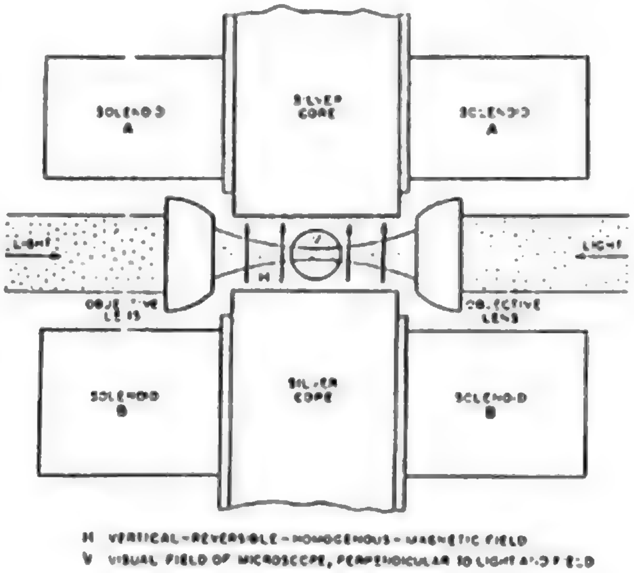
Magneto-Phoresis ~

He reported similar polarization of the particles regardless of whether they were suspended in gas or liquid, and they behaved similarly when they were placed in either the homogenous electric or magnetic field:

"However, the difference could be particularly well noticed on Cu particles, which moved only in electric fields but not in magnetic ones, and on some iron particles which moved in magnetic particles but not in electric ones" (Ref. 14).

Also, some particles seemed to spontaneously change direction, and some seemed to tremble or waver between moving in either direction, and Ehrenhaft attributed this to a spontaneous change in magnetic charge on these particles. He dubbed the entire phenomenon 'magneto-phoresis' (See Figure 1).

Figure 1 Magneto-phoresis


SOLENOID A
SILVER CORE
SOLENOID A
LIGHT
LIGHT
H
V
OBJECTIVE LENS
COLLECTIVE LENS
SOLENOID B
SILVER CORE
SOLENOID B
H VERTICAL-REVERSIBLE-HOMOGENOUS-MAGNETIC FIELD
V VISUAL FIELD OF MICROSCOPE, PERPENDICULAR TO LIGHT AND FIELD

Ampere Refuted ~

Ehrenhaft's discovery of these magnetic ions refuted Ampere's hypothesis that the effects of a magnet can be substituted by circular electric currents. Ampere's electromagnets have two poles. Ehrenhaft showed that some particles behave like monopoles. To substantiate his claim that he had discovered magnetic ions, and thus magnetic current, he set out to show that magnetic current could produce the same effect as electric current --- that the magnetic current would cause electric ions to rotate around it in line of circular force.

Like electric ions or current, magnetic ions would do chemical work.

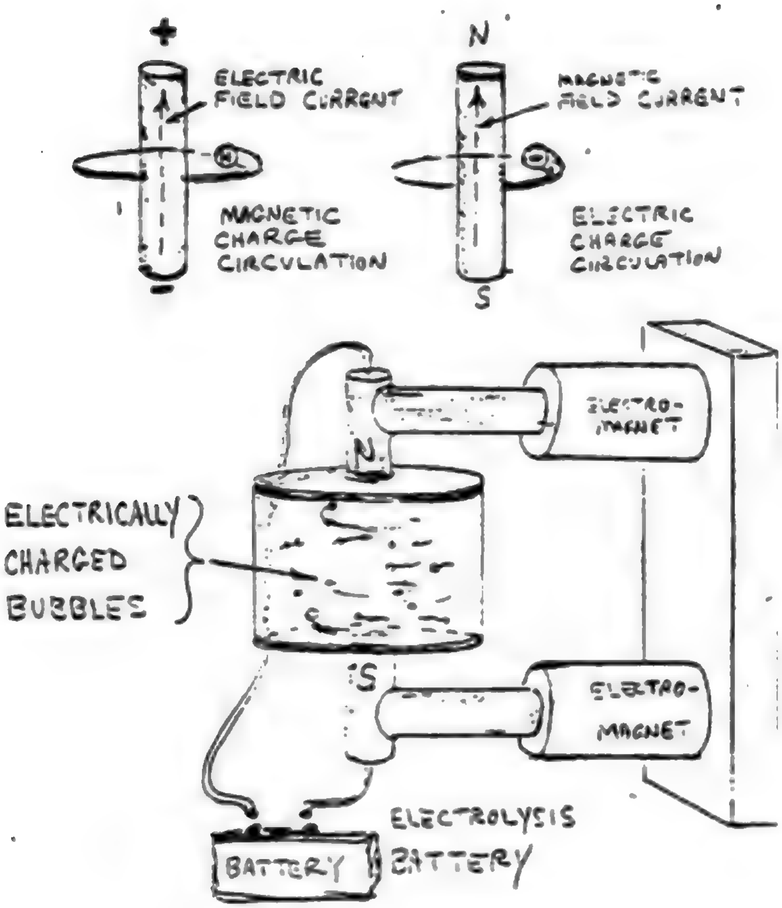
If he is right, the process of electrolysis, or decomposing water using electric poles (that had proven the existence of electric ions) could be made to happen in a magnetic field, thereby achieving magnetolysis and proving magnetic current by the same criteria.

To accomplish that experimentally, Ehrenhaft set up an electromagnet with soft iron poles that faced into dilute sulfuric acid, electrically insulated from the iron magnet core (See Figure 2). As one observer noted:

"When a little electric current was applied, the dilute acid was, of course, electrolyzed, and streams of bubbles rose from the poles. These bubbles, naturally, were electrically charged; the poles from which they evolved were charged. If the magnetic current existed, and if it could be made to flow from pole to pole through the acid solution, then the bubbles should, on the basis of theory, go into rotation around the unseen magnetic current.

"When the electromagnet was turned on, the rising bubbles instantly and violently twisted into a rapid rotation --- rapid and violent to be far beyond any question of accidental eddies of liquid convection or anything else. Reversing the magnetic current stopped the rotation then started it equally rapidly in the opposite direction".

Figure 2 *(1)*


+
ELECTRIC FIELD CURRENT
MAGNETIC CHARGE CIRCULATION
-
N
MAGNETIC FIELD CURRENT
ELECTRIC CHARGE CIRCULATION
S
ELECTRO-MAGNET
N
ELECTRICALLY CHARGED BUBBLES
S
ELECTRO-MAGNET
ELECTROLYSIS BATTERY
BATTERY

Magnetolysis Experiment

Magnetolysis ~

There remained the question of magnetolysis that Ehrenhaft demonstrated using the same electromagnetic setup. This time, however, he short-circuited the two magnetrodes by linking them with a piece of wire, thus making electrolysis impossible. When the magnetic field was turned on, the natural slow evolution of bubbles speeded up; when collected and evaluated after some time a respectable percentage of those bubbles were found to be oxygen.

Ehrenhaft gave details of the experiment in *Physical Review* in 1943:

"Between the vertical cylindrical poles (magnetrodes) of an electromagnet of soft Swedish iron, whose bases form a horizontal gap (pole diameter 8 mm, gap 1-2 mm) acidulated water (1% sulfuric acid by volume) is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen gas... As long as the two poles immersed in the solution are not magnetized, we get pure hydrogen, but as soon as the two poles are magnetized, we get a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen (about 2-12% oxygen)". (Ref. 8)

Since chemical action alone would not yield oxygen, some additional process was at work breaking down the water to its elements.

Ehrenhaft continued:

"Microscopic observation shows that the magnetically evolved gas bubbles carry either a N or S magnetic charge... Each of these positive charged gas bubbles moves in a circle around the gap between the magnetrodes, through which a constant magnetic currnet flows, reversing its direction on reversion of the magnetic field, exactly as a single magnetic pole would circulate around the constant electric current, reversing its direction with the reversal of the electric field". (Ref. 8)

Magnetic Current ~

Ehrenhaft discovered that a magnetic current is surrounded by circular electric lines of force and that the magnetic charge of the magnet could be set free by making it release oxygen gas from acidulated water.

Interestingly, as John W. Campbell, Jr. pointed out in his article on Ehrenhaft in the May 1944 issue of *Astounding Science Fiction*, electrically charged particles do not rotate detectably around the gap between the poles of a permanent magnet. He noted the reason for this was: "[T]he permanent magnet represents stored magnetic energy --- static magnetic field energy, pretty solidly tied down", similar to an electret, the magnet's counterpart (The electret has stored electric-field energy that it cannot release as current). "The permanent magnet does not, therefore, have a magnetic current associated with it. The observed lack of rotation, then, conforms with theory". (Ref. 1)

Measuring Magnetic Current ~

Assuming the existence of magnetic current, Ehrenhaft wanted to measure it, and he did it the same way Ampere first quantified the nature of electric current. Ampere stated that a single magnetic pole would whirl around a wire carrying an electric current, the intensity of which was measured by the work done by carrying a unit magnetic pole once around the entire electric current.

In an experiment described in *Physical Review* 1944 (Ref. 12), Ehrenhaft learned that permanent magnets lose a portion of their pole strength during the magnetolysis process:

"Dr Ehrenhaft has set up an alnico magnet, and drained the pole strength by approximately 10% in 60 hours in one case, and with another magnet the same pole-strength reduction was accomplished in 24 hours". (Ref. 1)

This is the counterpart of the loss in pole-strength of Volta's pile during electrolysis, indicating the average intensity of the magnetic current flowing between the pole faces in what Ehrenhaft termed "absolute magneto-static units" or msu. In the magnetic version of Ampere's statement, he observed:

"The intensity of the magnetic current measured electrically is equal to the work done in carrying a unit electric charge once about the electromagnetic current". (Ref. 5)

For example, the numerical value of the magnetic charge on a single particle of nickel in gas could be smaller than 5 x 1^{-10} msu.

Electric and Magnetic Charges ~

In subsequent experiments Ehrenhaft established that particles can carry both electric and magnetic charges at the same time as evidenced by their motion in gas or liquid. He theorized that the magnetic charge equaled the electric charge on particles of the same size. In one experiment, the particles rotated around the magnetic current because of their electric charges. Because of their magnetic charges, bubbles moved either upeard or downward. Their resulting path was a helix and could be seen "even by the naked eye to be circulating in a counterclockwise direction, when looking upon the face of the S pole. This movement carried the bubbles downward, even against the force of buoyancy". (Ref. 12)

The Third Force ~

The ramifications of what Ehrenhaft discovered can only be guessed at:

"It is the belief today that there exist in nature only two general forces, the force of gravity and the magnetic action of electric currents. But we have here a third force, the electric action of magnetic currents". (Ref. 12)

In the same letter to the editors of *Physical Review*, he wrote:

"Oersted found... a vortex around the wire connecting the two poles of Volta's pile. The phenomena here reported show that there is a vortex around the poles of an electro- or permanent magnet. In Oersted's experiment, the pile lost its pole strength. In the experiment with the permanent magnet, the magnet lost its pole strength. In Oersted's experiment, we have to deal with electrodynamic rotations. In the new case, we have to deal with magnetodynamic rotations. Both rotations are the result of the expenditure of energy, one from Volta's pile, the other from the magnet.

"If the single magnetic pole is fixed and alone in action, the opposite pole being remote as is done in Faraday's experiment, and the wire conducting the electric current is free to move, the wire will rotate around the single pole. This is the principle of the electric motor...

"In the new case... we have two fixed magnetic poles with the electrically charged matter free to rotate around the magnetic current. This is, in principio, the magnetic motor. We are here using our third force. One cannot tell how a motor operated by this force can be utilized". (Ref. 12)

Magnetic Motors ~

Science writer John W. Campbell, Jr, however, envisioned magnetic charges with mutual attraction forces equivalent to millions of volts operating in small practical machines. He speculated that, "A magneto-electret --- consisting of a coil of magnetic conductor carrying a heavy magnetic current --- would develop electric potentials that did not tend to arc across. Perhaps a small magnetic coil would develop 50,000,000 volt potentials that could tear atoms apart". (Ref. 1)

Twins ~

But perhaps of far greater importance, Ehrenhaft pointed out, "is the necessity to define more clearly the part that the inseparable twins, electricity and magnetism, play in their interaction, one on another, and to determine if, in the future, they can best be defined by one symbol only" (Ref. 12).

Conclusion ~

Ehrenhaft's work with the effects of intense light beams on small particles was never conclusive.

He did show, however, that light beams of short frequency could repel and attract some small particles; that matter thus excited by light tended to move along magnetic lines of force much like he speculated that the gases in a star's corona took shape as though surrounding a magnetized sphere.

He pointed out that the intense light and magnetic current flowing from the sun to the earth along the lines of force of the Earth's magnetic field was likely creating the aurora borealis and other magnetic effects still little understood today.

Figure 3

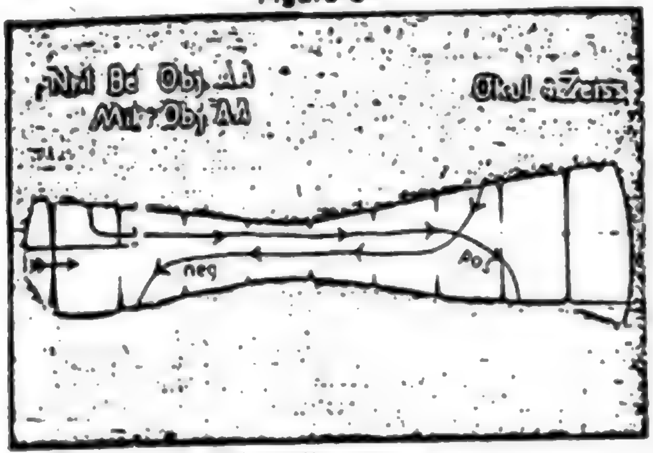
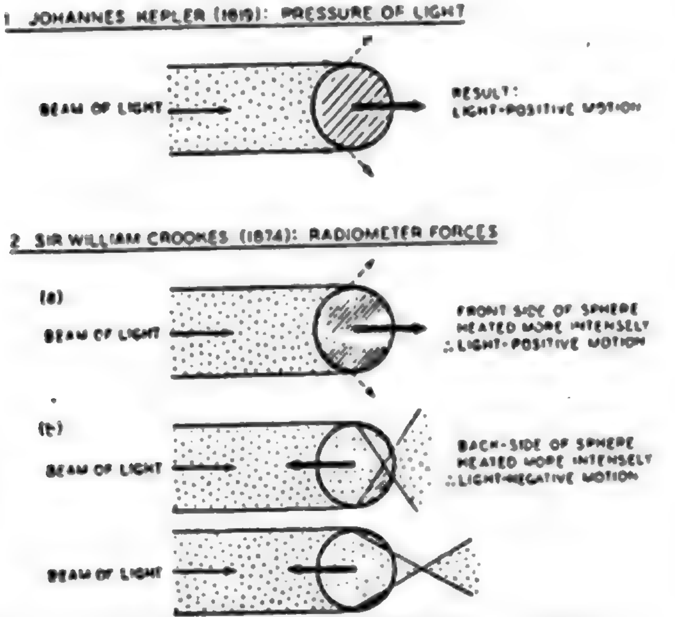


Fig. 6.


1 JOHANNES KEPLER (1619): PRESSURE OF LIGHT
BEAM OF LIGHT
RESULT:
LIGHT-POSITIVE MOTION
2 SIR WILLIAM CROOKES (1874): RADIOMETER FORCES
(a)
BEAM OF LIGHT
FRONT SIDE OF SPHERE
HEATED MORE INTENSELY
∴ LIGHT-POSITIVE MOTION
(b)
BEAM OF LIGHT
BACK-SIDE OF SPHERE
HEATED MORE INTENSELY
∴ LIGHT-NEGATIVE MOTION
BEAM OF LIGHT

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(6) Nature 147 (#3714):25 (Jan. 4, 1941) ~

"Stationary Electric and Magnetic Fields in Beams of Light"

Felix Ehrenhaft

According to then electromagnetic theory of light (Maxwell, Hertz) the electric light vector and the magnetic light vector oscillate perpendicularly to the direction of propagation. The energy of the wave is given by Poynting's vector.

It is shown below, on the basis of experimental findings, that every wave of light possesses likewise a stationary field intensity E in its direction of propagation and also the stationary magnetic field of intensity H. That means there is a potential difference between two points on the ray of light. Accordingly, it should be possible to collect electricity from the ray under suitable conditions. A beam of light therefore constitutes a source of electricity; furthermore, light has magnetizing effects.

Experimental proof of this generalization was obtained from my investigations of the interaction between light and small particles of matter (*Ann. Phys.* 18: 151). This permits of the measurement of forces of the order of 10^{-9} to 10^{-19} dynes. The sensitivity of measurements of forces is thus increased by my methods by a factor of 1,000-10,000

When particles of matter are irradiated by sufficiently intense light of sufficiently small wavelength, regardless of the direction of the wave front normal, then positive or negative electric charges, or north or south magnetic poles, are induced on these particles. Particles of otherwise identical properties move in a homogeneous electric or in a homeogeous magnetic field in or against the direction of the electric field (electro-photophoresis), or in or against the direction of the magnetic field (magneto-photophoresis). These induced temporary electric or magnetic ions exist as long as the particles are irradiated by sufficiently intense light. Furthermore, it can be observed that some particles stay at rest and that their motion commences suddenly,or that moving particles appear to change their velocity and even reverse it. These are due to changes of charge. The movement of magnetic ions in a homogenous magnetic field is a 'magnetic currnet'.

These phenomena are best observed when two fully symmetrical beams of light are directed against each other and when the fields act perpendicularly, are reversible and free from residual magnetism and electricity, and are also homogeneous. The intensity of this motion depends upon the frequency of the light wave. It increases with increasing frequency and is also dependent on the material. I have also found that, when using just one concentrated beam of light, without any field, small particles of matter of magnitude 10^{-4} to 1^{-5} cm of the same kind as before moved in clean gases either away from the source of light (light-positive, longitudinal photophoresis) or towards the source of light (light negative, longitudinal photophoresis). This force increases with the intensity of the light and likewise depends upon frequency and material.

There are particles which do not show longitudinal photophoresis at first, but only after a certain time, and some which gradually lose it. I have shown in another paper also that radiometer forces cannot account for these effects (*J. Franklin Inst.* 230: 381). Longitudinal photophoresis has also been found in liquids with particles of the same material. These particles moved in opposite directions.

Since light makes particles of matter unipolar with respect to homogeneous electric fields, and since, when no such fields act, it makes them move in or against the direction of its wave front normal, there must be an electric field E coincident with the direction of the wave front normal. This means that electromagnetic waves possess longitudinal stationary components of E, and therefore potential differences between different points along the beam. The magnitude of those fields can be calculated from actual measurements.

These facs have been confirmed by further experiments by myself and some of my pupils. An electric field suitably arranged parallel to the wave front normal permits the acceleration or retardation or even reversal of positive or negative photophoresis. The superposed field alters the component of the electromotive force in the direction of the beam.

From similar experiments it can be concluded that stationary magnetic fields exist in the beam of light, since superposed magnetic fields accelerate or retard the magneto-photophoresis. Those stationary magnetic fields in the beam of light have a magnetizing effect on the material as above mentioned.

In conclusion, I find that light beams have electric stationary components in the direction of the wave front normal, and that consequently there must be stationary electric potential differences between different points along the beam. There must also be a stationary magnetic field in the beam of light with potential differences.

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(7) *Nature* (March 8, 1941), p. 297 ~

"Magnetization of Matter by Light"

F. Ehrenhaft // Leo Banet

One of us (F.E.) has shown that small particles of matter of different chemical elements, but of the same physical qualities, irradiated by concentrated light, move in a homogeneous magnetic field, some of them toward the N, some toward the S pole (magnetrode). Therefore, there must be a preponderance of either N or S magnetism on each of these irradiated particles, and they behave like single magnetic poles (charges)(Ref. 1). Further, experiment led to the conclusion (Ref. 2) that, in addition to the oscillating electric and magnetic vectors, light beams must have electric stationary components in the direction of the wave front normal, and that consequently there must be stationary electric potential differences between different points along the beam; and that there must be also a stationary magnetic field in the beam of light with potential differences. Hence, the light beam must have a magnetizing effect, and the charge of a magnet should be changed by light.

Examination of the literature showed that even before the time of Oerstedt's experiments, Domenico Morichini (Ref. 3) in 1812 magnetized compass needles by means of the ultraviolet portion of the spectrum of sunlight as used by Herschel. His experiments were verified by M. Sommerville (Ref. 4), F. Zantedeschi (Ref. 5), V. Baumgartner (Ref. 6) and others.

We therefore undertook to test the photomagnetic effect also on larger bodies in continuation of the above-mentioned fundamental experiments in continuation of the microscopic bodies (magneto-photophoresis), through which the general magnetization of the elements and the existence of magnetic 'currents' was brought to light. The experiments were successful with the simplest apparatus, undertaken in a private apartment with a 10 cent compass needle from Woolworth's as an indicator, and using a beam of light rich in ultraviolet radiation (Hanovia mercury arc, Max=zda GE daylight bulb) which was contained by means of quartz lesnes.

Magnetic poles (charges) were induced in various non-magnetic and annealed pieces of iron (paperclips, nails,little iron rods), which were placed perpendicularly to the geomagnetic field, by irradiation for periods varying from minutes to several hours. Those poles were mainly N magnetic and were still present in many specimens after several days.

After short periods of irradiation, it could be shown that the effect was local and on the surface. After long irradiation periods saturation values were obtained.

We also convinced ourselves by means of an amplifier and oscillograph that the characteristic of an induction coil with an iron core changed under ultraviolet irradiation.

Naturally, the magnetization was also dependent upon the material, its surface and history to a very high degree. Further investigations are in progress.

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"Rotating Action on Matter in a Beam of Light"

Felix Ehrenhaft

Referring to the paper read by me on January 19, 1945 at the New York meeting of the American Physical Society, G.F. Hull (Ref. 1) has clearly understood that my claims are new, as he says "that he (Ehrenhaft) had claimed to prove that a beam of natural (unpolarized) light produces a rotating action on matter", while, as Hull states later on according to his textbook, "the rotating action in a beam of circularly polarized light is exceedingly small, and in a beam of natural light nothing whatever".

When Lebedew (Ref. 2) and Nichols and Hull (Ref. 3) worked, forces only down to 10^{-5} or 10^{-6} dyne could be measured (Ref. 4). In 1909 I developed a method of measurement of forces exerted in single microscopic or submicroscopic bodies which enable the measurement of forces as small as 10^{-10} dyne and applied it for the determination of the size and the electric charge of single spherical particles of well-known density (Ref. 5). This was next used by K. Przibram (Ref. 6) in the measurement of the electric charge on single droplets of mist and later by others on oil drops. This method, 10^4 times more sensitive than former methods, has resulted in the detection of phenomena concerning the interaction between radiation and matter which I termed 'photophoresis'. In a concentrated beam of natural light, test bodies of the same size and with the same physical properties move simultaneously with the direction of propagation of the radiation (light positive) and against this direction (light negative). Radiometer forces of the Crookes type or similar effects cannot be accountable for the observed facts (Ref. 8, 9).

The above movements can be influenced by the superposition of homogeneous magnetic or electric fields (magneto-photophoresis, electro-photophoresis). Particels irradiated by light do move in the homogeneous magnetic fields and reverse their direction of movement with the reversal of the field as often as desired. It must be concluded that they carry an excess of N or S magnetic charge. Many of the test bodies exhibiting a magnetic charge in the light retain this charge in the dark (Ref. 10). Thus, expanding the terminology of Faraday, there exists a magnetic ion in general and consequently a magnetic current. The electric action of magnetic currents, the counterpart of the magnetic action of electric currents has been demonstrated (Ref. 11). His means that the single electric charge (pole) rotates around the magnetic current and that the single magnetic charge (pole) rotates around the electric current (Oersted-Ampere).

In my recent measurements of single magnetic charges on microscopic particles, I separated the influence of light from the influence of the magnetic field by measuring these charges in the dark (Ref. 12). I further investigated again the ponderomotive force of light upon matter. If one introduces and allows to fall into a vertically projected beam particles of, for instance, Cr, Fe, Mn, Cu^2O, those of a size of about the wavelength of light and smaller fall vertically, while those of more than the wavelength of light in size describe in falling distinct helical paths in the beam of light, as already observed by me and my school in Vienna and Whytlaw-Gray (Leeds)(Ref. 8) in the horizontal beam. Whytlaw-Gray has repeated my experiments and obtained identical results.

In my recent experiments made with Richard Whitall it was determined that often the bodies made five to ten revolutions per second around the axis of the helix, and the radius of this helical path is exceedingly large compared with the radius of the body. These facts can be easily understood. Optically active substances rotate the plane of polarization of light, and Faraday (1845) succeeded in rotating the plane of polarization by applying a magnetic field parallel to the beam.

The helical paths have been observed with linear polarized light as well as with natural light, and without parallel external magnetic field. This is to be expected, since the light scattered by a spherical body is for the most part linear polarized, and since our magneto-photophoresis experiments demonstrate that in the direction of the light beam there exists a static longitudinal magnetic field analogous to the electrostatic field therein produced by Woldemar Voigt (Ref. 13). These fields can explain in some respect electro- and magneto-photophoresis with the movement of electrically charged bodies in the longitudinal magnetic field of the beam of light. Concerning the helical movement in the beam of light, the electric charge rotates around the longitudinal magnetic field and vice versa.

The helical movement of particles observed by me and Whytlaw-Gray cannot be explained by the formulation of Maxwell-Poynting, on which point of view G.F. Hull has based his work on light pressure.

It has been found that light rotates matter, if matter is free to move with 3 degrees of freedom. The well-known principles of conservation of linear and angular momentum of electrodynamics (Poincare, Max Abraham) do not cover the experimental facts that light can exert forces of attraction, repulsion and torsion. Regarding the general theoretical conclusions it is evident that we have to add to the electrodynamic equations the expression for the true single magnetic charge and therefore the term for the magnetic current (Ref. 14). The formulations have to be broadened in such a way as to include the three actions listed above.

These observed actions require a modification of the relation E = MC^2, pronounced for the first time by Hasenoehrl (1904) for the radiation of black bodies (Ref. 15), generalized later on, as well as a revision of the more modern concepts which have been derived from the enunciation of A. Soldner (1801), entitled ‘About the Deflection of a Beam of Light from its Rectilinear Movement through the Attraction of a Celestial Body Near Which the Beam Passes’ (Ref. 16). In considering astrophysical questions it is clear that one must take into account not only the repulsive force of radiation but also the attractive and rotational forces.

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"New Evidence of the Existence of Charges Smaller than the Electron"

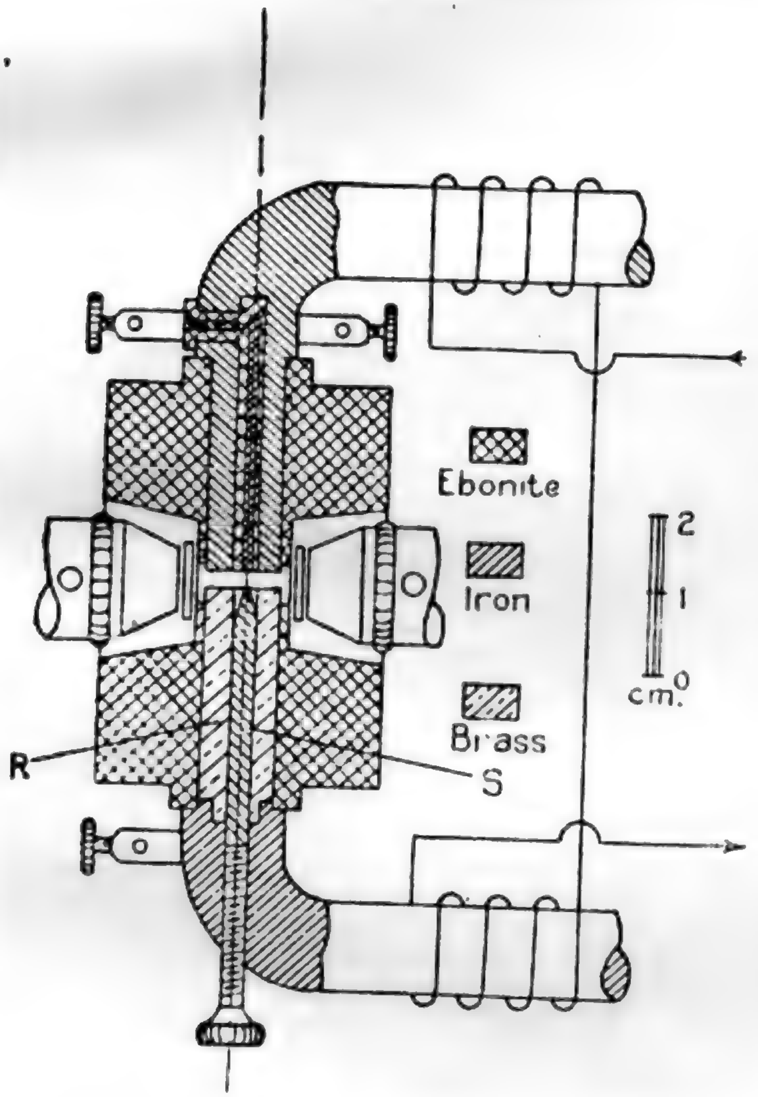
Felix Ehrenhaft

[Excerpt]

Section 2: The Micromagnet ~

In the following measurements the circular poles of an Ehrenhaft condenser of the diameter of 9 mm were rebuilt into poles of a strong electromagnet. The upper plate consists of a hollow cylinder of soft iron with an external diameter of 9 mm. and an internal diameter of 2 mm. Into this is introduced an electric insulated solid cylinder of the same iron with a diameter of 1 mm. These cylinders can be brought to various electric potentials. The lower plate ends in a conical iron pin, 2 mm thick, which has a circular base with a diameter of 1 mm. The pin is surrounded by a mantle of brass with a diameter of 9 mm, so that its base lies in the same plane as that of the pin. The described condenser plates go over into two iron cores (12 mm thick, 190 mm long), each of which is wound with 14 layers of 2 mm copper wire. An accumulator battery of 120volts cross-potential and very great capacity furnishes a quite constant current. The number of ampere turns per 1 cm is 1080. The two cores are closed by an iron yoke which is insulated from them by leaves of mica. In this way the plates can also be used as an electrical condenser. Four coolers fed with flowing water, two for each core, provide for a sufficient removal of the heat and hold the temperature constant. When the windings are connected with the electrical circuit, there are produced two opposite magnetic poles in the vertical x axis. In this way we get a symmetrical inhomogeneous magnetic field between the plates of an Ehrenhaft condenser, which are at a distance of 1.8 mm apart.

Fig. 1.



Keelynet Discussion Notes:

Felix Ehrenhaft: Micro-Magnet & Sub-Electron

http://www.keelynet.com/interact/archive/00001672.htm.*(29 Nov 1999)*

The premiere investigator into the effect of magnets to promote dissociation of water was Professor Ehrenhaft. This ties in with Stan Meyers claims of 'fractioning' water and Randoll Mills claims of a 'hydrino' which is based on a fractional hydrogen charge...kind of a SUB-isotope of hydrogen.

http://paranetinfo.com/mainbbs/space/TESLA.TXT

Ehrenhaft discovered and reported fractional charges for years, in the 30's and 40's, and was ignored. See P.A.M. Dirac, "Development of the Physicist's Conception of Nature", *Symposium on the Development of the Physicist's Conception of Nature*, ed. Jagdish Merha, D. Reidel, Boston, 1973, pp. 12-14 for a presentation of some of Ehrenhaft's results. Within the last few years Stanford University researchers have also positively demonstrated the existence of "fractional charge." For a layman's description of their work, see "A Spector Haunting Physics," Science News, Vol. 119, January 31, 1981, pp. 68-69. Indeed, Dirac in his referenced article points out that Millikan himself -- in his original oildrop experiments -- reported one measurement of fractional charge, but discounted it as probably due to error.

http://www.centuryinter.net/tjs11/bus/magnh2o.htm

For his "impossible" experiment, Dr. Ehrenhaft employs the simplest of apparatus. Two shiny rods of pure Swedish iron, sealed in holes through opposite sides of a U-shaped tube, resemble a setup familiar to high-school students for breaking up water into hydrogen and oxygen gases by passing electricity through it. And that is exactly what would happen if Dr. Ehrenhaft attached electric wires from a battery to the rods. But he does no such thing.

Instead, he uses the iron rods as pole pieces, or "north" and "south" ends, of a magnet -- either an electromagnet or a permanent magnet. Bubbles of gas rise through the twin columns of acidulated water, to be collected and analyzed. As might be expected, nearly all of the gas is hydrogen, liberated by a commonplace chemical interaction between the iron rods and the dilute sulfuric acid, one percent by volume, in the water. But the phenomenal part of the experiment is that oxygen also turns up, Dr. Ehrenhaft recently told the American Physical Society.

To be specific, it is found in clearly measurable proportions ranging from two to 12 percent of the total volume of gases. When the gases obtained with a permanent magnet are separated, the larger proportion of oxygen is found above the north pole of the magnet. After rigorous precautions -- including short-circuiting the magnet poles with wire, so that the poles will be at the same electric potential -- Dr. Ehrenhaft concludes that there is only one place the oxygen can possibly come from. And that is from water decomposed with a magnet! Without a magnet, pure hydrogen is evolved.

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http://www.sciencenews.org/sn_arch/10_5_96/timeline.htm

"SMALLER THAN ELECTRON"

New evidence that there is another world of almost infinite minuteness, beyond the electron which only recently replaced the atom as the smallest thing in the universe, was brought forward by Prof. Felix Ehrenhaft of Vienna University at the meeting of the Association of German Natural Scientists and Physicians.

Prof. Ehrenhaft's data were obtained by means of a new and highly powerful apparatus for the ultramicroscopic examination devised by himself, which makes possible the observation of particles far below the limits of ordinary microscopic visibility, floating freely in a gaseous atmosphere in a magnetic field.

He observed in this magnetized submicroscopic field the behavior of globular bits of gaseous selenium with diameters of only 1/250,000 of an inch. Their rate of drift, under the influence of the magnet, indicated that the electric charges they carried were less than the equivalent of one electron. This would indicate, according to Prof. Ehrenhaft, that the electron is subdivisible, and therefore, that something smaller than the electron exists.

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http://faculty.millikin.edu/~jaskill.nsm.faculty.mu/e.html

Ehrenhaft was a supporter of the traditional view of matter, while Millikan held the view that matter was atomic in nature. Ehrenhaft's experiment used colloids and ultrascopic Brownian motion of individual fragments of metal. He was the first to determine a value for the electronic charge of 1.5 x 10^{-19} C in 1909.

Millikan, using his famous oil drop experiment, published an initial result in 1910, giving the charge on the electron a value of 1.3 x 10-19 C.

Subsequently, Ehrenhaft showed that his results indicated fractions of the electronic charge of 1/2, 1/5, 1/10, and 1/100 existed. At the time, no one was able to disprove Ehrenhaft's results or substantiate them. However, by 1913, Millikan had perfected his oil drop experiment and had concluded that the electronic charge had a singular value of 1.591 x 10^{-19} C.

Millikan's experimental results soon gathered the support of the most eminent physicists of the time including Planck and Einstein, and the atomic view of matter prevailed. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1923 for his work on measuring the charge on the electron. The best current value for the charge on the electron is e = 1.60217733 x 10^{-19} C.

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http://www.wmich.edu/ethics/ESC/cs2.html

An examination of Millikan's own papers and notebooks reveals that he picked and chose among his drops. That is, he exercised discrimination with respect to which drops he would include in published accounts of the value of e, leaving many out. Sometimes he mentioned this fact, and sometimes he did not.

Of particular concern is the fact that in his 1913 paper, presenting the most complete account of his measurements of the charge on the electron, Millikan states &quotIt is to be remarked that this is not a selected group of drops but represents all of the drops experimented upon during 60 consecutive days."

Millikan's notebook appears to contradict this assertion. Of 189 observations during the period in question, only 140 are presented in the paper.

Millikan's results were contested by Felix Ehrenhaft, of the University of Vienna, who claimed to have found "subelectrons." Moreover, Ehrenhaft claimed that his finding was in fact confirmed by some of Millikan's own data -- droplets that Millikan had mentioned but discounted in his published writings.

The result was a decades-long controversy, the "Battle over the Electron," over whether or not there existed subelectrons, or electrons with charges of different values. This controversy makes an excellent case study because we are fortunate, thanks to Millikan's notebooks, to be able to see very specifically which drops he included and which he did not.

In retrospect, we know that Millikan was "right" and Ehrenhaft "wrong." Electrons, to the best of our present experimental and theoretical knowledge, have a specific, discrete charge.

Those scientists and other scholars who have carefully reviewed this case have failed to agree on whether Millikan was guilty of unethical behavior or "bad science" in the treatment and presentation of his data.

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Rory JOHNSON

Magnatron Motor

MAGNATRON, FUSION MAGNETIC MOTOR

by

Gerald Orlowski

Presented at the 3rd International Symposium on New Energy, April 25-28, `96 at Denver, CO.

Scientists from Descartes to Einstein sought to find the correct DESCRIPTION of the NATURE of all physical substance.

I believe Rory Johnson was one of the greatest visionaries of this century, and his operating Magnatron Fuel Cell motor was showing us the principle of attract-attract in motion - the nature of all physical substance.

Rory Johnson designed and operated a 525 HP fuel cell motor without any of the hardware that is presently used in current state-of-the-art electric motors, such as AC Induction series or compound wound DC motors which use the accepted principle of attract-repel, an energy form that doesn't utilize the magnetic field to its greatest advantage. He capitalized on the magnetic field to its greatest advantage by utilizing the principle of ATTRACT-ATTRACT.

There is no way to explain ATTRACT-ATTRACT using contemporary electrical theory, how his relatively small motor could produce this tremendous horsepower. Over the past 10 years, I used the Johnson hardware as a textbook to help gain an understanding about this NEW electrical-magnetic energy theory. Johnson capitalized on the magnetic field to its greatest advantage. He used a top and bottom rotor in his motor. First, the top rotor attracted, released, then the bottom rotor attracted, released. The action of attract, taking place between upper and lower magnets, using the windings to complete the attract field.

THIS ACTION is difficult to understand if present electrical theory is the knowledge base. I know this to be true because I listened to a teaching tape by Rory Johnson, and my mindset about electricity would not let me HEAR him. Surely as electricity was caused to be generated by ONE of the windings, the other winding used it. How else could it work? The answer to his statement that he RECYCLES a stabilized energy could not be understood if he somehow TAKES APART and then RE-ASSEMBLES the electron itself, UNBELIEVABLE!

Yes, Dr. Johnson was showing the world the `Principle of Motion" that had been sought by scientists from Descartes to this day. This is ATTRACT-ATTRACT.

Many `scientists of old' tried to say if the electron GETS FORMED, then it MUST have a core structure. For example, Dr. Heaviside stated the following, "As the Universe is boundless in one way toward the great, so it is equally boundless to the other way, toward the small; and important events may arise from what is going on in the inside of atoms, and again in the inside of ELECTRONS. How electrons are MADE has not yet been fully understood."

This subject is covered in greater depth later, but for now let us review my involvement with Rory Johnson and his 525 HP from Laser (Defraction Prism) Activated Motor that had a range of 100,000 mi. Operating on 2 lbs of deuterium and gallium.

After I saw the Magnatron motor, my life changed. I was no longer a happy camper working by myself in a wonderful, fully equipped research machine shop for the Greyhound/Armour Corp. In Arizona. While on a business trip, I saw this motor running in the showroom at the Magnetron Co. Located in Elgin. IL.

During my 15 years of electric motor repair, among the hundreds of motors I repaired, I rewound a 500 HP electric motor. That motor had wires exiting it that were the size of a garden hose. The Johnson motor being shown had NO wires. Surely this motor was unreal, a con-job to get money for dealerships. Yes, there he was. Rory Johnson standing next to his sealed self- contained Electric motor.

Upon returning to the Greyhound Towers and telling them what I had seen, they instructed me to call Mr. Johnson. Greyhound wanted Johnson to put forth a plan to install a motor in one of their buses for testing purposes.

I called Johnson. He was delighted that a Greyhound employee had seen the motor running, and replied that the testing idea was acceptable. He would set a time frame for just when a bus should be delivered to him.

Two years went by, with no business proposal from Johnson. Then, his former business partner, Mike Marzicola, called to say Johnson had passed away. He wanted me to work with him to get one of the motors running. I flew to Orange Co., CA, saw the motor took pictures, and put forth a plan to Greyhound. Subject to a contract with Marzicola, one of the old worn motors would be brought to the research shop. I would then very carefully reconnect the generator wires that Johnson had cut off prior to moving from Elgin, IL to CA.

Discussions with Marzicola brought out that the US government (given the authority by the Congress of `52) had issued a GRAB order to take Johnson's motors. Rumor has it, the DOE is run by US oil companies, and OPEC and they want no competition, period. Because of this grab order, Johnson had cut the generator wires then put his `total shop', with motors and all, on several U-Haul trucks and left Illinois in the middle of the night and went to Calif. To re-establish his business, but before he could get a motor running, he passed away.

Surely, g\Greyhound would agree to let me re-start one of Johnson's motors. The wonderful proposal put forth to greyhound was rejected by mail. Very agitated, I went to the top office at Greyhound demanding an explanation. I was met at the door with the comment, "We know why you are here." Knowing the potential savings to the bus company, surely they could have only one reason for rejecting the proposal. They must have believed I was not qualified to start up the motor.

The top legal advisor stated he was present when the Greyhound board met and discussed my written proposal. He stated the following, "At NO time was the thought put forth that you would not succeed. In fact, we discussed all of the hardware designed and constructed by you, and started the conversation from what happens when Greyhound has a running motor". We contacted a State Rep. Who felt this motor should not be allowed to be used in 4,000 + buses. The loss in tax dollars for fuel alone would be a very huge sum. He then asked me to leave, stating he was sorry that he had to tell me the reason the plan was rejected.

Telling Marzicola of the rejection, I offered to personally put in a few thousand dollars toward the parts to get one motor running. In return, I would be assigned the dealership for the Phoenix Metropolitan area. We signed legal papers in exchange for the money agreed on, and went to work. (I still have the signed dealership.)

The first thing I noticed was that someone had been working on repairing the motors. Three motors already had new commutator assemblies installed. Each assembly consisted of 3 commutator assemblies on one insulated tube with a metal case to secure it to the shaft.

One motor still had the old worn commutator assembly, as it had not yet been repaired. Out of curiosity, I took a string, held it to the center of the top shaft and stretched it to one of the stationary magnets on the motor not yet repaired. This winding was uniquely different from anything I had ever seen. After winding probably a hundred armatures of all sizes (during my early motor repair years), I never saw mica between bars as thick as what Johnson used -1/8' thick. By turning the rotor and holding one brush in place, it was easy to se that the brush sent energy into one commutator bar just as the TWO wire SLOTS arrived in front of one magnet (let's say north). The mica thickness supplied OFF TIME before the next bar contacted the brush and the SAME WIRE SLOT now moved in front of a south magnet. The mica thickness was not just for insulation but to control the movement when the slot of wire arrived at another magnet.

The newly installed commutator had insulation between bars that was so thin i could hardly see it, I asked Marzicola who had supplied these new commutators. He said, " I ordered them and have a large supply in the store room." He said the thickness of the mica had to do with the voltage, and this unit operated on less than 50 volts. The makers of the commutators simply went by the VOLTAGE requirement given them. They were not permitted to see the actual motor. I tried to explain to Marzicola that with the thicker mica it afforded OFF-TIME, to gain an instantaneous polarity reversal from one rotor coil to its mating coil on the other rotor. He said if I wanted to help him, I should stop making trouble, the commutators were PERFECT. He insisted we work together to finish one of the rotors that already had a new commutator installed. It seemed to me that we were defeated before we started. Unfortunately my observation proved to be accurate.

Years later, I still pondered how this OFF-TIME could have accomplished more than just this instantaneous polarity reversal. Faraday had a great teaching on this subject, he stated, "When a current suddenly ceases, it can INDUCE a current IN THE SAME WIRE which is stronger than the original current. Thus, by conservation of force, there must be some force present, AN OPERATIVE, other than electric force. This force is probably the MAGNETIC FORCE." Science had this enlightening teaching over 150 years ago! Unbelievable!

Back to Johnson's motor. There were two separate windings, the driver rotor on the bottom, and the generator winding on top. A curved piece of metal that closely resembled aluminum (but did not drill like aluminum) was secured for 360 degrees around, centered between the two windings. This metal most definitely was a conductor of electricity. There were 52 small holes drilled, equally spaced, around the center of this curved metal (possibly magnesium). These holes were sized to be a snug fit to the #23 wires from The generator winding coils.

My electrical background deduced that these wires must certainly malfunction by being GROUNDED to the curved metal. To just solder extension wires to the cut-wires at the inside location would be a POOR repair job. I convinced Marzicola that we must do a good job. We would carefully pull the generator wires back to the outer surface, number them and replace them through the same holes. Only this time we would use insulation tubing.

Marzicola said they already thought of that, but insulation tubing wouldn't fit along with the wires. I told him that by holding a piece of copper tubing (as a safety guard) between the windings, I could position a drill directly in each hole and enlarge it. Then we could insert tubing with the #23 wire inside. We did just that.

After two days of hard work, we had all the generator wires connected to the commutator. None were grounded to this metal; it was a perfect ELECTRICAL circuit path. We had just negated the action of Johnson's Fuel cell. Why?

The 1/8" copper pipe that exited his fuel cell was positioned in such a way as to be secured to the inside surface of the housing with the "end flow point" directly across from the center of this metal. ALL of the fuel cell generated power became captured in this curved metal (located between rows of permanent magnets above and below).

The metal was designed to feed energy directly into each generator wire that was in direct contact with the metal. The modest pulse from the generator coil served the purpose of a catalyst to cause this energy to join in the flow to the Commutator and on to the lower winding. This metal was like a massive capacitor, and we did a great job of disconnecting it with insulation tubing.

Why go through all this? We will never understand how the Johnson motor functions without the firm understanding of the characteristics of this energy. We must think MAGNETIC not ELECTRIC.

Electrical knowledge won't help us construct the Ro-Mag unit. For example, can this same FORM of energy be released inside a motor without an energy piping system to put the energy someplace? Why not release the energy at the location where it is actually needed?

The Johnson motor has the fuel cell located directly in the heart of a massive magnetic field, where it PULSES as needed, to feed the Unit's RELEASED MAGNETIC POWER. So what is different between these two energy FORMS? As we know, electrical flow argues, that is, it sparks, short circuits, and must be CAREFULLY insulated, Magnetic structures, rather, want to SHARE their flow, and are compatible to the Universal Force. This new energy FORM responds when it is needed as well as HOW it is needed, manifesting as a MEASURABLE current.
Thus, in defining these different energies, it is important to understand that although electrical and magnetic (energy) work with similar ATTITUDES, the MANNER in which they work, sets up a differing energy effect. THINK MAGNETIC THINK MAGNETIC. Let us have a short magnetic school.

QUESTION: Does magnetism have a pulse rate? Do not say "no," because if it does, then much of what is called phenomena will be self-explained.

QUESTION: Does CHANGING a pulse change the polarity which also changes the intensity?

WHY ASK THESE QUESTIONS?

Because this is HOW present electrical theory took its present place, and when we were satisfied enough, we stopped asking questions.

QUESTION: In the field of magnetism would alternating the magnetic attract become a FUNCTION of this energy? WHY ASK? Why do we have alternating electrical currents? Well, ask the same about magnetic energy.

Judging from the present day electrical theory, magnetic energy is now relegated to being a by-product that is unnecessary or of NO USE. This is like saying a chicken is OK, but throw the eggs away. Why can what it is--it is only a by-product.

QUESTIONS: Is the energy now called electricity a VIOLENT MAGNETIC REACTION o the troubling or interferences in its field that is simply then manifested as SPARK?
This being so, is electricity then the by-product of a troubled ....[hiccup in manuscript].... accept the fact that a solid-state device has been constructed for magnetic field? It most certainly is.
THINK: All things considered does this show a unity of forces? The unit of force we are NOW discussing is Compressed Magnetism (wrongfully called gravity). With gravity being compressed magnetism, there is only one force-magnetism. This force is CAPTURED by magnetic action inside the Johnson motor.

The coils in the Johnson Motor are charged and discharged. This action is called a COIL COLLAPSE TIMING because of the pulsing system that activates the energy flow inside Johnson's motor. As we understand that this ACTION is NECESSARY, we can construct other magnetic devices that function utilizing the same BASIC PRINCIPLE.

Let us now do a historical study about energy and how it relates to the construction of the Johnson Motor. The unit constantly recycles a stabilized Magnetic Electro energy. Is this statement in CONFLICT with past science teaching? Yes, it is; however, one scientist seemed to think otherwise. Dr. Lodge stated (about 1890) that. "Any form of ENERGY can be followed in TRANSFERENCE.' We say magnetic molecular structures are forming and reforming. If we drive a wire through a magnetic field, we TROUBLE the field, causing structures called electrons to form and flow. These electrons DO A JOB and discharge back into magnetic molecular structures having BASICALLY A NEUTRAL charge. Thus, hopefully at some point in time, we will be allowed to observe this transference action as Dr. Lodge stated.

We seem to be far off course. What happened?

We had a great scientific foundation, that is up until J.J. Thomson put forth his theory in 1890. Thomson identified the cathode rays as a building block of atoms and called them electrons. Until then, a good teaching was in place, the law of action and reaction.

What does one have to do with the other? Dr. Lorentz (about that time) stated that between radiating electrons,, the law of action and reaction could not hold. He stated, "When a moving electron radiates it slows down, thus losing momentum. It is some time later before the radiation hits other electrons. Thus, there can be no immediate reaction in other electrons to the creation of the radiating electron. And, all of the radiation will not be absorbed by electrons in hits, some will be scattered. Thus between ELECTRONS. The equality of action and reaction will not hold."

Scientists of OLD did not want to be burdened with the thought that an electron has a core structure. WHY? SAME REASON TODAY!! Because this thought then the mind to ask, "What holds he electron together?" Fifty years ago scientist, Dr. Ehrenhaft stated. "It is purely magnetic force which permeates throughout the known Universe." Did he conduct any tests to prove his statement? Printed in Nature, Jan 4, `41, Dr. Ehrenhaft stated, "There must also be a STATIONARY MAGNETIC FIELD in the beam of LIGHT with potential differences since SUPERPOSED MAGNETIC FIELDS accelerate or retard the MAGNETO-PHOTOPHERISIS. It can be observed that some particles stay at rest and that their motion stops suddenly, or that moving particles appear to change their velocity, even reverse it due to changes of CHARGE. The movement of magnetic ions in a homogeneous magnetic field is a MAGNETIC CURRENT."

All of this same action could be happening inside the fuel cell of the magnatron. We could say Magnetism is the property that unlocks the molecular lock. Therefore, surely magnetism is also the property that holds all structures together (electrons included).

Just what is necessary to CAPTURE this magnetic current to PUT IT TO WORK? first, we want this energy to move about as MAGNETIC BUBBLES, and this can be accomplished while the Johnson fuel cell has a vacuum interior. Why pull a vacuum to Fuel Cell? On reason is to allow the bubbles to move freely and not break. Keep in mind that the effects of compressed magnetism (gravity) are greatly reduced and this downward force being somewhat alleviated, allows a certain kind of FREEDOM to the bubble flow. A MORE IMPORTANT reason is the magnetic energy in the fuel cell came about because of an assembly of DIFFERENT CHARGED PARTICLES. These particles need to maintain their IDENTITY as highly complex interactions take place within the fuel cell. If air were inside, it would tend to NEUTRALIZE these charges, a condition that would then interfere with the correct particle joining process.

SHOULD THE FUEL CELL LIGHT UP? In 1905 Einstein made the suggestion that, "light travels from EMITTER to ABSORBER in discrete particle-like BUNDLES." NO TOO BAD OF AN IDEA! If Einstein had finished the thought and said, "the bundles are composed of MAGNETISM AND LIGHT which travel SIDE BY SIDE, with there being NO light without the magnetism,"' he would have been accurate. Magnetism is a CONSTANT- it does not come from somewhere. BECAUSE it is already in place-everywhere. As a Vibratory change is caused to happen in magnetism, it then creates an ENERGY CHANGE that the human eye can see, visible matter called LIGHT.

SO WHAT HAPPENS AS THE LIGHT STOPS? When light is not needed any longer, it returns to its original form. It stops its manifestation of light while the magnetism continues manifesting as it always did.

Inside Johnson's motor, I saw a great display of light as magnetic charges moved from one place to another. This action of having the fuel cell LIGHT UP might help to further explain the "Unity of Forces," (if we allow our minds o expand).

MAGNETIC BUBBLES transport a MASSIVE AMOUNT of energy, yet this energy does not NEED to be circuited by HEAVY wire. Why not? Are we saying that magnetic energy is transferred primarily in the FIELD AROUND the WIRE? This must be true, Johnson used #23 wire, a wire size ordinarily used to operate an electric motor having less than a fraction of one horsepower. If this wire is equated to horsepower in present day motors, Then his motor COULD NOT WORK. I saw all the worn commutators, brushes and bearing. His motors undoubtedly ran for YEARS. Anyone could observe minimal wear on commutators, brushes, and other parts.

JUST WHAT KIND OF WORK CAN A MAGNETIC FLOW ACCOMPLISH? Back to the

Magnatron Motor. Here is a sample of the magnet size and wire size. The same size as used inside Johnson's motor. His magnets, when magnetically charged could be designated as `weak' in flux power. These magnets, to respond with greater POWER required energy from his fuel cell. They then acted as CHARGING CAPACITORS with their ENERGY DISCHARGE setting up a given PULSE RATE, which created the action of RELEASE TIMING. And what did this do? This release timing element goes on to affect the revolutions. The revolutions affect the pulsing. The pulsing determines the input. The input determines the outlay of the magnetic current flow.

Yes, the magnets Johnson used had weak flux power, however, without the flux power, everything would be stationary. Yes, the flux power not only helps the released magnetic energy, it ENCOURAGES IT. Yet, it is not a MATTER OF FLUX POWER. It is a matter of TRANSMUTABILITY and this has to do with molecular structures.

Mr. Johnson stated that the FUEL is caused to work by blending Deuterium and Gallium. Scientists already had the NAME of the energy that it manifests as these two elements are blended. Johnson used a spark energy that became focused after going through a dark, smoky defraction prism. The scientists were convinced that Johnson could not produce THEIR already named, newly discovered energy FORM with a MINIATURE cold fusion fuel cell small enough to fit inside his motor. This was their position, and they never wanted a challenge to the teaching they spent YEARS memorizing.

CONFUSION-CONFUSION! IS WHY WE HAVEN'T ADVANCED IN THIS TECHNOLOGY! Newton's law states, "A change in substance is a change in molecular structure.""

As we focus on the thought that there is nothing BUT energy which manifests as magnetic molecular structures constantly forming and reforming, just using the words, "a change in substance" has no application. All processes go through a process of forming and reforming. THEN, any given visible substance could be perfectly reproduced, isotropic in every respect, yet be the product of DIFFERENT MOLECULAR STRUCTURE.

SO WHERE IS THIS THOUGHT LEADING US? Each electron has an identifiable core structure of its own which can be identified as its place of origin. Today, electrons are FORMED at the Earth's energy zone, the ionosphere.

HERE IS A FULL SIZE ISOMETRIC VIEW OF THE FUEL CELL INSIDE THE UNIT. Why is this center acrylic tube called a Fuel Cell? The action accomplished inside this unit could be used to expand the name to a Molecular Vibratory Exchanger Unit.

Why call it by this name? What is it exchanging? It is exchanging the matter (liquid) into a pure energy form.

Q. Why go into the details of this magnatron motor? A. To make sure this very significant technology doesn't get buried in a dead-end file. If the the human species is to survive, the fossil fuel extravaganza must be curtailed and magnatron motors can take its place.

What is vibrating? Vibrations come off both magnets from below the FUEL CELL and cause a SOUND OF VIBRATION as magnetic waves BOUNCE off the energy field that is already inside the vacuum chamber. This action sets up a given RESONANCE.

SOUND TURNS INTO WAVES but the magnetic energy comes out as PULSES. THIS ACTION gives a vibratory change to the structure of the liquid. This is all a random action; however, the RANDOMNESS IS THE DESIRED ORDER.

Next, we note that the energy wants to escape without doing work. WHAT IS Magnetic work? We want the molecular structures to be used to their maximum potential. This only gets accomplished as we CAUSE a "molecular break-down" by circuiting The energy in such a manner as to drive it to this point of MAXIMUM POTENTIAL, that is, its breakdown. THIS NEW MAGNETIC ACTION inside the fuel cell accomplishes this response, which then causes a point of transference that forms a NEW molecular structure. This new structure is associated with the conductive action of the red brass cover. THUS, the action taking place inside the fuel cell is a continuous process of COMBUSTION.

Faraday had a thought that is worth remembering. He stated, "The very progress which science makes as a body, is a continued correction of ignorance, i.e., a state which is ignorance in relation to The Future, though wisdom and knowledge in relation to the past."

We can only CLAIM the use of wisdom and knowledge about the past, as we ADMIT the errors of the past. Planet Earth is in dire need of repair because the POWERS TO BE will not use wisdom and knowledge to address the PAST.

Why is it necessary for someone OUTSIDE TRADITIONAL DISCIPLINE to step inside in order to gin a new freedom of thought? A former astronaut, Captain Edgar D. Mitchell stated it quite well when he said, "History has shown time and again that important scientific discoveries generally happen only when someone steps outside the limits of his traditional discipline and looks at something from a fresh point of view. Then what should have been obvious all along comes into focus."

Thus such great Technology has been suppressed for almost 20 years. First the U.S. Department of Energy issued a "gag" order and then a "grab" order (See Appendix 2), which is why Rory Johnson moved all his motors and technology out of his lab in the middle of the night and moved to California, and shortly thereafter he mysteriously died. Some inside information revealed that OPEC had been keeping track of all competitive technology and he was #1 on their Hit List! He was about to manufacture the motors through a nationwide dealership. Some motors still exist but the owner wants several million dollars for them.

"Suppression From Higher Up" [Excerpt]

by

Eric Masen

In the late 1970s, Rory Johnson, a brilliant inventor in Elgin, Illinois, created a cold-fusion, laser-activated, magnetic motor that produced 525 horsepower, weighed 475 pounds and would propel a large truck of bus 100,000 miles on about 2 pounds of deuterium and gallium. This was years before either Pons & Fleischman or Dr. James Patterson entered the scene with their cold-fusion technology. Johnson entered negotiations with the Greyhound Bus Company to install this revolutionary motor in several buses in order to demonstrate fuel savings, maintenance reduction and, hence, the possibility of greater profits for Greyhound.

Little did he know, however, that OPEC keeps close track of any potential competition to its oil business and that he was number one on its hit list. His first mistake was publicizing, in many magazines, his plans to manufacture and distribute his revolutionary motor. (The writer has spoken with a few people who even signed up for distributorships.)

After a year of hearing nothing but silence from Johnson, Greyhound agents tried to contact him-only to be notified that he had passed away unexpectedly. This is a particularly troubling part of the story, since he had been in his early fifties and in robust health. Later, Greyhound learned that shortly before he died, Johnson had inexplicably moved our of his laboratory in the middle of the night and taken all of his motors and technology to California.

Another bizarre fact then surfaced: The U.S. Department of Energy had placed a restraining order on Johnson's company, Magnatron, Inc., prohibiting it from producing the Magnatron engine.

***Popular Performance Boat Magazine* -- Unidentified Date/Title**
Author: Rick Mazicola ?

"525 HP From Laser Activated Motor"

The February issue of the Roseau, Minnesota Farmers Union Oil Company News Letter carried a front page account of a new self-contained electric motor that will power a car for 100,000 miles on less than 2 pounds of fuel, will produce 525 horsepower and is self-contained with a weight of 475 pounds. We were at once skeptical and yet so extremely interested that our publisher, Nick Marzicola hopped a jet to Chicago to gather information, photos and have a look in person.

Rory Johnson, President of Magntron, Inc., and inventor of the proposed laser-activated power source said that the early report was factual and described his invention as being a combination electric drive and generator with a fuel cell to supply constant power.

The fuel concept is new, using Deuterium and Gallium fused by a miniature laser prism. The fuel cell is guaranteed by Magnatron to last 100,000 miles in normal use and the motor parts will be warranteed for 15,000 or 15 months, whichever comes first.

Johnson said that the motor rpm is 8,000 with a gear ration of 2:1. Lubrication for the sealed, no exhaust, no emissions, motor is Mobil 1 synthetic which will not need changing and will not use a filter due to the non-introduction of foreign materials such as carbon and varnish which are found in the internal combustion piston engine.

Fuel for the new power source is plentiful, since Deuterium is derived from water and Gallium is derived from Aluminum Bauxite, three parts per million all over the face of the earth.

Potential uses and markets seen by Magnatron are in transportation and energy production such as a replacement for steam boilers, turbines and auxiliary power for industry with home generator usage possible. Johnson, being located in Elgin Illinois, privately feels the first units should be power farm tractors and trucks with personal transportation vehicles being fitted second. Magnatron says the new power source would be highly adaptable to boats, ships, and air use.

A public demonstration of the new power source-is scheduled for the very near future, says Johnson, with four Magnatron-equipped vehicles traveling across the USA in such a manner that practically every citizen will have a chance to see the new motor on a first-hand basis. Also, one special vehicle will take a surprise route coast-to-coast on an unannounced schedule, while itineraries for the other vehicles will be publicized prior ro arrival.

Production is proposed to begin after the public demonstration and with current facilities Magnatron estimates a maximum of 100 units per day could be constructed. Plans are in the worls to construct a larger manufacturing plant on a 65-acre plot in Illinois with national distribution to follow.

In addition to the driving tests, Magnatron plans to send three motors to independent labs for testing and install several others on various farm equipment including grain storage and drying equipment, Popular Performance Boat Magazine will have an updated story next issue including the drive plan itinerary. Magnatron stated that due to the volume of mail being received, only those inquiries with self-addressed stamped envelopes will be answered.

Daily Courier News **(Elgin, IL), Friday, December 22, 1978 ---**

No-Gas Engine Ready for Showing

by

Mike Bailey

An engine which reportedly operates on electricity generated from chemical reaction, first previewed in the Daily Courier news more than a year ago, is now on display to the public.

The inventor, who still requests anonymity for security reasons, says there will be a public demonstration of the engine soon, perhaps as early as Wednesday.

Early this morning, the heavy blinds which closed off the interior of Magnatron, inc., 161 S. Grove Ave., Elgin, from the rest of the world were raised.

Behind the plate glass window is the chassis of an old car, set up on blocks.

And inside the engine housing is a motor completely unfamiliar in size, shape, and description.

That engine is the one described in the Daily Courier News on Aug. 12, 1977.

Its inventor claimed it was a revolutionary new source of power derived from the chemical reaction of deuterium and gallium.

That controlled reaction results in the fusion of two atoms forming a new atom, he says. In the process, electricity is released and that is what powers the engine, the inventor claims.

The engine emits no pollutants and uses no fossil fuel in its operation. The only lubricant is synthetically produced and the engine needs no petroleum products for operation, the inventor claims.

While the inventor will not detail the exact operation, he says that 17 ounces of deuterium, a hydrogen product which can be manufactured, and an ounce and a half of gallium, a heavy metal which is a well known donor source for electricity, is all that is needed to power the engine for 100,000 miles.

The flow of the gallium and deuterium is controlled by magnetic tunnels and where to two meet or strike, a laser beam forces their fusion.

The inventor says numerous problems have delayed his original target date of late 1977 for display of the engine.

But after a few setbacks and some unforeseen problems, he says this first production model is ready and functioning.

The engine is not in mass production yet, and will not be until funding is obtained, he said early this week.

The engine can be seen from the sidewalk in front of the shop.

The inventor says that when he has the demonstration of the motor, investors and prospective Magnatron customers may present themselves.

The engine is in operation, the inventor says, however, it is not hooked up to the car's transmission for safety reasons, he claims.

In a closed demonstration attended by the Daily Courier News, the engine was turned on, but as it was not hooked up to the car's transmission, it was not possible to verify its power, reported to be 525 horsepower.

There did not appear to be an external power supply and a regular car battery used to power the car's accessories was disconnected on request. Removing the battery did not cause any noticeable depreciation of power.

However, until it passes rigorous examination...

[Turn to 'Inventor', Page 15, Col. 1 --- NOT AVAILABLE]

***Daily Courier News* (Elgin, IL), Friday, December 28, 1978 ---**

Skeptical Crowd Looks at Engine

by

Mike Bailey

Hundreds of curious people filed solemnly though Magnatron, Inc., 161 S. Grove Ave., Elgin, all day Wednesday, for the first public showing of the electrical engine which reportedly runs without fossil fuel.

The manner of the crowd was subdued and the general reaction was one of skepticism, with opinions sharply divided.

Most of the 500 or more people who went through the showroom left disappointed because they did not see the engine in operation.

But some who were there when television crews from ABC in Chicago and ABC network television taped interviews, did see the engine run. What they saw was the engine turn belts to operate an alternator and power steering unit. The engine was not connected to the drive shaft of the old Chevrolet in which it was mounted, because company officials said they were afraid of someone being injured.

The engine's inventor, Rory C. Johnson, of Elgin, identified himself publicly for the first time Wednesday as he answered questions from television reporters.

Two television personalities, one from the Chicago news team and the other from national television, saw the engine in operation and interviewed Johnson. Both gave the impression that they were skeptical about his claims as to the performance of the engine and did not appear to be satisfied by some of his explanations.

Their reactions mirrored those of some of the people who filed through during the seven hours Magnatron was open to the public.

"I think this is a big bunch of BS", said George Bury, an engineer from Antioch.

"The only thing I'm convinced of is that it's a fraud. Based on what they told us, there's no way that this could work. If there's something else involved in this, well, it's possible, anything's possible.

"But this explanation does not sound even remotely possible", he said.

Dr Jack Volkers, an Elgin physicist, said he sincerely doubted that the engine would work as Johnson claims it will.

"I've seen nothing to make me believe that anything they have here will ever work.

"The government has spent millions of dollars to contain a fusion reaction (Johnson claims his engine's power is derived from fusion) and they can't do it. We're told here today that it's been done by this one man. There's no shield to protect the driver from neutron bombardment. There's just too many unanswered questions", he said.

Jack Simpson, of Washburn, IL, didn't agree.

"They've had me convinced for a long time. I've been hearing about this for quite a while. We know someone who’s getting a dealership”.

Simpson said he had not seen the engine run but it didn’t really matter to him.

“I know someone who said he saw it run. I can understand why he didn’t run it today. It didn’t really bother me that I didn’t get to see it run”, he said.

But not everyone was so satisfied.

“I’m interested in it, but would have been more believable to me if I could have seen it running”, said Trecile Huddleston of southern Illinois, who said he first heard of the engine about a year ago.

Both Leo Hohmann and Harold Gottman of Elgin said they had not come to any conclusion about the engine or its validity.

“I didn’t get enough information about it. I want to know how much he’s going to ask per share (on investments), if you get a trade-in credit when you convert your engine, things like that. I thought the demonstration was very poorly handled. I asked questions and no one seemed to know the answers. I didn’t see anything run. They should have showed how it works”, said Gottman.

Both said they were hopeful, but neither was convinced.

“It sounds a little farfetched to me. I believe anything’s possible. We can always advance our technology, but I didn’t see anything here that really convinced me”, said Orville Shelton, a former Elgin resident now living in Arkansas.

“If this is for real, and it looks like it is, then it’s great. I am convinced that we’re due for something like this”, said Vince Frisby of Aurora.

“I was convinced it worked even before it ran”, said Bill Grant of Elgin, who stood outside Magnatron early Wednesday afternoon and saw the engine run for camera crews.

“They made a believer out of me”, he said.

“I think it’s going to revolutionize the world. I was convinced before I saw it run”, said Walter Rodholm, of Elgin, who also saw the demonstration.

“I’ve been interested since I first heard about it. I’ve been convinced for a long time that it actually works”, said M. Christensen of rural Elgin.

“I have lots of doubts about this”, said Brian Getzelman of Elgin.

“I asked him (the man making the demonstration) what te byproducts of this reaction were and said there weren’t any. That means everything inside is converted to energy. Not even the sun can do that”, he said.

“I read the story in the paper and I’m even more skeptical now that I’ve seen it”, said Paul Larson of Elgin.

“I can’t believe these small bottle contain enough fuel to power a car for that distance. The fact that I didn’t get to see it run really had a negative effect on me”, he said.

Johnson is undaunted by the non-believers and said his next step is to put together 25 engines which he will submit for testing and demonstration.

He mentioned the federal Bureau of Standards, Underwriter's Laboratory and Ralph Nader's group as possibilities to conduct tests.

But he admitted to one interviewer that people may be skeptical about investing in his engine until those tests are complete.

Incomplete article (presumably *Daily Courier News*, date unknown) ---

Magnatron Motor

(Continued from A-1)

… "laboratory that everybody recognized, such as Underwriter's laboratory", Johnson said.

Johnson, a native of Dennison, Texas, said that he has been trained in both physics and electrical engineering at the University of Darmstadt in West Germany. He and is wife, Marilyn, live in Elgin and have three children, Eric, 25, Sherry, 23, and Randy, 21.

Johnson's wife is originally from Morton and his in-laws, the Rev. and Mrs J.W. Davis, live in Metamora. Davis was a Mennonite minister for 44 years.

"He's (Johnson) been married to our daughter for 25 years", Mrs Davis said. "He's a very intelligent man and what he says, he'll do".

Johnson said he lived in Tremont for 7 or 8 years in the early '50s when he worked for the Department of Defense. He said he spent most of that time flying to different defense installations around the country, but would not say what his work entailed.

He later worked in research and development at several companies, including Motorola, which brought him to Elgin.

The Magnatron Motor discovery occurred by accident about 11 years ago, Johnson said. He was developing a new type of electronic circuit using deuterium oxide and gallium when he noticed the two materials were producing energy on their own. He said e could not figure out what was triggering the energy production for quite a while. He finally discovered it was light.

In his Magnatron motor, the two elements are fused together by using a diffraction prism ("Not a laser"), Johnson said.

The Magnatron is sealed, however, so 'light' is provided from photon energy produced from coils tied directly to the motor, Johnson said. "It's more or less a pulse-generated system", he added.

Johnson would not say how the energy is converted to electricity to power the motor. He said that is his secret discovery and he fears if he lets the knowledge out it could be used for weapon production. "The Defense Department is working on producing a missile that generates and emits its own electrical power. I don't want to produce another weapon", he said.

He added that he has applied for a patent on his invention, but would not give the application number and said it is listed under another name. He also said his patent attorneys are working on

22 other patents for his invention to protect it.

Some persons in Roanoke have offered him land for his plant, he said, but he plans to stay in the Elgin area. He doesn't want to compete with Caterpillar for shippers and jobbers, he said.

His present two-story, stone-and-brick building at 150 S. Grove can produce 100 units per day, but he has an option on 95 acres for expansion, he said. He plans to produce 110,000 units in the first year of full production, slated to being in the fall. At present he employs only 8 persons.

All the Magnatron parts are produced by subcontractors, Johnson said, so his plant would just be an easily expandable assembly operation.

Johnson said he has taken money from investors and has invested about $7 million of his own money, but will not take money from people who want to buy an engine (he claims to have 130,000 orders on file). "I don't want their money, I just want their backing", he added.

One of the investors is Lyle Smith, who farms 700 acres near Eureka with his brother and enphew.

"The thing that's important is whether the energy situation is true", Smith said. "Why can't people get grants to study things like this (the Magnatron)?", he asked.

Is Smith worried about his investment?

"Being a farmer, I take a gamble ever year", he said.

But evidently someone is worried about his money. The Illinois attorney general's Consumer Protection Office in Chicago is conducting an investigation of Magnatron Inc.

"It's been underway for several months", according to William Oberhardt, as assistant attorney general. Oberhardt said he talked to Johnson personally once, when Johnson was subpoenaed.

Johnson said the investigator was "lazy". He said the information he wanted could have been obtained from material he has filed with state offices (Magnatron is a Delaware corporation).

When Johnson's claims were explained to Dr Charles Baker, director of Argonne National Laboratory's Fusion Power Program, Baker provided a two-word answer: "Sounds crazy".

Baker said fusion power for commercial applications has been studied since the early 1950s. He said fusion probably won't be available for commercial use until after the turn of the century.

The smallest fusion power unit developed by experimenters would be the size of a large room, baker said. He added that powering automobiles through fusion isn't even being contemplated at present.

One problem with car-sized units would be containment of the high temperatures needed for the fusion process, Baker noted. Fusion, which is how our sun and other stars produce energy, requires temperatures at hundreds of millions of degrees, he said.

Johnson, of course, is highly critical of government programs like the one at Argonne and government agencies and politicians as a whole.

"There have been very few startling things that have come from a large organization. You don't get anything practical out of a government-sponsored laboratory such as Fermi and Argonne".

Johnson believes watching a budget as required by government-funded programs stifles creativity and the ability to take a chance."

The DOE s termed a rip-off by Johnson. "Right now our government is not looking for energy in any form.

"A tremendous amount of money is spent (on DOE) every year and so far I haven't seen anything out on the road or helping heat your home or helping reduce the cost of your utilities or anything else", Johnson added.

Johnson on politicians: "I've met several politicians so far and I can't believe a word they say".

The debate over whether Johnson's invention works as he claims will become moot if Phase I takes place as planned.

"Regardless of what the news media says, this is the only step that we will take before mass production of our units", Johnson said in a leaflet describing Phase I.

And criticism doesn't bother Johnson. "You know who the Wright brothers are. Give me the name of one of the men who criticized them.

"It's sure a good thing some of us are stubborn enough to realize some things are not impossible".

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APPENDIX 2

MARION (MIKE) MENNING, Senator 26Th. District
Engerman, Minnesota 56126-(612)296-4171
July 2, 1979
Senator Dave Durenberger, 353 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Durenberger:

Several months ago, a new type of machine was developed by Mr. Johnson of Magnatron, Inc. At Elgin, Illinois, to see the engine and they know the engine works. It is not just some wild idea that somebody has.

The reason I am writing you a letter is that a restraining order has been placed on Mr. Johnson, the Chairman of Magnatron, Inc. Prohibiting him from producing the engine. I have been trying to find out the reason why. Mr. Johnson does not know why either. Would you please send a letter or make a telephone call to the Illinois Attorney General's office and ask what's going on and why they are trying to stop production of this engine? The attorney general's phone number is (313) 793-3444. Mr. Overhand is in charge of the case.   I would appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely

Marion Menning
State Senator

enc.
Pk

YOU CAN HELP!

Most of this website focuses on free energy technology, but there is a process equally important to technical development that anyone can help with starting right now. Please do not underestimate the importance of what we are about to say, regardless of your philosophical leanings.

People in the free energy field often have very negative attitudes toward the "people in power", and free energy is often presented as a revolutionary concept that is going to overthrow the current system. This is a destructive point of view that will not work in the real world. More competition, more division, more battling over resources is the last thing we need on this planet. Magnetic energy concepts are not merely another alternative to today's technology that we can integrate without producing serious repercussions. This new free energy technology is so far beyond today's conventional technology in application, implication, and potential that we must have a different frame of mind and heart before we can properly use it.

THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT THE ENEMY! THE OIL COMPANIES ARE NOT THE ENEMY! THE POWER COMPANIES ARE NOT THE ENEMY! So many people see our current institutions as the problem, when they are merely symptoms. The problem lies in our belief that we are separate from one another. We believe that when we economically manipulate others that it does not affect us, that when we harm others we are not harming ourselves, that when we destroy the environment it is not hurting us. This attitude of separation has created a world governed by fear (on many levels). Everything we do to each other we do to ourselves.

THE TRUTH IS, WE ARE ALL ONE AND WE ARE ONE WITH EVERYTHING. We can choose to think this way. We can choose to think that everything is connected. We can choose to think that all people are realizing that everything is connected and everything is being healed.

OUR SPIRITUAL EVOLUTION IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS OUR TECHNOLOGICAL EVOLUTION. We will not move past our destructive state of existence until we are spiritually ready. Our technological progress over the last 100 years was a necessary part of our evolution, but it is time for us to move into a new era and make a quantum leap in spirit and free energy technology. All of us can assist in this process of spiritual evolution by thinking about love and our interconnectedness, by communicating with love, and by acting with love. See yourself as one with everyone and everything. Talk like you are one with everyone and everything. Act like you are one with everyone and everything.

You may think this sounds impossible to do. It may seem difficult to see ourselves as ONE ENERGY and really act that way in everyday life, but every little bit we can do is so important. The specifics of how each person can accomplish acting in love will vary, but each of us can choose to create love in the unique circumstances we encounter. If we have loving motives and a loving attitude, we will begin to make a difference in how we treat ourselves, each other, the environment. Even when we are alone or just thinking, we can think about each other differently, with less fear and hate, and more understanding and love.

This process of becoming more loving may seem trivial to some people, but it is extremely important. Every person is a free energy transmuter. Attracting, processing, transforming, releasing energy is what we do all the time. Our energy, our human energy, impacts other people and our world. We can help in the energy transformation on our planet as much as we want to, it is our choice, and there is no greater work we can do for each other and our planet!

Visualize

See this image around you day and night, feel it flow, feel the power and know that you are One. Around your dwelling, around your body, around your office, etc. see a field of swirling energy. Breath deeply and it grows stronger, brighter as it circles around you. Maybe you picture a wall of holy fire, maybe pure energy of a certain color, let your feelings guide you. See it grow and rise rapidly, forming a column of energy that reaches high into the sky.

You are a Universal Being, One with the Total Mind and Total Energy of the Universe, your power in this Oneness is truly unlimited! You and your column of powerful energy are now intimately connected to the ionosphere; energy flows back and forth between the earth's energy field and you, just like a free energy device. You have plugged in to global consciousness and the planetary system.

Now, at the top of your column, the energy spreads out in all directions, racing through the ionosphere around the globe. See, imagine, feel your energy encompassing the globe until it is joined on the other side.

Your field of conscious free energy surrounding the world, pulsing with life, now begins to rain energy droplets around the entire planet. You are now influencing everything in the earth's system with your energy shower.

The rain of your free energy grows stronger as it brings all life, including the planet itself, to a higher vibration of freedom, collective freedom, which benefits all life.

Your energy rain penetrates all life forms and matter. You are helping, changing, healing, loving, and freeing everything and everyone. Picture different areas around the world that you feel drawn to focus on, knowing at the same time you are also assisting the rest of the planet.

Your universal free energy dissolves energy patterns that limit our freedom. Your mighty free energy is helping to free us from fear, hatred, violence, oppression, pollution, and mental, spiritual, and physical limitations. Know that you are magnificent, feel good because you are truly helping.

Now imagine looking across the globe and seeing thousands of columns of human free energy rising into the sky from people just like you. These energy columns naturally form as people meditate, pray, and visualize world peace and freedom. Thousands, even millions of people are healing this planet and together our energy is so POWERFUL that we can celebrate in the evolution, knowing we are truly guided.

Let's complete the circuit. Below the surface of the earth, a mighty free energy field pulsates in harmony with the ionosphere. This inner earth energy grid is below land surfaces and beneath bodies of water. Visualize this powerful grounding energy growing stronger, larger and seeping its way to all surfaces. Even in the depths of the oceans this energy rises to heal the amazing life forms dwelling there. Maybe you picture "energy grass" or "energy vines" growing, maybe you see energy droplets raining upward. However you see it, imagine the energy penetrating all life forms and matter from below.

As this energy flows into people, it grounds them, drawing all negative energy away from them. This steady, persistent grounding energy cleanses people, animals, plants, matter, technology, etc. Any negative energy, any fear, any hatred is drawn into the earth's fiery depths where it can be transmuted into neutral energy. As the grounding energy penetrates everything, it rises and unites with the energy rain from above.

A sacred union occurs; the energies intermingle and coalesce to form a circulating energy path. As the ionosphere energy rains down, it cleanses everything in its path, and as the energy stream reaches the inner earth energy grid, all the negative energy is released into the interior earth for transmutation. The energy then rises again, pure in its state, back to the ionosphere where it mends and strengthens the planet's energy field. The cycle repeats over and over, and our thoughts can amplify the intensity. The system is balancing, negative energy is being transmuted into positive free energy and the overall vibration of the planet is steadily increasing. The energy rims above and below are now balancing each other in perfect harmony. The flow increases and the planet grows brighter and more vibrant. With the system naturally flowing in this balance you may simply sit back and enjoy the perfection of the system. See the mightiness of the earth, the perfection of the flow. Observe the earth from outer space and see the magnificence of the Creator Force at work.

Remember this, all the geophysical events that take place on the planet are the result of the earth and the larger system seeking balance and expanding consciousness.

With your every breath, the energy grids magnify freedom and unconditional acceptance in every mind. When people think a thought of freedom or oneness or love on this planet, it is greatly magnified by our mighty energy grids. Feel the freedom! Feel the power! Feel the love! Feeling the HEALING!

Thank you for helping, you are blessed!

A Prayer

People influence each other every day, that is part of the beauty of this world, we can truly help each other. Let us help this world by BEING who we truly are and blessing others who are struggling to find themselves. Let us bless our ability to choose, it is a precious gift, and let us use this ability to create love in ourselves and in others.

This prayer is to **affirm** what we know can be present in this reality. The more we focus on love, the more love we will experience. Focus on love and its many beautiful aspects; focus and feel, really feel the power of love. Let it be real in you right here, right now. Let your mind be clear, let your heart be open, and see a loving world as you read this prayer. Together, we will attract a reality that is based on freedom, love, healing, evolving, and much better technology. Please share this prayer with others.

The Universal Loving Presence surrounds us and fills us, it is who we are.

Our very beings resonate with Universal harmonies that are all part of one symphony. Everything is intimately connected in this true reality.

All people, whether they realize it or not, are part of this mighty river of love and evolution. All people, in their true hearts, desire love and freedom for all.

All people have a Universal love that is expanding. All people have a deep and expanding desire to love others and support their freedom.

The golden flame of truth that dwells in every heart is now becoming more powerful, it is now expanding and engulfing every conscious mind and bringing a realization of oneness.

All people, especially politicians, business leaders, military leaders, agency leaders, and scientists on this planet are truly engulfed in Universal Love.

The golden flame of truth is permeating their bodies, saturating every cell, surrounding them with an impenetrable wall of love, constantly keeping them in a place of holy truth and wisdom. Their policies and decisions are only a reflection of love, only love resonates with their *consciousness, only love is spoken by them, only love is written by them, only love is thought by them. They realize their roles in the Universal symphony of love and they live every moment fulfilling their highest destiny. They find great joy and peace in supporting the love and freedom of others. They truly enjoy taking care of this planet.*

We now focus on all beings and entities that are involved in policies, military affairs, and decisions affecting life on this planet. We hold you in the highest Universal Consciousness, we surround you and engulf you with an impenetrable wall of holy fire, the love in and around you is so amazingly powerful that fear and darkness cannot exist within it. All fear and control is burned away within this holy fire that surrounds each and every one of you. You feel the freedom of love and the true power of love and peace. You feel so great letting go of fear. The holy fire around you is filling you with truth and love and a powerful realization of oneness, you are on your highest path of love. This unwavering holy fire will encompass you day and night, keeping a powerful vigilance over your thoughts, words, and actions. You heal others and bring people together in love.

We give thanks to the Mighty Universal Flow for this opportunity to experience evolution and oneness. We give thanks to each other for choosing to be here, and for co-creating such valuable experiences.

We let go of the illusion of fear and let the power of love flow through us.

And so it is.